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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1912-13.

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Colombo:
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1914.

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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1912-13

PART I.—CIVIL.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1912-13.

I.—Official Changes and Events connected with the Kachcheri.

In June, 1912, Mr. Brayne was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Colombo District.

In July, 1912, the All-Ceylon Exhibition was held.

In June, 1913, the death took place in England of Mr. Boyd, Superintendent of Ragama Camp.

In July, 1913, Mr. Ondatje, Deputy Fiscal of Colombo, died.

In the same month Mr. Milligan succeeded Mr. Brayne as Assistant Government Agent, Colombo District.

In November Mr. Saunders, Office Assistant, went on leave to England, and was succeeded by Mr. Bickmore.

Cadets in the Kachcheri have been Messrs. Hobday, Goonetilleke, and Hutt.

In August, 1913, the writer succeeded Mr. Pagden as Acting Government Agent, Mr. Pagden having succeeded Mr. Fraser as Acting Government Agent in February.

II.—Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue collected at the Colombo Kachcheri during 1912-13 :—

	Rs.	c.
Exclusive of land sales	3,300,453	20
Land sales	105,481	91
	3,405,935	11

Revenue collected at the Colombo Kachcheri during 1911-12 :—

	Rs.	c.
Exclusive of land sales	3,347,634	94
Land sales	165,045	80
	3,512,680	74

Decrease Rs. 106,745·63, which is mainly due to a fall under Head 3, Licenses (Arrack and Toddy).

Expenditure for the year 1912-13, Rs. 123,627·01.
Expenditure for the year 1911-12, Rs. 110,417·32.

Increase Rs. 13,209·69, which is mainly due to special expenditure of Rs. 16,389·47 on account of new furniture for the Kachcheri—improvements effected by Mr. Fraser.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Food Supply.—Paddy crops have been fair to good during the period under review; the supply of locally-grown rice is only a fraction of that needed for consumption of the population.

Fish supply has been good, but more fish is wanted for the Colombo District, and as there are plenty of fish in the Mannar and Jaffna seas, there should be possibilities of development of this industry, now that the Mannar railway is open and the train service to Jaffna extended.

Vegetable crops have been normal; coconuts have at times suffered from drought; they should benefit from the good watering of the flood of October, 1913, and from the consequent fertilization of the soil by deposits from the river. The price of copra has been high.

Industries.—Rubber is doing very well, though higher prices would be welcomed. The Kalutara District is a standing rubber exhibition, and has the advantage of being a cheap producer.

Cinnamon is an improving market.

Plumbago has, as usual, been a fluctuating market, it being very dull at the time of writing—after a period of activity.

The big grass industry in and about Colombo was, in parts, interfered with by the flood of October last; but grass lands, too, are fertilized by floods.

There is a small salt industry on the Munakkarai island, Negombo, where the people wash salt earth and boil down the brine into salt and sell it—the only area in Ceylon where such traffic in salt is allowed.

Other industries are as in previous years, needing no special mention here.

Several co-operative credit societies have sprung up under the recent Ordinance and are beginning operations; it is too early to say how these are likely to develop.

IV.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The general health has been normal, with the customary fever seasons. There has been no epidemic or outbreak of smallpox. Towards the end of the year cholera extended from the Municipality to Peliyagoda on the north bank of the Kelani river and to Negombo town; there were in all 20 deaths. Enteric fever has been troublesome in part of the country area of Salpiti korale and in Moratuwa.

At the time of writing Peliyagodawatta has had some cases of plague, introduced from Colombo.

Health conditions generally are impaired by the indifference of the population (*a*) to prophylactic quinine—the people usually wait till they get fever; (*b*) to some simple measures necessary to keep down the breeding of mosquitoes; and (*c*) to the elementary precaution of covering up excreta where the deposits are made on the open latrine system; neglect of this precaution leads, through contact of flies, to many bowel complaints.

In this connection should be mentioned the new Sanitary Department which started work towards the end of 1913. Pigs, which have for years been regarded as efficient scavengers, are condemned by this department as disseminators of disease, in that though they consume quantities of excreta they also dissipate some, and thereby pollute the soil and other things which they touch.

As there are about 60,000 pigs in the district, it will be some time before this element of danger is eliminated; and the popular belief that pigs do some good as scavengers is likely to be maintained. This latrine system is euphemistically known as the "pig system"; it prevails mostly along the coast from Galle to Chilaw; in the latter district the Sunday slaughter of pigs is a feature; for wedding feasts pork is a popular article of food; this consumption of the flesh of foul eaters does not, as it might, appear to strike the native population as indelicate.

Another problem, the serious tackling of which is somewhat handicapped by the smile it raises, is the small boy smoker, who is damaging his constitution for life; public opinion will have to be formed and acted upon in order to reduce this mischief; the existing Ordinance is very little used, but public opinion combined with personal effort can be effective; a valuable asset on our side is that most of these children smokers know that they should not be smoking, and respond to invitations suitably given to throw away their cigarettes and Jaffna cigars. I hope another aspect of the case will presently strike the general public and the police, viz., that it is absurd that these street urchins should go on puffing their smoke into our faces just as though they were grown ups; section 4 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1909 gives the necessary power to stop a juvenile from smoking, but provides no penalty.

Opium.—Ninety-three opium consumers have died.

V.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There has been rinderpest, which has been kept under control; there has also been foot-and-mouth disease. Of 5,871 cattle affected with rinderpest, 3,972 recovered and 1,899 died.

Cattle branding by hot irons has been resumed, as branding by chemicals has not proved successful.

VI.—EDUCATION, VILLAGE COMMITTEES, AND SANITARY BOARDS.

Mr. Milligan, Assistant Government Agent, Colombo, who is in charge of most of the work of small towns under the Sanitary Boards Ordinance, village roads, and schools, reports as follows:—

The Small Towns Ordinance.

1. The Sanitary Board consisted of the Government Agent, Western Province (Chairman); the Provincial Surgeon, Western Province; the Provincial Engineer, Western Province; Solomon Seneviratne, Gate Mudaliyar; H. A. Perera, Atapattu Mudaliyar; and Mr. T. H. A. de Soysa.

2. In October, 1912, the towns of Avissawella, Puwakpitiya, Padukka, Pugoda, Veyangoda, Ja-ela, Peliyagoda, Piliyandara, and Kochchikade were brought under Ordinance No. 18 of 1892, making, with Gampaha (Henaratgoda), a total of 11 "small towns" in the district.

3. The income of most of these towns being small and capital "nil," it has not been possible to do more this year than to keep them clean by scavenging and supervision of premises. Markets were put up at Gampaha and Piliyandara, the latter realizing a large rent. A market at Ja-ela is in course of construction.

4. By the end of the year most of the towns had collected some funds with which to proceed with elementary sanitary improvements, and Kochchikade and Piliyandara in particular, where grants in lieu of opium revenue are received, are in a good position financially. The Sanitary Board has to thank Government for continuing the grant in the case of these towns, thus rendering possible considerable progress in the way of sanitation.

5. Government realizing the paramount importance to these small towns of latrines and masonry side drains granted late in the year sums of Rs. 4,750 and Rs. 7,500 respectively towards carrying out these projects in the Western Province. Rs. 1,775 and Rs. 3,075 out of these votes have been apportioned to the Kalutara District, and it was decided to spend the balance in providing latrines at Peliyagoda, Veyangoda, and Gampaha, and side drains at Peliyagoda and Veyangoda. The sums voted by Government represent half the cost of these schemes; the balance has to be defrayed by the small towns themselves, but as none of them were in a position to do this, Government is advancing to them the other moiety, to be repaid in five annual instalments, which will, it is thought, be just within their means. Kochchikade and Piliyandara being well off will pay for their own schemes. Owing to the negotiations about this grant the year elapsed before the works could be put in hand.

6. Markets are very much required at Veyangoda, Hanwella, Puwakpitiya, and Avissawella, but the difficulty is to find sites, in the absence of available Crown land, the Boards being too poor to acquire.

7. The rising of the Kelani-ganga in October (believed to be a record flood) caused great destruction of property in the riverside towns of Avissawella, Hanwella, and Peliyagoda. Rebuilding started at once, however, as soon as the water receded, and the damage done was almost all repaired before the end of the year. Fortunately heavy rain fell soon after the flood and washed away the flood sediment, so that no outbreak of sickness followed.

8. Peliyagoda deserves a word to itself. This squalid and congested little town lies just across the river from Colombo, and is the great *caravanserai* for carts coming down the Kandy and Negombo roads. Any disease therefore that breaks out at Peliyagoda is likely to be communicated to Colombo, Negombo, and the villages on the Kandy road, and the existence of Peliyagoda in its present insanitary state is a menace to the health of these places. Latrines and side drains will be put in; but the chief and imperative want of the town is a supply of pure drinking water, the wells being bad, and the Kelani river, which is chiefly requisitioned now for that purpose, being by no means an ideal source of supply. Water could easily be taken from the Colombo reservoirs by a pipe across Victoria bridge, and as the amount required for consumption at Peliyagoda would be comparatively small, it is hoped that the needs of the town in this direction will soon be met.

Hanwella also being on the main from Labugama to Colombo, and a town of small dimensions, might also be supplied; there is a standpipe there now, but the Colombo Municipal Council does not at present allow the villagers to make use of it.

9. The towns are looked after by the headmen of the locality, who are in some cases paid a small wage and in some cases not. On the whole, they do good work. They will be reinforced presently by the officers of the new Sanitary Department. The Sanitary Board staff has been further strengthened by the appointment of the Government Agent's Engineer, who will make these small towns his special charge.

10. One meeting of the Sanitary Board was held, presided over by the Government Agent. Other business that arose was transacted by circulation of papers.

Village Committee Works.

1. The Village Committee roads in this district were well kept up by the Korale Mudaliyars. There are now so many of these roads however, and the traffic on most of them is so heavy, that the proceeds of the Village Committee tax is found barely sufficient for their maintenance, and the opening up of new ones and the restoring and building of bridges—one of the most pressing needs in the rural districts—are in consequence practically at a standstill. One bridge (at Widiyawatta in the Alutkuru Korale North) has absorbed the whole of this district's apportionment from Government grant for the period under review, and there are many others of equal size and importance to be constructed as soon as funds are available. It is hoped, therefore, that the Government grant for this Province will henceforward be fixed at Rs. 10,000 (the amount allowed in 1912), if not more.

2. The inspection of village roads by the newly-appointed Government Agent's Engineer will, it is hoped, result in greater economy and permanence of construction, the village contractors having done such work up to date (for the most part) "in the light of nature," with the result that large sums spent, *e.g.*, on Village Committee bridges, have not been utilized to the best advantage for want of a little technical advice.

District School Committee.

1. The District School Committee consisted of the Government Agent, Western Province (Chairman); the Director of Education; Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranayake, Kt., C.M.G.; Solomon Seneviratne, Gate Mudaliyar; L. de Livera, Mudaliyar of Siyane Korale West; Rev. Father E. Bouvier; Rev. J. W. Balding; Rev. W. J. Noble; and Mr. W. A. de Silva.

2. A statement is annexed showing the receipts and payments for 1913:—

	Rs. c.
Revenue during the year	70,491 39
Expenditure during the year	29,622 88

3. It will be noticed that the expenditure was only Rs. 29,622·88, as against a revenue of Rs. 70,491·39. The reason for this is that the taking up of certain sanctioned works, namely, the Udatuttiripitiya, Gehenuwala, and Yatiyana boys' vernacular schools and the Walpola girls' vernacular school, was deferred pending the appointment of an Engineer to supervise the designing and carrying out of works undertaken by the Government Agent's Department and various local bodies affiliated thereto, of which the School Committee is one. This appointment was not made till August, 1913, and consequently the plans of the schools mentioned above could not be completed before the end of the year. They have, however, been put in hand, and it is hoped that they will be finished concurrently with the 1914 building programme.

4. Seventeen of the Government vernacular schools in the district are now provided with permanent "type plan" buildings, and 15 more are permanent structures built on some other plan. The remaining 114 are classed as temporary buildings, but 22 of them are of a substantial nature (brick walls and pillars), which can in many cases be converted into permanent structures when funds admit, with small additions and alterations.

5. A table is appended showing the accommodation of the schools in the district :—

Schools having 10 square feet per child ..	60	Schools having 5 to 7½ square feet per child ..	42
Schools having 7½ square feet do. ..	33	Schools having 3 to 5 square feet do. ..	11

It will be seen that the majority fail to comply with the Director of Education's standard of 10 square feet of floor space per child, but it is found that when 7½ square feet is allowed the congestion is not oppressive. Generally speaking, the accommodation in schools in this district is insufficient; where it is excessively so a portion of the school studies under trees in the garden. In some cases the addition of a verandah meets the difficulty.

6. The experiment was tried this year of appointing a special officer in one of the korales to inquire into cases of irregular attendance and prosecute where necessary, as it was found that this duty pressed rather heavily on the village headmen in this district (schools and school-going population being very numerous). The appointment has been a success, and similar officers will be appointed for the other korales.

7. One meeting of the District School Committee was held, presided over by the Assistant Government Agent, and much other business has been transacted by circulation of papers.

8. The work of the Committee is greatly helped by the public spirit of the villagers, who have in a number of cases provided sites for schools, and in some cases the schools themselves, free of charge.

To this report on schools I add :—In the second half-year of 1912 the schools under construction were Kesbewa, Jambureliya, Udugampola, and Nawagamuwa. There is a strong demand for extension of accommodation in many schools. The good work of Mission and Buddhist schools is acknowledged. Empire Day was celebrated by schools.

VII.—LOCAL BOARDS AND ROAD COMMITTEES.

Appendices on the Local Boards of Negombo, Minuwangoda, and Moratuwa are annexed, and reports on the Provincial and District Road Committees.

VIII.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The work of these has been normal; on a total number of 13,816 cases, civil and criminal, there have been 257 appeals to the Government Agent, in 192 of which the judgments of the Presidents were affirmed. Out of 16 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council, the judgments of the Government Agent were affirmed in 12 cases.

I confess I fear that Gansabhawas are rather apt to be used as a means, through false cases, of paying off grudges, and much vigilance is necessary lest concocted evidence should prevail.

IX.—DOG REGISTRATION.

38,953 dogs have been registered and 748 destroyed. Expenditure on registration has been heavy; I doubt whether it is good value. As regards destruction in Buddhist areas, it is necessarily difficult to get dogs destroyed, a difficulty experienced also in the case of vermin, such as Kalutara snails, rats, and fleas, though the two latter are plague carriers.*

X.—IRRIGATION.

The following statement shows the irrigation works in the Colombo District and the amounts recovered as water-rate and the amount spent on repairs; all the works are on a small scale :—

Name of Work.	Amount recovered as Water-rate. Rs. c.	Amount spent. Rs. c.
Attidiya sluice	32 94	19 85
Boralesgomuwa tank	171 60	24 88
Kadurugaha tank	133 18	40 79
Polgaha tank	150 27½	29 55
Dikmaga Pahala tank	101 26	29 72
Dikmaga Ihala tank	81 77½	29 72
Kotugoda anicut	549 37	49 46
Peliyagoda sluices	422 41	11 56
Total ...	1,642 81	235 53

The balance appearing to the credit of the Irrigation Fine Fund on December 31, 1913, was Rs. 1,551·61; it is intended to find some useful works on which to expend this balance.

XI.—LAND SALES.

The number of lots sold outright in the Colombo District from July, 1912, to December, 1913, was 569, comprising 1,008 acres 2 roods 15 perches. The amount realized was Rs. 185,037·70, the average price per acre being Rs. 183·46.

An extent of nearly 21 acres of land has been acquired under the Land Acquisition Ordinance for various public purposes, such as quarries, burial grounds, sites for buildings, widening roads, &c.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Thirty-nine illicit clearings were reported during the eighteen months; 20 of these resulted in convictions, 1 was withdrawn, 3 were dealt with by fines departmentally, and 15 are pending.

A sum of Rs. 53·70 was recovered as compensation for timber illicitly felled.

An increase in the forest revenue of the Province is due to the large demand for timber for drainage works, and for plumbago pits when the plumbago trade was active.

* Fleas captured in the operation commonly observed by the roadsides and known as "having your head gone over" are flicked aside alive instead of being cracked.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Work has begun on house building for Government officials, a result of the labours of the Housing Committee.

Details of the general works of the Province, which are of a routine nature, will be found in the report of the Director of Public Works.

Some much-needed improvement has been made to the Colombo-Negombo road; the same is wanted for the Mirigama-Giriulla road.

A site for a new Lunatic Asylum has been selected at Angoda, eight miles from Colombo, and it is hoped the work will soon be taken in hand, as the strength of the present asylum is double its due number. Some improvements have been made at the Leper Asylum.

XIV.—RAGAMA CAMP.

The Superintendent, Mr. Cockaine, writes :—

For the first ten months of the period under review the Superintendent in charge of the camp was the late Mr. W. B. Boyd. The sad news of his decease was received in Ceylon within some six weeks of his departure for England on sick leave. Mr. Boyd, during his twelve years' sojourn here, had won in a remarkable way the affection of the villagers, and they as well as every one in the camp heard of his unexpected and premature death with much regret.

The writer, who had been Assistant Superintendent for three years before, and Acting Superintendent since Mr. Boyd left Ceylon, was confirmed as Superintendent by Government on December 1, 1913.

Mr. Cockaine, who has a good understanding of the immigrant cooly and has had the work of the camp well in hand, reports that the number of immigrants passing through the camp in 1912–13 exceeded the number of any other year except 1905. The figures are—1912, 117,677; 1913, 115,024; of whom over 93 per cent. in 1913 were tin ticket coolies for estates.

The health of the camp has been satisfactory. Four cases of cholera occurred, only one of which was fatal. The water supply arrangements have been improved; when water fails, Colombo water is brought by rail.

At the time of writing, the Ragama camp has been greatly cut out by the new Mandapam camp since the opening of the Mannar railway. I regret that Mr. Cockaine has been laid up in hospital with a long illness, Mr. Anthonisz meanwhile acting as Superintendent.

XV.—POLICE.

The country police are in the good hands of Mr. T. P. Attygalle, Superintendent of Police, Western Province, whose detailed report on the Province to the Inspector-General of Police I have read with much interest.

The whole Province is policed, with the result that the headmen's authority in respect of crime is much less than in former days. The relations between the two bodies under this system are generally satisfactory, though in some cases the headmen cannot help feeling that they are now playing only a subordinate part.

I confess I think that paid headmen, properly supervised by a Superintendent of Police attached to the Kachcheri, assisted by the Korale Mudaliyars and Government Agent, are more suitable to deal with village crime than the ordinary constable, who is a stranger to village surroundings.

Liberal rewards are given to headmen for good work, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police.

XVI.—FLOOD.

In October, 1913, one of the highest floods on record came down the Kelani river and caused great destruction of property and some loss of life. Owing to the consequent distress, free rice was distributed by Government; free grants of timber for house building were also made to those able to cut and transport the timber. Fortunately there was at my disposal a large balance to the credit of the old flood fund, and it was not therefore necessary to ask for public subscriptions. Nevertheless, local people remitted to me large sums for relief of the distress, and I take this further opportunity of acknowledging the generosity of subscribers; the money was utilized mostly in the way of grants to the poorer sufferers for materials for house building.

All through the flood period the people showed an admirable spirit of cheerfulness and mutual self-help, the headmen, too, being conspicuous for trouble taken to assist sufferers. Another outstanding feature was the work of the "Ceylonese" newspaper, not only in raising relief funds, but in distributing them—the chief difficulty in flood time.

Contributions of money and some cloth were received also from Jaffna, the Southern Province, Kurunegala, and the Straits Settlements, showing the kindly feeling of our more distant neighbours.

I have to thank my Assistant, Mr. Milligan, for good work done in moving about the Kelani Valley country organizing and rendering assistance, and Mr. D. T. Perera of the Kachcheri, who was sent with a boat round about Colombo and was helpful.

XVII.—EXCISE.

On my assuming duties in August there were 242 toddy taverns on the list of the district. This number was necessarily experimental under a new system, and was the result of paragraph 104 of Sessional Paper I. of 1911, a report of the Excise Commissioner.*

On exploring the district I found that there were strong reasons for reducing the number of these taverns, as some of them were creating a demand for toddy which would not and did not otherwise exist. A number of taverns which were attempting to open and to get licenses were therefore weeded out.

* "The ordinary village is suggested as a unit. A large village may be divided into two, or two small ones close together may be grouped into one area."

At the time of writing, the question of all taverns for the next financial year has been dealt with by the Advisory Committees and myself, with the result that over seventy toddy taverns and nearly twenty arrack taverns are being abolished; this will reduce the number on the list to about 170 of each.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I have I find omitted reference (1) to the completion of arrangements for construction of the King Edward VII. Memorial, the Anti-Tuberculosis Institute in Saunders place, in the Pettah, Colombo; building is now in progress.

The work on the connected sanatorium at Kandana, a munificent gift of Mr. A. E. de Silva of Colombo, has not yet been begun, but it is hoped that the donor will now be encouraged to make a start.

(2) The old Mutwal jail has been internally reconstructed, and the Salvation Army are now running it as a house of detention and of industry for vagrants, who constitute a Colombo problem too long neglected.

(3) The new cart lights Ordinance is working fairly satisfactorily; to obviate friction, a good deal of trouble was taken by the police, headmen, and others concerned to get carters used to the provisions of this Ordinance before it came into actual operation.

(4) A 20-year old bo-tree, round which a sort of shrine, for the use of coal coolies, had sprung up, was transplanted from the Customs premises, where it was becoming a nuisance, to a more suitable site near the Racquet Court. It is hoped that this successful operation, which attracted some public interest, will not cause embarrassment to next century writers of administration reports.

The writer's experience of the Western Province is limited to four and a half months out of the eighteen months actually under review.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Acting Government Agent.

Colombo, April 25, 1914.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MORATUWA FOR 1912 AND 1913:

Revenue.—From the annexed statement it will be seen that the revenue for the year 1912 amounted to Rs. 33,290·52, as against Rs. 31,717·72 in 1911, and the revenue for 1913 amounted to Rs. 33,955·46, as against Rs. 33,290·52 in 1912.

The increase of Rs. 3,278·91 in 1912 under Taxes is chiefly due to the recoveries of all taxes that were in arrears in 1911.

The decrease of Rs. 3,414 in 1912 under Licenses is due to the reduced amount paid as compensation for loss of revenue in opium.

The increase of Rs. 303 in 1912 under head Fines is chiefly due to cases instituted for recoveries of dog and vehicles and animal tax in arrears in 1911 and 1912.

The increase of Rs. 1,320·59 under Miscellaneous is due to more recoveries for slaughter-house fees and market fees.

The apparent decrease of Rs. 727·08 in 1913 under head Taxes is due to recoveries of arrears of assessment tax of 1911 and 1912. The increase of Rs. 805·99 in 1913 under head Licenses is due to the compensation on opium being paid up to September, 1914.

The differences under other heads do not call for comment.

Expenditure.—The decrease of Rs. 128·41 in 1912 under the head Establishment is due to certain changes in the office staff consequent on the suspension of the late Secretary.

The increase of Rs. 689·26 in 1912 under Sanitation is due to the contract rates being higher than in 1911.

The decrease of Rs. 689·26 in 1912 under head Lighting is due to bills being settled in 1911 for kerosine oil supplied in 1910, and for repairs, &c., effected to oil wells.

The decrease under head Public Works, sub-head Maintenance of Roads, in 1912 is due to special work on roads having been undertaken in 1911.

The heavy expenditure in 1911 under the head Public Works is chiefly due to the sum of Rs. 14,382·52 paid for acquisition of land for public markets.

The Town Schools Ordinance was brought into operation in 1912, and the salary of attendance officer, &c., absorbed Rs. 335·45.

The sum of Rs. 595·33 was the amount of defalcation by the late Secretary, and was struck off with the approval of the Board.

A sum of Rs. 8,912·44 was spent out of loan money for building a fish market, slaughter-house, and a latrine at Digarolla market premises.

The increase of Rs. 1,773·29 in 1913 under head Establishment is due to the appointment of a Works Inspector and a Sanitary Inspector.

The decrease of Rs. 1,227·60 in 1913 under head Sanitation is due to the low rates of tender by a contractor.

The increase of Rs. 850·96 in 1913 is due to the purchase of 6 new lamps and 72 oil wells under head Lighting.

The increase of Rs. 1,137·05 in 1913 under head Public Works is due to the purchase of 2 iron hand carts, 1 water cart, and to repairs effected to Local Board buildings and for the upkeep of public wells.

A sum of Rs. 1,847 under head Public Works chargeable to Loan Funds was spent on the retaining wall at Digarolla market premises.

Comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1911, 1912, and 1913 :—

REVENUE.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes:—			
Assessment tax	8,168 68	11,576 99	9,848 76
Commutation tax	9,412 50	9,712 60	10,089 0
Other taxes	1,803 75	1,374 25	1,999 0
Licenses :—			
Opium	8,455 50	3,758 0	4,697 50
Stamp duty	1,120 51	2,168 1	1,768 50
Other licenses	47 50	283 50	551 50
Rents :—			
Timber stockades and fish kraal fees	56 95	170 75	279 19
Uyana encroachment	10 0	2 50	2 50
Rent of Rawatawatta house and garden	121 0	132 0	132 0
Digarolla meat stalls	32 50	—	—
Fines	37 50	340 50	893 25
Miscellaneous :—			
Slaughter-house fees	614 40	704 55	710 55
Conservancy	810 37	900 37	1,053 25
Sundries	153 71	366 60	206 86
Market fees	872 35	1,799 90	1,725 60
	31,717 72	33,290 52	33,955 46
Government loan	35,000 0	—	—
Contractor's security money to be refunded	438 50	821 76	100 0
Deposits on account cart plates	90 0	71 0	42 0
Sale of properties for non-payment of assessment tax	—	18 82	76 50
Balance on December 31	4,654 78	30,557 81	28,724 16
Total	71,901 0	64,759 91	62,898 12

EXPENDITURE.			
Cost of administration :—			
Establishment	3,552 0	3,328 50	4,219 75
Office contingencies	1,484 33	1,720 85	1,759 26
Revenue services	2,173 52	2,144 43	2,701 18
Audit charges	134 46	24 12	311 0
Sanitation :—			
Cost of scavenging, conservancy, and sanitary expenses	5,488 6	6,177 32	4,949 72
Lighting :—			
Cost of lighting and new lamps	2,430 90	2,180 45	3,014 67
Dog seizing	293 29	131 4	147 78
Public works :—			
Rawatawatta drainage, hackery stands, well, &c.	995 37	233 12	248 0
Improvement and maintenance of roads	8,529 5	5,793 33	6,530 90
Cost of land acquired for a public and temporary market	14,382 52	—	—
Stores, &c.	88 56	78 72	597 73
Enamelled street name plates and posts	53 52	—	—
Sundries	164 55	808 87	674 46
Miscellaneous :—			
Market salaries, lighting, &c.	253 51	447 25	836 92
Interest on loan	453 2	2,275 0	2,275 0
Cost of cart plates	86 79	120 70	—
Coronation celebration	150 0	—	—
Sundries	529 74	300 83	—
Education:—			
Town Schools Ordinance	—	335 45	400 0
Defalcations	—	595 33	—
Public works chargeable to loan funds	—	912 44	1,847 0
	41,243 19	35,607 75	30,513 37
Scavenging contractor's security money refunded	100 0	428 0	231 76
Balance on December 31	30,557 81	28,724 16	32,152 99
Total	71,901 0	64,759 91	62,898 12

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town was carried out in 1912 and 1913 by a force of coolies and four scavenging carts (carts supplied by the Board). The work was not satisfactorily done. As four carts were not sufficient, two more scavenging carts are now being built. There are no built drains in the town. There are at present only two public latrines. Steps are being taken to increase the number of latrines, and to reduce the large number of pigs which are kept as scavengers in lieu of latrines in most parts of the town.

Public Health.—The state of the public health during the years under review was not satisfactory. Infectious and contagious diseases prevailed during the whole year. There were 73 reported cases of enteric, 5 of chickenpox, 8 of measles, and 14 of dysentery in 1912, and 88 of enteric, 12 of chickenpox, 3 of measles, and 37 of dysentery in 1913. Anchylostomiasis is very prevalent.

Lighting.—The streets of the town are lighted by 72 oil lamps.

Meetings.—There were 13 ordinary and 1 special meeting during 1912. There were 11 ordinary meetings during 1913.

An election of unofficial members was held by ballot in December, 1913, and at the end of the year it was the subject of a reference to the Supreme Court.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913, is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1911, and 1912.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	27,100	—	—	27,100	
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	6,914	—	—	7,127	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	6,183		89·42	6,382		89·53
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	37		·53	48		·67
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		
4. Total discharged		6,220	89·96		6,430	90·21
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, &c. ..	124		1·79	138		1·93
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	256		3·70	212		2·97
(*g*) Double entries	150		2·18	144		2·02
(*h*) Fines..	14		·20	4		·05
(*i*) Imprisonment	4		·05	1		·01
(*j*) Left local area	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		548	7·92		499	7·00
7. Unaccounted for	—	146	2·11	—	198	2·77

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	27,100	—	—	27,100	
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	7,127	—	—	7,402	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	6,382		89·53	6,452		87·16
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	48		·67	138		1·86
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged		6,430	90·21		6,590	89·02
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, &c. ..	138		1·93	117		1·58
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	212		2·97	175		2·36
(*g*) Double entries	144		2·02	145		1·95
(*h*) Fines..	4		·05	5		·06
(*i*) Imprisonment	1		·01	2		·02
(*j*) Left local area	—		—	5		·06
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		499	7·00		449	6·06
7. Unaccounted for	—	198	2·77	—	363	4·90

April 28, 1914.

C. W. BICKMORE,
Deputy Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF NEGOMBO FOR 1912 AND 1913.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes :—			
Property rates ..	8,658 29	11,538 38	10,858 15
Commutation tax ..	6,321 0	6,692 0	6,932 0
Other taxes ..	851 50	937 50	929 50
Licenses :—			
Liquor	—	2,330 12	780 0
Opium	13,968 0	6,208 0	7,760 0
Carts	382 20	516 0	620 0
Other licenses ..	2,328 16	2,700 50	2,769 0
Rents :—			
Market	979 50	662 50	315 0
Other rents ..	2,170 70	2,673 85	2,283 25
Fines	4 0	49 25	334 42
Miscellaneous ..	2,233 3	1,869 82	12,857 54
Compensation on public buildings	440 0	639 0	573 60
	38,336 38	36,816 92	47,012 46
Balance on December 31 ..	24,938 56	31,343 49	41,415 28
Total ..	63,274 94	68,160 41	88,427 74

EXPENDITURE.			
Cost of administration :—			
Establishment ..	2,267 49	2,008 63	2,064 62
Cemetery-keeper, &c. ..	558 0	588 0	588 0
Pension :—			
Pension to Mr. Ball ..	386 64	515 52	515 52
Office contingencies ..	452 52	752 89	450 11
Cost of audit	174 6	10 41	362 39
Legal expenses ..	19 25	51 45	102 25
Revenue services ..	1,682 61	2,040 37	2,109 65
Sanitation	4,434 92	6,572 99	9,119 25
Plague account ..	130 8	130 8	119 24
Lighting	4,251 83	3,360 3	3,464 25
Police charges ..	94 0	93 40	31 50
Public works :—			
Maintenance ..	8,364 78	7,632 72	4,254 9
New works ..	7,348 4	2,087 65	9,934 98
Miscellaneous ..	1,767 23	900 99	1,737 34
	31,931 45	26,745 13	34,853 19
Balance on December 31 ..	31,343 49	41,415 28	53,574 55
Total ..	63,274 94	68,160 41	88,427 74

Revenue.—The decrease of revenue under Liquor in 1913 as compared with 1912 is accounted for by the fact that the amount credited in 1912 represents refund of stamp duty for 1911 and 1912.

The increase under Opium for 1913 is due to the fact that 1912 represents compensation paid by Government for loss of opium revenue for twelve months (July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913), whereas the amount in 1913 is for fifteen months (July, 1913, to September, 1914).

The decrease in Market Rent is due to the fact that the amount credited in 1912 includes fees levied on cattle slaughtered.

The decrease in 1913 under Property Rates is due to the fact that the amount credited in 1912 includes arrears of 1911.

The increase under head Fines is due to the larger number of prosecutions.

The increase under Miscellaneous is due to an item of Rs. 10,000, which represents a generous donation by two public-spirited gentlemen of the town, Messrs. H. M. de Silva and J. C. de Silva, for the erection of a Town Hall, which is now almost completed, and should prove to be a work of utility.

The decrease under Compensation for Government Buildings is due to no compensation having been paid on the hospital buildings, which are found to be outside Local Board limits.

Expenditure.—The increase under the head Pensions is due to the fact that Mr. Ball drew pension only for nine months of 1911.

The increase under head Audit is due to arrears of 1912 having been paid in 1913.

The increase under Legal Expenses is due to the Board having had to contest a civil action, which has now been settled.

The increase under head Revenue Services in 1912 and 1913 is due to arrears of commission to division officer of 1911 having been paid in 1912 and those of 1912 having been paid in 1913, also to an item of Rs. 75 having been included under this head for a special assessment of four blocks, which it was proposed to include within Local Board limits in connection with a scheme for a water supply.

The increase under head Sanitation is due to a larger number of coolies and carts being employed.

The increase under Lighting is due to the Autolux lamps having frequently to be repaired.

The decrease under head Maintenance of Public Works is due to the short supply of gravel and metal during 1912 and 1913 owing to the scarcity of bulls and carts and the enhanced cost of labour The Board are now paying more liberal rates.

The increase under New Works is accounted for by the following :—

	Rs. c.
Payments to Town Hall contractor	8,000 0
Compensation for overhanging trees	245 0
New night soil cart	221 11
Acquisition of land for street widening	193 25

Sanitation.—The scavenging during the eighteen months under review was carried out by a force of 25 coolies in charge of an overseer employed departmentally and 5 carts on contracts, as compared with 10 coolies and 3 carts in 1911. The drains were regularly cleared, and when necessary flushed, by a gang of 8 coolies, as compared with 6 in 1911. Four latrine coolies were employed departmentally. The removal of night soil was done on contract. The conservancy of private latrines was a subject which called for attention. Residents were entirely in the hands of coolies, who did the work as they liked. The Board has now undertaken the conservancy of latrines, and has employed a contractor with a force of 6 coolies and 2 carters and 2 night soil carts, the latter supplied by the Board, the Board charging a fee from those availing themselves of the service. There have been some complaints, but on the whole the system is satisfactory.

A system of catch pits has also been started, by which filthy water is prevented from flowing from private premises into the public drains. The catch pits are cleaned out twice a day, and the water removed in carts made for the purpose to gardens outside the town. The owner of the catch pit is charged a nominal fee fixed according to the quantity of water to be removed. The difficulty still exists as regards low-lying and swampy lands, but steps are being taken to minimize the evil.

Public Health.—The health of the town has been satisfactory during the eighteen months, except for several deaths from dysentery at the end of 1913. The outbreak of cholera in Colombo spread to Negombo through the canal owing to the padda boat traffic, in spite of a lookout kept on all boats leaving Colombo ; with the help of the new Sanitary Department the outbreak is well under control.

Stray Dogs.—194 stray dogs were seized during the eighteen months, most of which were destroyed. Very few were redeemed by their owners.

Lighting.—The town is lighted by 121 oil lamps and 3 Autolux lamps. The lighting is far from satisfactory, and a project is on foot to have the town lighted by electricity.

Public Works.—There are 7 miles of gravelled and 5½ of metalled roads within the town. The roads in charge of the Board have been considerably neglected owing to the scarcity of metal. The gravelled roads have been kept in fairly good order.

Water Supply.—The Board have again taken up this question, which has been in abeyance for years. As stated in past administration reports, it is the most pressing need of the town. A comprehensive scheme was drawn up by Mr. C. V. Brayne, Deputy Chairman, by which it was proposed that the Board should contribute in cash Rs. 25,000 and be permitted to borrow from Government up to its full borrowing power, viz., Rs. 161,335 at 4½ per cent., with sinking fund at 2 per cent., Government contributing the rest of the cost of the scheme, which it is understood will not exceed Rs. 313,665. The scheme is under consideration, and it is hoped that it will be put through.

Markets.—The removal of the fish market from its present site, which is in the most congested part of the town, has been finally decided on. The owners (Roman Catholic Mission) have agreed to remove it to Kamachchiodai, where a piece of Crown land has been settled on them. The new site is well suited for a fish market, being less than a hundred yards from the seashore, and in close proximity to the beef and mutton stalls.

Plans prepared by the District Engineer (Mr. Herft) and approved by the Board have been decided on, and the work will shortly be begun.

Staff.—Mr. S. Mt. C. Casie Chetty, who was appointed Secretary in March, 1912, in succession to Mr. Ball, retired, was transferred to Moratuwa, and Mr. Dudley Sansoni appointed in his stead. Mr. J. Kirtisinghe, Inspector, Local Board, for the past eleven years, took up a similar post at Nawalapitiya, and was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Wijesinghe.

Meetings.—Ten ordinary and nine special meetings were held during the eighteen months.

An election of unofficial members by ballot was held in December, 1913. Messrs. N. E. de Croos, John Pereira, and J. E. de Soysa were elected.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of the working of the Road Ordinance is annexed :—

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	12,960	—	—	12,960	—	—	12,960	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour	—	3,529	—	—	3,644	—	—	3,733	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—									
(*a*) Paying single commutation	3,021		85·60	3,174		87·102	3,434		91·99
(*b*) Paying double commutation	30		·85	20		·54	16		·42
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	10		·28	5		·13	2		·05
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		3,061	86·74		3,199	87·78		3,452	92·47
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—									
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, &c. ..	57		1·61	63		1·72	38		1·01
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	145		4·10	104		2·85	105		2·81
(*g*) Double entries ..	4		·11	13		·35	5		·13
(*h*) Fined	—		—	—		—	7		·18
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	262		7·42	260		7·13	126		3·37
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		468	13·26		440	12·07		281	7·52
7. Unaccounted for ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The working of the Board has been mostly in charge of Mr. H. W. Milligan, Deputy Chairman.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Colombo, April 28, 1914.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MINUWANGODA FOR 1912 AND 1913.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes :—			
Commutation	590 0	521 32	552 0
Assessment	205 0	536 0	487 46
Assessment arrears ..	102 9	—	—
Vehicles and animals ..	18 50	32 50	30 0
Dogs	12 25	20 50	18 0
Licenses :—			
Opium	5,011·88	2,227 50	2,784 37
Stamp duty ..	616 68	253 0	853 0
Fines	40 0	132 0	22 0
Miscellaneous ..	236 70	463 33	514 39
Rents :—			
Markets	439 73	809 95	524 30
Markets, 1910 ..	90 17	—	—
Boutiques	123 27	199 92	274 21
Deposits	75 0	238 25	91 60
	7,561 27	5,434 27	6,151 33
Balance ..	10,457 16	13,917 0	14,540 72
Total ..	18,018 43	19,351 55	20,692 5
EXPENDITURE.			
Establishment ..	550 0	571 16	617 44
Office contingencies ..	101 88	187 76	205 53
Cost of audit ..	31 22	27 30	29 15
Revenue services ..	95 94	59 50	198 16
Sanitation	1,158 50	1,831 60	1,951 16
Lighting	1,000 0	887 20	862 22
Coronation address ..	75 0	—	—
Public works :—			
Maintenance ..	303 55	894 79	478 65
New construction ..	583 51	80 0	231 0
Miscellaneous ..	201 55	221 50	2,520 0
Police	—	29 2	21 50
Refund of securities ..	—	30 0	220 0
	4,101 15	4,810 83	9,335 1
Balance ..	13,917 28	14,540 72	11,357 4
Total ..	18,018 43	19,351 55	20,692 5

The revenue of the Board for the years 1912 and 1913 was Rs. 5,434·27 and Rs. 6,151·33, showing an apparent decrease in comparison with the revenue for 1911. This was mainly due to the smaller amount the Board received from Government on account of opium.

The expenditure for the two years amounted to Rs. 4,810·83 and Rs. 9,335·01. The increase in expenditure in 1913 was due to the fact that the Board in that year had to undertake some important works. Two public latrines, a new building for use as a pork stall, and a slaughter-house for pigs were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,821. With the intention of removing all buildings from the Ellis Court Garden and to use it as a park, the dog and cattle pounds on those grounds were removed and built elsewhere, and Rs. 2,040 was paid to the Public Works Department for the removal.

As cattle are washed where people bathe in the river, the Board purchased land bordering the river and adjacent to the bathing place, in order to open a road and to make other provision for bathing cattle. Rs. 480 was expended on this work.

Sanitation.—As the contractor was not doing the work satisfactorily, the scavenging of the town and latrine conservancy are being carried out by the Board coolies, and the work is now being more satisfactorily done.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory throughout the two years; there were no epidemics.

The Board is entirely free from debt.

Meetings.—There were eleven meetings of the Board in each of the two years under review.

Local Board Office,
Minuwangoda, February 23, 1914.

C. H. A. SAMARAKKODY,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1912 AND 1913.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1912 and 1913 consisted of the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Fraser until January, 1913, Mr. A. S. Pagden from February to August, and Mr. H. R. Freeman since August; the Provincial Engineer, Mr. A. E. Caldicott to April, 1913, and Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten since April; and the following members appointed by the Governor under the 13th clause of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861:—Messrs. G. D. Templer until July 14, 1912, when he resigned owing to appointment to Batticaloa as Assistant Conservator of Forests there; James van Langenberg until September 21, 1912, when he resigned owing to pressure of other duties; Herbert Inglis; Solomon Seneviratne, Gate Mudaliyar; and J. E. Seneviratne. No one was appointed in place of the gentlemen who resigned.

Meetings of this Committee were held during 1912 on February 28, March 28, April 25, May 30, July 23, August 29, September 30, November 28, and December 19, on which date the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1913 were passed, and on February 20, 1913. The opinion of members was taken by circulars at other times.

As Mr. P. Byrde, who represented the European community on the District Road Committee of Colombo, was leaving the Island, this Committee, under the provisions of section 35 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, authorized an election to be held on March 28, 1912, at the Colombo Kachcheri, but as no candidate came forward, the Kelani Valley Planters' Association was consulted, with the result that Mr. W. S. Jeffares was appointed member for the unexpired term of that year.

An election was fixed for December 19, 1912, at Colombo and Kalutara, to elect members to represent the European, Burgher, and native communities for the years 1913, 1914, and 1915.

For the Colombo Committee no candidates came forward, and Messrs. Jeffares, Dias, Aserappa, and Rajapakse Mudaliyar were appointed. Rajapakse Mudaliyar was appointed by His Excellency the Governor under section 1 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1887. In place of Mr. Jeffares, the Kelani Valley Planters' Association submitted the name of Mr. C. S. Jones to serve as European Member, and he was appointed.

For the Kalutara Committee Messrs. C. A. L. Orr and J. A. Fernando were elected to represent the Burgher and native communities. Mr. Herbert Inglis was nominated by the Kalutara Planters' Association and appointed.

Another election was held at the Colombo Kachcheri on August 11, 1913, to elect a member to represent the Burgher community on the District Road Committee of Colombo in consequence of the death of Mr. B. O. Dias, and Mr. W. P. D. Vanderstraaten was elected.

At the request of the Kalutara Planters' Association, and on the approval of the Chairman, District Road Committee, Kalutara, this Committee recommended to Government the appointment of Mr. F. R. Dakeyne as an additional member of the District Committee there, as provided in section 1 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1887, and the appointment was made.

In 1912 Mr. C. V. Brayne became Chairman of the District Road Committee of Colombo on his appointment as Assistant Government Agent of the Colombo and Negombo Districts, and Mr. H. W. Milligan, who succeeded him in July, 1913, became Chairman as from that date. Mr. C. W. Bickmore, who became Office Assistant to the Government Agent in December, was appointed Additional Chairman, under the provisions of section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

A sum of Rs. 10,162·50 was voted for a new resthouse at Kalawellewa in Pasdun Korale East, in the District of Kalutara, and a supplementary vote will be taken next year, as it is to be built on a new site, which involves more expenditure. The work is now being carried out departmentally, as nobody tendered.

It has been found desirable to have a new resthouse at Horana on a new site on the Horana-Anguruwatota road, and Rs. 15,000 for the site and building has been voted.

It is also proposed to build a new resthouse at Panadure near the sea.

Resthouses were repaired and some improvements effected.

The Committee acting under the provisions of section 8 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1902 sanctioned an incremental scale of salary to the Assistant Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo, and also passed an improved scale of salaries to its own officers and those of the District Road Committees of Colombo and Kalutara, placing them in Class II., Grade II., of the Government Clerical Scheme of 1912, with effect from the commencement of the year 1913. By this scheme the peons in the employ of the several Committees were also benefited, as they now receive the same scale of pay as peons in Government employ.

The Committee acting under the provisions of section 9 of the said Ordinance awarded to the third clerk and the Superintendent of Minor Roads of the District Road Committee of Kalutara pensions on their retirement.

It is proposed to supply resthouses with old papers, periodicals, and magazines, and a vote for the purpose will be taken next year.

Action was taken under section 84 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 where encroachments on thoroughfares were reported.

Licenses to seize cattle, as provided in section 94 of the Ordinance, have been issued as heretofore to persons recommended by the Provincial Engineer and the Korale Mudaliyars.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1912 and 1913 are annexed, together with the report of the Chairman, District Road Committee of Colombo :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912 ..	—	27,652 54
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	17,398 0	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	6,788 50	
		24,186 50
Compensation by Government in lieu of tolls levied on minor roads	—	35,740 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	3,500 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	5,517 78	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	3,989 8	
		9,506 86
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	3,900 0	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	1,400 0	
		5,300 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	1,266 70
	Total ..	107,152 60

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	—	
(b) Resthouses	24,186 50	
		24,186 50
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	—	9,143 52
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	4,480 55
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	4,134 88
Compensation received in lieu of toll grants remitted to—		
(a) Colombo District Road Committee ..	29,428 0	
(b) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	6,312 0	
		35,740 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Colombo District Road Committee ..	3,500 0	
(b) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	—	
		3,500 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	3,461 51
Balance on December 31, 1912	—	22,505 64
	Total ..	107,152 60

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913	—	22,505 64
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	12,773 75	
(*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	5,087 25	
		17,861 0
Compensation by Government in lieu of tolls levied on minor roads	—	35,740 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	4,375 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	6,800 79	
(*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	4,705 91	
		11,506 70
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	3,900 0	
(*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	1,400 0	
		5,300 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	3,892 70
Total ..		101,181 4

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	—	
(*b*) Resthouses	15,983 75	
		15,983 75
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	4,422 0
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	4,509 42
Compensation in lieu of tolls remitted to—		
(*a*) Colombo District Road Committee ..	29,428 0	
(*b*) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	6,312 0	
		35,740 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(*a*) Colombo District Road Committee ..	4,375 0	
(*b*) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	—	
		4,375 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	6,363 53
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	29,787 34
Total ..		101,181 4

Provincial Road Committee,
Colombo, January 21, 1914.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

COLOMBO DISTRICT.

THE District Road Committee of Colombo consisted during 1912 and 1913 of the Government Agent and the Provincial Engineers referred to in the report of the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee, and the following gentlemen: Messrs. P. Byrde, B. O. Dias, A. L. R. Aserappa, and A. E. Rajapaksa, Mudaliyar. Mr. Byrde left the Island on February 27, 1912, and in his place Mr. Jeffares was appointed for the unexpired term of the year. At the end of that year, as he was unwilling to continue in office, Mr. C. S. Jones was appointed. Mr. B. O. Dias died on July 14, 1913, and in his place Mr. W. P. D. Vanderstraaten was elected to represent the Burgher community.

During 1912 meetings of this Committee were held on February 28, April 25, May 30, August 29, September 30, November 28, and December 19, at the last of which the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1913 were passed. Opinion of members was taken by circulars at other times.

Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 the following villages were proclaimed as Sanitary Board Towns :—Avissawella, Piliyandara, Peliyagoda, Veyangoda, Pugoda, Padukka, Kochchikade, Puwakpitiya, and Ja-ela, the road tax of which was collected and appropriated by the Board in 1913. The revenue of the Committee, however, exceeded the estimate.

Sums of money were voted during the period for the construction of side drains, renewal of abutments, iron bridges, culverts, retaining walls, improvement of roads, and repairs to roads damaged by floods, which were serious in October last.

Several metal and gravel quarries were acquired for the use of the minor roads during these years, owing to the growing difficulty of procuring materials from private lands even on payment.

The Government continues to give the usual grants towards the Kotte-Talangama-Padukka and Wattala-Mahara minor roads, and compensation for loss of revenue of toll grants.

A new ferry boat was supplied to the ferry at Hanwella at a cost of Rs. 1,992, and a new road through Mugurugampola in Hapitigam korale was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,345.

The following works were authorized and will be completed early next year:—Improvement of the northern approach to the Hanwella ferry at a cost of Rs. 500, repairs to ferry boats at Gorakapola, Diggala, and Pugoda, and repairs to the suspension bridge over the Wak-oya at Tunmodara in Hewagam korale at a cost of Rs. 475.

The usual vote for the removal of coconut and other trees bordering minor roads was taken.

Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1911, 1912, and 1913, and statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee for the year under review, together with the second half-yearly progress returns of collections furnished to Government, and the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads of Colombo, are annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1911 and 1912.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	112,056	—	—	112,056	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	140,306	—	—	139,329	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	127,804		91·08	126,420		90·73
(b) Paying double commutation	1,529		1·08	1,773		1·27
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		129,333	92·17		128,193	92
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	3,852		2·74	4,083		2·93
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	2,010		1·43	2,071		1·48
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	3,069		2·18	3,213		2·306
(h) Fined	137		·09	197		·14
(i) Imprisoned ..	53		·03	50		·03
(j) Left local area ..	1,852		1·32	1,522		1·09
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ...		10,973	7·82		11,136	7·99
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	112,056	—	—	112,056	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	139,329	—	—	138,662	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area, by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	126,420		90·73	126,962		91·56
(b) Paying double commutation	1,773		1·27	1,721		1·24
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		128,193	92		128,683	92·80
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	4,083		2·93	3,521		2·53
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere...	2,071		1·48	2,140		1·54
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	3,213		2·306	3,020		2·17
(h) Fined	197		·14	93		·06
(i) Imprisoned ..	50		·03	15		·01
(j) Left local area ..	1,522		1·09	1,190		·85
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		11,136	7·99		9,979	7·19
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1912.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912			53,185 78
Commutation realized in money			194,962 50
Toll grant on minor roads			29,428 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			3,500 0
Miscellaneous receipts			13,212 90
	Total		294,289 18
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			86,989 75
Amount expended on minor works			120,997 4
Establishment and commission to division officers:—	Rs. c.		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	3,900 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	15,395 84		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	15,458 48		
			34,754 32
Miscellaneous charges			12,787 50
Balance on December 31, 1912			38,760 57
	Total		294,289 18

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913			38,760 57
Commutation realized in money			195,676 50
Compensation in lieu of tolls levied on minor roads			29,428 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			4,375 0
Miscellaneous receipts			12,027 83
	Total		280,267 90
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			63,874 25
Amount expended on minor works			137,846 41
Establishment and commission to division officers:—	Rs. c.		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	3,900 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	16,616 66		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	18,958 56		
			39,475 22
Miscellaneous charges			11,425 86
Balance on December 31, 1913			27,646 16
	Total		280,267 90

Second Half-Yearly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, in the Colombo District during 1912 and 1911.

	Current Half-Year.	Same Half-Year of preceding Year.
1. One-fifth number of inhabitants of district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns	110,178	112,056
2. Number of names borne on division officers' returns	139,329	140,306
3. Percentage of 2 to 1	126·45	125·21
4. Number of persons exempted from labour in year	3,551	3,485
5. Percentage of 4 to 2	2·54	2·48
6. Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	135,778	136,821
7. Percentage of 6 to 1	123·23	122·1
8. (i.) Paid commutation	128,193	129,333
(ii.) Performed labour	—	—
(iii.) Fined	197	137
(iv.) Imprisoned: For default of the year	50	53
(iv.) Imprisoned: For default of previous years	3	4
(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability	128,440	129,523
9. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	94·59	94·66
10. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	116·57	115·58
11. Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	5,816	5,446
12. Unaccounted for on last day of half-year	1,522	1,852

Second Half-Yearly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, in the Colombo District during 1913 and 1912.

		Current Half-Year.	Same Half-Year of preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	110,178	110,178
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	138,662	139,329
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	125·85	126·45
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	3,228	3,551
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·32	2·54
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4 ..	135,434	135,778
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	122·92	123·23
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	128,683	128,193
	(ii.) Performed labour	—	—
	(iii.) Fined	93	197
	(iv.) Imprisoned { For default of the year ..	15	50
	{ For default of previous years	—	3
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability	128,791	128,440
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	95·09	94·59
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	116·89	116·57
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ..	5,453	5,816
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of half-year ..	1,190	1,522

District Road Committee,
Colombo, January 26, 1914.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

REPORT on the Minor Roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts for 1912 and 1913.

THE total expenditure during the two years was Rs. 274,947·81, of which Rs. 160,732·26 has been spent on the maintenance of roads, the balance Rs. 114,215·55 being expended for the following services, viz., bridges, culverts, improvements of roads, flood damages, resthouses, construction of cement concrete drains, retaining walls, repairs to ferry boats, and Village Committee works.

The total number of miles maintained was 287 ¾¼, spread over 75 roads, of which 152⅓ are track metalled, 131⅛ gravelled surface, and 4 miles bridle paths.

The average cost per mile is as follows:—Track-metalled roads, Rs. 350·87; gravelled surface, Rs. 202·78; bridle path, Rs. 65.

Bridges.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 26,449·34, of which a sum of Rs. 21,018·98 has been expended for the following:—

(1) For the construction of 12 iron bridges of the Public Works Department type, obtained from the Government Factory, on masonry abutments of 6 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft., 12 ft., and 14 ft. spans.
(2) For the renewal of the wooden platforms of 21 bridges.

Out of the balance Rs. 5,430·36, a sum of Rs. 5,422·67 will be re-voted for expenditure during 1914.

Culverts.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 7,920·77, of which a sum of Rs. 6,932·84 has been expended in the construction of 35 masonry culverts of a permanent nature, viz., 24 of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 1¼ ft.; 4 of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 16 ft.; 1 of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 18 ft.; 1 of 4 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft.; 2 of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 20 ft.; 1 of 2 ft. by 3 ft. by 16 ft.; 1 of 3 ft. by 4 ft. by 18 ft.; 1 cement concrete culvert 40 ft. in length and 2 ft. diameter. Out of the balance of Rs. 987·93, a sum of Rs. 984·71 will be re-voted for expenditure during 1914.

Improvement to Roads.—Of the sum of Rs. 45,448·67 voted for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 35,683·32 has been expended on the improvement of 44 roads, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,765·35, of which Rs. 9,748 will be re-voted for expenditure in 1914.

Flood Damages.—A sum of Rs. 4,650 has been voted under this head, of which Rs. 2,231·30 has been expended for surface repairs to six roads, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,418·70, of which Rs. 2,416 will be re-voted for expenditure in 1914.

Resthouses.—A sum of Rs. 15,517·50 was voted under this head, of which Rs. 15,494·26 has been expended on the following:—

(1) For the upkeep and repairs to 16 resthouses.
(2) For improvements to Mahara, Avissawella, Negombo, and Ja-ela resthouses.
(3) For upkeep repairs to Provincial Road Committee office.
(4) For the construction of motor garages at Mahara and Kesbewa resthouses.
(5) For a dry-earth closet and flood damages to Kaduwela resthouse.
(6) For providing a stove and repairs to approach road of Henaratgoda resthouse.

The several resthouses in the district have been maintained in a satisfactory state and are well equipped.

Other Works.—A sum of Rs. 16,018·60 was voted for this purpose, of which Rs. 13,822·12 has been expended on the following:—

(1) For the construction of side drains at Piliyandara, Homagama, and Weliweriya.
(2) For the construction of retaining walls on roads.
(3) For repairs to ferry boats at Diggala, Gorakapola, and Hanwella.
(4) For repairs to hand carts.
(5) For improvement to approaches of Hanwella ferry.
(6) For repairs to District Road Committee storerooms and stables in the Kachcheri premises.

Of the balance Rs. 2,196·48, a sum of Rs. 2,150·17 will be re-voted for expenditure in 1914.

Village Committee Works.—The following H iron pile bridges of wooden platform have been constructed during 1913 in the Salpiti and Siyane korales at a cost of Rs. 8,428·63, of which Government contributed a sum of Rs. 5,481·50, the balance being Village Committee funds, viz. :—

Salpiti Korale.—Two cart bridges across Kimbulawela, 32 ft. in length, and Kimbulkotuwa, 52 ft. in length, on the Village Committee road from Wetara to Palagama.

Siyane Korale.—Two footbridges 4 ft. wide across Pugoda-oya, 72 ft. in length, and Minimaru-ela, 55 ft. in length, on the Village Committee road from Pugoda to Tarala.

General.—The roads have been maintained in fair order as funds permitted, the limited amount apportioned having to be economically distributed over the several roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts. The traffic on some of the more important roads, which form the chief outlets to the principal roads, and serve as feeders to the Main, Kelani Valley, and Negombo railways, is as usual heavy. The funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee do not, however, permit increased expenditure, unless Government is disposed to grant relief by handing over some of the most important roads to the Public Works Department.

During the past few years several iron bridges of the Public Works Department type, obtained from the Government Factory, have been constructed as funds permitted. There are still 375 wooden platform bridges, varying in length from 4 ft. to 105 ft. Owing to the increased motor and other traffic, and with a view to economy in the future maintenance of these bridges, it would appear desirable to replace them by permanent platforms of the Public Works Department type. This will necessitate a greater initial expenditure, but the advantage of such improvements is obvious.

The timber required for the repairs to wooden bridges was supplied by the Forest Department.

Government contributes a sum of Rs. 3,500 annually towards the maintenance of the following roads, viz. :—

(1) Kotte-Talangama road, 3½ miles in length. This road forms the outlet from the Hewagam korale, over which the traffic is heavy—Rs. 1,500.

(2) Padukka road, 3 miles in length, is a feeder to the Padukka Railway Station on the Kelani Valley line—Rs. 1,500.

(3) Wattala-Mahara road, 4½ miles in length. This road is a feeder to the Hunupitiya Railway Station on the Main line, and an approach road to the Public Works Department metal quarry at Dalupitiya—Rs. 500.

There has been some difficulty in securing metal and gravel from private lands within reasonable distance of the roads, the owners of land being unwilling to allow such removal even on payment of compensation, and it was found necessary to acquire suitable gravel and metal quarries.

The heavy floods during October last, which rose 13 ft. 6 in. above mean sea level, caused considerable damage to the roads and bridges in the low-lying parts.

Both myself and my assistant have, as usual, rendered assistance to the Village Committees, district schools, and Local Boards of Moratuwa and Minuwangoda.

J. O. EBERT,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

Colombo, January 19, 1914.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1912–13.

Area, 624 Square Miles ; Number of Headmen's Divisions, 247 ; Population, 280,000.

I.—HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

THIS report deals with the eighteen months from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913. The period has been marked by general prosperity.

2. The growing importance of the district has involved an increase of work and responsibility in all Government Departments. This has been recognized officially, and the post of Assistant Agent at Kalutara has been raised from the Third Class to the Second Class of the Civil Service, whilst an Office Assistant has been appointed to the Kachcheri. Moreover, the supervision of the expenditure on public works, which has grown enormously in the last few years, has been divided between two District Engineers, one being stationed at Kalutara and one at Panadure.

3. His Excellency the Acting Governor paid a flying visit to the district in September, 1913, in order to see the country which would be served by the proposed district railway from Panadure, through Horana and Anguruwatota, to Mahagama, Agalawatta, Matugama, and Paiyagala South. The project was regarded favourably by His Excellency, but lack of funds has compelled the Government to defer its sanction. It is hoped that the postponement is only temporary ; the railway is really needed, and would pay from the start.

4. Mr. W. E. Grenier was appointed to the post of Office Assistant on November 1, 1913. His presence relieves the Assistant Government Agent of a mass of routine work, and allows him more time for important administrative duties.

5. The official changes which took place were as follows :—Mr. W. A. Weerakoon succeeded Mr. F. D. Peiris as Police Magistrate, Panadure ; Mr. R. G. Bartholomew acted temporarily as District Engineer, Panadure, until relieved by Mr. Brohier, who was succeeded by Mr. de Kretser. Mr. Bartholomew relieved Mr. Loggin as District Engineer, Kalutara. Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was transferred to Colombo as Superintendent of Police, Headquarters, and Mr. H. N. Wood succeeded him temporarily. Mudaliyar J. V. G. Jayawardane was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Excise, and was succeeded as Totamune Mudaliyar by Mr. Edmund Peiris.

6. At the investiture held on the King's Birthday, 1913, the rank of Vidane Muhandiram was conferred on Mapitiyage Adirian Peris Wijesinha, Vidane Arachchi of Panadurebadda, in recognition of his faithful services to Government.

7. Empire Day was duly celebrated on May 24. It has become quite an institution in the district, and religious services, sports, and treats for the children are held in Kalutara town and in several centres throughout the interior.

8. The new railway bridge over the Kalu-ganga was opened in June, 1913, and the old bridge, which was utilized both for the railway and for ordinary traffic, was repaired and paved and converted into an excellent bridge for ordinary traffic only. The improvement is most marked.

9. In October, 1913, there were severe floods on the Kalu-ganga, due to abnormal rain in the Ratnapura hills; in many places the water rose more than 30 feet; much damage was done to houses and growing crops, but no lives were lost. Not since 1870 has such a flood been known in the district. Fortunately the mouth of the river was quite clear and the water got away rapidly. Personal investigations of damage done were made on the spot, and immediate relief granted in all cases of necessity. Money was readily subscribed to the relief fund.

10. In December, 1913, the district was visited by a severe gale accompanied by heavy rain. Large numbers of coconut, jak, and breadfruit trees were blown down, and there were floods in many places. This gale appears to have been the "tail end" of a cyclone which devastated the Southern Province.

11. The mouth of the Kalu-ganga, which in 1911 was moving southwards, has moved northwards again, and the river now enters the sea with a practically straight course.

12. The telephone has been extended to Kalutara, and has proved very useful. It is hoped that the Planters' exchange at Neboda will be linked up at an early date, and that the Mudaliyars and the police stations will then be connected. This will facilitate administrative work considerably.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

13. The total revenue credited at the Kachcheri during the eighteen months amounted to Rs. 677,236·99. For the last three calendar years the revenue so credited has been as follows:—1911, Rs. 815,234; 1912, Rs. 749,561; 1913, Rs. 459,120. The fluctuations are due, not to any decrease in the actual revenue of the district, but to a decrease in the amounts credited at this Kachcheri on account of Arrack Rents and Toll Rents and on account of Stamps. Now that one stamp serves alike for revenue and postage purposes, there has been an increase in the sale of stamps at post offices, and a decrease in the sale of stamps at the Kachcheri. The revenue credited from the sale of stamps has been as follows:—1911, Rs. 106,000; 1912, Rs. 53,500; 1913, Rs. 37,600. Had the amounts realized by the arrack and toll rents been credited at the Kachcheri in full, the revenue of the district would have been approximately as follows:—1911, Rs. 864,115; 1912, Rs. 954,191; 1913, Rs. 809,639. I may remark that in 1912 Land Sales realized over Rs. 100,000 more than in either 1911 or 1913.

14. The receipts under Land Sales show a decrease from Rs. 464,000 to Rs. 384,593. The average rate per acre rose to Rs. 144, as against Rs. 111 in 1911–12 and Rs. 72 in 1909. It may be noted that in 1903, ten years ago, the number of lots sold and the acreage disposed of was nearly double that of 1913 whilst the amount realized was Rs. 150,000 as against Rs. 250,000.

15. The revenue from the Beruwala Customs during the past three years was as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	34,000	28,000	32,700
Port Dues	2,000	2,000	2,300
Total ..	36,000	30,000	35,000

In 1902 its revenue was Rs. 38,000 and 1903 Rs. 58,000. Thus, the trade of this port shows no tendency to expansion.

16. The revenue credited from opium sales during the last three years is as follows:—1911, Rs. 54,000; 1912, Rs. 37,000; 1913, Rs. 36,000. The decrease is due to the fact that the Panadure opium depôt was transferred during 1912 to Henemulla, from which the collections are remitted to Colombo instead of to Kalutara. The actual revenue from opium sales in the district during 1913 was Rs. 84,799·75. The increase over 1911 is due to the fact that consumers from Moratuwa also obtain their supplies at Henemulla.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

17. *Public Health.*—The medical wants of the district are well supplied. There are qualified Government medical officers at Kalutara, Panadure, Neboda, Beruwala, and Ingiriya, and Government apothecaries are stationed at Horana, Kalawellawa, Lathpandura, and Matugama, with branch dispensaries at Molkawa, Bandaragama, Bulatsinhala, Horawala, and Moragala. The hospitals at Kalutara, Panadure, and Neboda are to be supplemented by new hospitals at Ingiriya in Rayigam korale, where the work of the new buildings will soon be completed, and at Pimbure in Pasdun Korale East. The total number of persons treated at these institutions during the period under review approaches 100,000, Vaccination is carried on systematically throughout the district all the year round, and the work is well done.

18. The health of the people was satisfactory on the whole. There were no serious epidemics. Smallpox was absent, and there was only one case of cholera, and that was imported. The principal ailment was malarial fever. It did not, however, assume abnormal proportions. English treatment is being resorted to freely, with good results. There were the usual sporadic outbreaks of measles and chickenpox, mainly among children. These have not proved serious. A few cases of dysentery and enteric fever have been reported, but the disease has invariably been confined to the locality in which it made its appearance. Anchylostomiasis, though not very widespread, is certainly more noticeable among the Sinhalese villagers than it used to be. It has no doubt been contracted from the Tamil coolies on estates. Estate superintendents are, however, paying a great deal of attention to sanitation, and if their efforts are supported by an adequate expenditure of money, a great improvement in the health of the coolies will result, with a corresponding benefit to the Sinhalese villagers who have dealings with the coolies.

19. The people are taking to European treatment more and more readily. I was informed that one reason for this was the fact that whilst Sinhalese vedaralas insist on a very severe and lowering dietary to accompany their decoctions, English medicine demands no change in the ordinary diet; this feature of Western practice is much appreciated.

20. The rainfall at Kalutara for 1913 was 96 inches. In 1903 it was 112 inches.

21. *Food Supply.*—The villagers who own fields and gardens live on their own produce of rice, coconuts, jak, breadfruit, and vegetables. The rest make their living on the sea by fishing, and in the interior by working on the numerous large estates. The supply of coconuts for sale is limited and the price is high; this is owing to the fact that on the seacoast, where the best coconut land is situated, most of the trees are tapped for fermented toddy. Where nuts are grown they are either consumed by the growers or sold to desiccating mills or to makers of copra.

22. Fish, vegetables, and fruit are fairly plentiful, but facilities of transport are so numerous that most of the supply is exported to Colombo.

23. The presence of a large population of immigrant Tamils also tends to make food stuffs expensive. Fowls and eggs, for instance, are in great demand, and are in consequence very dear. A noticeable fact in this connection is the increase in the number of bakeries in the district, showing that wheaten bread has become an exceedingly popular food. Aerated waters, too, are largely sold in most villages. Meat is also more and more in demand, but much of the increased consumption is no doubt due to Tamil coolies.

24. *Agriculture.*—The state of paddy cultivation was normal. The crops, though very good in places, tended on the whole to be disappointing, largely owing to unseasonable floods. A co-operative credit society has been started at Handapangoda in Rayigam korale. It is expected that this will be followed by an improvement in agricultural methods and results. Steps are being taken to inaugurate similar societies in each of the four pattus of Rayigam korale. The Mudaliyar is interesting himself greatly in the movement. When it is recollected that paddy cultivation depends entirely on a system of loans at heavy interest, it will be seen that these credit societies, which reduce interest to a minimum, must benefit the cultivator enormously.

25. The principal agricultural products now cultivated in the district are as follows:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Paddy and other grain ..	39,000	Cinnamon ..	7,500
Tea	19,600	Coconuts ..	48,500
Rubber	51,000	Fruit and vegetables ..	5,300

26. The total extent cultivated exceeds 170,000 acres. This is less than half the area of the district, which exceeds 400,000 acres. An extent of nearly 50,000 acres, though fit for cultivation, was not actually cultivated during the year; whilst the area uncultivated which is capable of being rendered fit for cultivation, is at least equal to the cultivated area.

27. Prices of produce have been steady all round at a high level, except in the case of rubber, which has fallen again slightly. The average price is now about Re. 1·70 per pound, whilst the cost of production on large estates is below 70 cents a pound. The extent under rubber in 1903 was 1,103 acres, and the produce 15 tons. The extent at present is over 50,000 acres, and the produce during 1913 was 3,500 tons.

28. Tea is a very sound investment. A small acreage was cut out on certain large estates, where it was interplanted with rubber; but elsewhere new areas have been opened. The produce is over 6 million pounds. This is about the same as it was ten years ago; but prices are nearly double what they were then.

29. Coconuts are making better returns than ever. In 1903 prices ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 per thousand, they now average from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per thousand; whilst copra touched the unprecedented figure of Rs. 106 in August, 1913, the average price for the year being over Rs. 96.

30. A few acres of coffee have been planted in Paragoda in Pasdun Korale East as an experiment by Mr. Mathias de Mel.

31. The chenaing of Crown land has been suppressed in the district, and fine grain is not grown to any appreciable extent.

32. A very hopeful feature for the future development of village agriculture is the school gardens of the district, where the younger generation is being interested in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. The experimental garden at Bandaragama is also doing very good work in that locality. The point to be observed by teachers is that work in the school gardens should be made a pleasure to the scholars, and not a toil. There is a tendency to work the boys for the benefit of the garden, instead of working the garden for the benefit of the boys.

33. For the fourth year in succession village shows were held in each of the four korales of the district and proved very successful.

34. *Miscellaneous.*—Wages are still good, though they have received a slight setback since the fall in the price of rubber. The standard of living remains high. Houses are more substantial and better furnished.

35. The period was normal for both sea and river fishing.

36. As in 1911, the consumption of arrack at taverns in the distilling area again fell, when the distilling season commenced in May. The following figures are taken from the returns of 1913:—

	Kalamulla. Gallons.	Maha Paiyagala. Gallons.
January	95 ..	79
February	68 ..	88
March	89 ..	141
April	126 ..	193
September	28 ..	37
October	36 ..	55
November	38 ..	43
December	42 ..	76

The explanation which I gave in 1911 was that during the distilling season free toddy is largely consumed in place of arrack along the seacoast.

37. Of the forty toddy taverns established in the district in 1911 three have since been closed, as the consumption did not justify their existence.

38. The plumbago industry showed signs of revival. The output was 1,866 tons valued at Rs. 416,350, or Rs. 223 per ton. The price of good quality plumbago is now about Rs. 400 a ton. Pottery at Uggalboda and brick and tile making at Pelpola and Galpata continued to thrive. There are now four coconut desiccating mills in the district.

39. A notable indication of the increasing prosperity of the district is to be found in a comparison of the returns of business done at the railway stations where goods are handled during 1903 and 1913. I am indebted for the figures to the courtesy of the General Manager of the Railway. They are as follows :—

Railway Stations.	1903. Passengers.	1903. Goods.	1913. Passengers.	1913. Goods.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Panadure ..	74,000	14,000	159,000	20,000
Kalutara South	51,000	9,500	123,000	23,000
Paiyagala ..	9,000	3,000	20,000	8,000
Beruwala ..	31,000	3,400	59,000	12,000
Alutgama ..	48,000	13,000	91,000	37,000

The total business done during 1903 thus amounted to Rs. 255,900, whilst for 1913 the figures are Rs. 552,000, or more than double.

40. Similar increases are shown in the business done at the post offices of the district. The following table relates to money orders. The figures have been kindly supplied by the Postmaster-General :—

Post Offices.	No. of Money Orders issued.	Amount.	1913. No. of Money Orders issued.	1913. Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Kalutara (1910) ..	6,753	142,000	109,000	280,000
Panadure (1910) ..	4,300	110,000	5,700	160,000
Beruwala (1910) ..	1,800	58,000	2,800	98,000
Bentota (1910) ..	3,370	62,500	4,300	90,000
Matugama (1904) ..	870	9,720	5,069	98,000
Neboda (1908) ..	4,688	70,000	8,866	192,000
Horana (1908) ..	1,617	25,000	2,986	64,000
Ingiriya (1909) ..	1,855	27,057	3,149	41,700
Bandaragama ..	—	—	512	7,800

The figures with reference to the number of telegrams dealt with at the telegraph offices is as follows :—

	1908.	1913.
Kalutara ..	19,000	29,000
Panadure ..	14,500	24,500
Beruwala ..	6,500	12,000
Bentota ..	6,800	10,000
Neboda ..	7,000	17,000

I have given the figures for Bentota because, although it is not in Kalutara District, it is just across the river, and a large quantity of Kalutara District business is transacted at that office.

41 The prosperity of the district has been accompanied by an increase in the amount of civil litigation regarding land. In villages where moneyis scarce land disputes seldom come before court. They are settled in the village itself. But when money is forthcoming, the man who thinks that he is being defrauded of his rights comes to court and files a civil action.

The figures of civil institutions in the District Court of Kalutara, which deals with all important land cases, are as follows for 1903 and 1913 :—1903, 183 ; 1913, 485.

In the Courts of Requests the figures are more even. Most of the cases there are concerned with small amounts of money or land of small value, and the costs of an action are moderate. The following are the figures :—

	1903.	1913.
Kalutara ..	508	596
Panadure ..	531	508
Total ..	1,039	1,104

42. As regards criminal litigation, increased prosperity has led to no diminution of crime. The volume of offences, in fact, seems to have increased in proportion to the increase of population, *i.e.*, by about one-third. The figures are :—

	Population.	Criminal Cases.
1903 ..	200,000	4,620
1913 ..	265,000	6,964

This is disappointing; and it is also disappointing to find that there were 31 homicides in the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913, against 13 in the year 1903. A point of interest in this connection is the fact that the Excise revenue of the district in 1903 was Rs. 138,000, whilst in 1913 it amounted to Rs. 359,325, or a proportionate increase of nearly 260 per cent. It is no doubt true that the bulk of this increase is due to the large increase in the number of immigrant Tamil coolies in the district. Another cause may be the fact that the new Excise staff by suppressing illicit sales has raised the value of the rents to the renters. At the same time the drinking habit must have increased greatly among the Sinhalese population, and much of the money which villagers of the cooly class earn is evidently spent on drink.

IV.—EDUCATION.

43. There are 97 Government schools and 136 aided schools in the district, an increase of 21 during the year. The total number of children on the lists is 31,639, and the average daily attendance amounts to 22,256. The population of the district being 280,000, there is one school for every 1,201 of the population. It is interesting to compare these figures with the figures of the year 1903. In that year the population of the district was 200,000, the number of Government schools was 67, and the number of aided schools 81. The average daily attendance amounted to 11,000 children. There was one school for every 1,351 of the population. It will be seen that the increase in the number of schools has more than kept pace with the increase in the population, whilst the daily attendance has doubled.

44. Technical education is represented by the certified industrial school and St. Vincent's orphanage at Maggona, both under the supervision of the Oblate Fathers. Over 300 boys are provided for.

45. The annexed list shows the work done by the District School Committee according to korales :—

	New Schools constructed.	Extensions.	Schools repaired.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes	1	3	26
Rayigam Korale	3	8	31
Pasdun Korale West ..	1	5	13
Pasdun Korale East ..	4	2	20
Total ..	9	18	90

Funds are not sufficient to enable all calls to be met, and many urgent works have had to be deferred.

46. In addition to the Government and aided schools, there are 34 unaided schools with 1,579 children on their lists.

V.—POLICE.

47. There are now twelve police stations in the district, a new station having been opened in October, 1913, at Kalawellawa. The number of offences reported during the eighteen months was 1,421, against 1,071 in the previous twelve months. True cases numbered 705, and convictions were secured in 267 of these, being nearly 38 per cent., against 40 per cent., 36 per cent., and 28 per cent. in the preceding three years.

48. Of the cases considered to be true, 284 involved offences against the person and 421 offences against property. House-breaking and cattle theft accounted for 291 of these, but in only 30 such cases were convictions obtained, say 10 per cent. As I have said before, cattle theft in a village where cattle roam untended, and house-breaking where the house is a mere hut of thatch or wattle and mud, are offences of such a nature that almost all the poorer villagers may be said to be potential criminals to that extent. This renders both prevention and detection almost equally difficult. When it is considered, however, that none of these offences can possibly pay without the services of known receivers, it would appear to be desirable to introduce some system of making the whole village responsible where undetected crimes of this nature are prevalent. A fine might be imposed on every adult male in the village, recoverable along with the road tax. From the proceeds victims might be compensated. As things are at present, there appears to be a conspiracy of silence, at any rate judging from the results in the courts.

It is notorious as regards cattle theft, that by judicious payments in the proper quarter a cattle owner can often recover his stolen animal. If, however, he tries to set the law in motion, he forfeits all chance of ever seeing his animal again. It is to be hoped that some means may be devised of dealing with the receivers and their go-betweens. If that could be done, offences against property would diminish rapidly, and the proportion of convictions in true cases would increase.

50. It is instructive to notice that of the 137 cases of cattle theft reported during 1913 practically half occurred in Rayigam korale. This is, perhaps, a survival from the old days, when I understand that the petty chieftains of Rayigam korale regarded cattle lifting just as the Highlanders of Scotland were wont to regard it, namely, as one of the most dignified and honourable occupations for a gentleman's leisure. I find, however, that whereas Rayigam korale accounts for half the cattle thefts of the district, yet of the 2,037 cattle seized on the public roads during 1913 only 180 were seized on the roads of Rayigam korale. It can hardly be said that the roads there are more free than they are elsewhere in the district from straying cattle. The inference will rather be that the number of cattle thefts in any locality tends to vary in inverse proportion to the vigour with which stray cattle are seized according to law.

51. The headmen and police have worked well together. The crime work of many of the headmen is excellent.

52. Rewards to headmen amounted to Rs. 5,100 in 1912 and Rs. 6,661 in 1913.

VI.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

53. Separate reports are attached on the Local Board of Kalutara, the Sanitary Boards of Panadure, Horana, Beruwala, Alutgama, Tebuwana, and Neboda, and the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the district.

Village Committees.

54. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 37,969 in 1912 and Rs. 42,417 in 1913. The expenditure was Rs. 39,765 in 1912 and Rs. 44,031 in 1913.

55. 8¾ miles of new road were opened ; 129½ miles of existing road were repaired and improved ; 9 bridges, 16 culverts, 2 village court-houses, 1 latrine, and 4 edandas were constructed ; 42 bridges,

10 culverts, 4 markets, 5 village court-houses, 1 ambalam, 3 edandas, and 3 public wells were repaired and maintained. Three new burial grounds were opened, and 26 existing burial grounds were cleared. Full statements of funds and of work done are appended :—

Return of Gansabhawa Funds for the Year 1912.

Heads of Deposit.	Balance on December 31, 1911.	Receipts for the Calendar Year 1912.	Total.	Payment for the Calendar Year 1912.	Balance on December 31, 1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ..	6,870 56	17,810 32	24,680 88	20,487 69	4,193 19
Rayigam Korale	3,841 44	10,982 29	14,823 73	10,637 95	4,185 78
Pasdun Korale West.. ..	3 29	4,274 67	4,277 96	3,768 58	509 38
Pasdun Korale East	1,258 72	4,901 86	6,160 58	4,871 70	1,288 88
Total ..	11,974 1	37,969 14	49,943 15	39,765 92	10,177 23

Return of Gansabhawa Funds for the Year 1913.

Heads of Deposit.	Balance on December 31, 1912.	Receipts for the Calendar Year 1913.	Total.	Payments for the Calendar Year 1913.	Balance on December 31, 1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ..	4,193 19	19,172 34	23,365 53	21,647 40	1,718 13
Rayigam Korale	4,185 78	11,423 87	15,609 65	12,161 2	3,448 63
Pasdun Korale West.. ..	509 38	6,187 61	6,696 99	5,618 70	1,078 29
Pasdun Korale East	1,288 88	5,633 54	6,922 42	4,604 67	2,317 75
Total ..	10,177 23	42,417 36	52,594 59	44,031 79	8,562 80

Statement of Work undertaken by Village Committees during the Eighteen Months ended December 31, 1913.

Name of Work.	Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes.	Rayigam Korale.	Pasdun Korale East.	Pasdun Korale West.	Total.
Roads.					
New roads opened, in miles ..	3½ ..	2¼ ..	2 ..	1 ..	8¾
Existing roads improved, in miles ..	53¾ ..	47 ..	10 ..	18¾ ..	129½
Bridges and Culverts.					
Number of bridges constructed ..	2 ..	6 ..	— ..	1 ..	9
Number of bridges repaired ..	10 ..	28 ..	3 ..	1 ..	42
Number of culverts constructed ..	1 ..	6 ..	4 ..	5 ..	16
Number of culverts repaired ..	2 ..	7 ..	1 ..	— ..	10
Village Committee Buildings.					
Markets repaired	4 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	4
Village Tribunal court-houses constructed	2 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2
Village Tribunal court-houses repaired	— ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	5
Ambalams repaired ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1
Latrines constructed ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	1
Edandas.					
New edandas constructed ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	2 ..	4
Existing edandas repaired ..	— ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	3
Burial Grounds.					
New burial grounds opened ..	3 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	3
Existing burial grounds cleared ..	18 ..	6 ..	2 ..	— ..	26
Bathing Ponds and Wells.					
Wells constructed and maintained ..	2 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	3
Experimental gardens ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1
Galas.					
Galas opened	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	1

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases Instituted, Decided, and Appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance for the Year 1913.

	Kalutara Totamune.	Panadure Totamune.	Rayigam Korale.	Pasdun Korale East.	Pasdun Korale West.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1913 :—						
Civil	—	—	3	15	7	25
Criminal ..	—	—	18	38	11	67
Instituted during the year :—						
Civil	49	41	659	262	190	1,211
Criminal ..	521	480	1,486	816	705	4,008
Total number of cases :—						
Civil	49	41	672	277	197	1,236
Criminal ..	521	480	1,504	854	716	4,075
NATURE OF CASES DISPOSED OF.						
Breaches of V. C. rules ..	91	135	377	117	105	825
Breaches of irrigation rules ..	9	4	21	15	4	53
Civil :—						
Money	37	34	563	204	147	985
Cattle trespass ..	12	6	99	65	49	231
Criminal :—						
Petty assaults ...	70	82	292	59	67	570
Thefts	20	50	245	72	48	435
Malicious injury ..	10	17	66	16	22	131
Vaccination ..	50	14	38	12	30	144
Schools	242	140	338	435	331	1,486
Cattle disease ..	—	—	—	1	4	5
Knives	—	—	5	—	—	5
Offences under the Thoroughfares Ordinance ..	—	—	61	—	1	62
Sanitation ..	—	—	6	—	—	6
Miscellaneous ..	18	28	29	118	97	290
Total decisions :—						
Civil	49	40	662	269	196	1,216
Criminal	510	470	1,478	845	709	4,012
AMICABLE SETTLEMENTS.						
Amicable settlements under section 30, included under head "Decisions" :—						
Civil	19	16	203	19	32	289
Criminal	37	44	453	114	100	748
APPEALS.						
Civil {Confirmed ..	—	1	1	4	2	8
Civil {Set aside ..	1	—	1	—	1	3
Criminal {Confirmed ...	—	5	8	7	11	31
Criminal {Set aside ..	1	—	—	1	3	5
From Assistant Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.						
Civil {Confirmed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil {Set aside ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal {Confirmed ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Criminal {Set aside ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1913 :—						
Civil	—	1	10	8	1	20
Criminal	11	10	26	9	7	63

VII.—SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

56. *Dog Registration Ordinance and Rabies Ordinance.*—The number of dogs registered in the korales in 1912 was 5,835 and in 1913 6,607. The number destroyed was 368 in 1912 and 2,114 in 1913. The figures for the towns of Panadure and Kalutara are as follows :—

	Registered.		Destroyed.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Panadure ..	113	82	55	32
Kalutara ..	213	172	214	14

57. *Opium Ordinance.*—2,689 opium consumers and 420 vedaralas were originally registered under this Ordinance. During 1913 22 new vedaralas were registered by the District Board, whilst 44 consumers and 2 vedaralas died. The amount recovered at the depôts of the district by the sale of opium during 1913 was Rs. 84,799·75. The sale of the opium rents for the last twelve months under the old system realized only Rs. 20,000. There were only seven prosecutions for breaches of the Ordinance.

58. *Cattle Branding.*—The new process of branding by means of chemicals has not been an unqualified success. The brands are not permanent. Many owners complain that the system is not healthy. It has been decided to revert to the old system in future.

59. *Land Acquisition Ordinance.*—A return of lands acquired is attached :—

Date of Acquisition. 1912.	No. of Preliminary Plan.	No. of Lot.	Extent. A. R. P.	Situation.	Purpose for which acquired.
October 30	14,996	Q 31 to U 31	0 0 28·49	Kalutara North	Improvement of the railway line at Kalutara North
December 19	14,918	S 29 to E 30	0 0 29·25	Pattiya South	A new siding, and improving the fencing at the Panadure railway station
December 20	15,034	F 33	0 3 12·12	Ampitigala	A burial ground
December 30	15,143	C 34 to M 34	0 1 30·76	Koholana	Construction of a road
1913.					
February 3	15,111	V 33 to X 33	0 2 7·62	Jawatta	Road to the model distillery at Kalutara North
February 10	15,180	Z 34 and A 35	0 3 10·25	Pohaddaramulla	A burial ground
February 10	15,227	H 35	1 0 0·37	Morontuduwa	do.
March 20	15,238	I 35 and J 35	1 2 13·37	Pamunugama	do.
April 4	15,253	M 35	0 0 12·87	Horana	A public latrine and an approach road to it
April 17	15,287	Q 36	0 0 9·50	Mahagama	Approach road to the Public Works Department metal quarry

60. *Cemeteries Ordinance.*—Progress has been made in the direction of providing every village with a registered burial ground cleared and fenced. Private land is being acquired where Crown land is not available. Five such acquisitions were completed during 1913, and eleven applications for acquisition are now receiving attention.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

61. The sluices at Nikatu-ela and Thoragala-ela are not in good order. They are of a bad type, the gates lifting on screws which are under water for a part of their length and so become rusted. The water-rate under the Nikatu-ela scheme, which is the major irrigation work in the district, is Rs. 155·84, and is regularly paid. The five village tanks in Rayigam korale are in good order. The balance to the credit of the Irrigation Fine Fund on July 1, 1912, was Rs. 715·20. The revenue was Rs. 302·55 and the expenditure Rs. 426·40, leaving a balance of Rs. 591·35. The expenditure was devoted to minor repairs of sluices and constructing two bridges for irrigation purposes under the Village Committee road at Gonaduwa.

IX.—LAND SALES.

62. There were 37 land sales held during the calendar year 1913. The number of sales held during 1912 was 35, whilst the sales held in 1911 numbered 31.

63. The number of lots sold and settled during the year 1913 was 689, representing an extent of 1,850 acres 1 rood 13 perches ; the amount realized on this extent was Rs. 247,854·53. The number of lots sold and settled during the year 1912 was 653 : extent, 2,823 acres 19 perches ; amount realized, Rs. 442,838·20. In 1911 the number of lots sold and settled was 735 : the extent alienated was 2,663 acres 30 perches, and the amount realized Rs. 303,845·30. The average price realized in 1913 on sales was Rs. 144·25 per acre, and on settlements Rs. 88·61.

64. A comparative statement showing the number of lots brought forward for disposal, the nature of disposal, and the amounts realized during the three calendar years 1911, 1912, and 1913 is appended :—

[For Statement see page 26.]

The above figures and statement include lots which have not yet been fully paid for.

65. The number of applications for survey received during the year 1913 was 370. In addition to these there were 11 Crown requisitions for survey. Of these 381 applications, 90 have been sent to the Surveyor-General for attention, and the remainder have been held back till the re-opening of the district for application surveys. This district was closed on May 1, 1913, and it had not been re-opened at the end of the year.

66. The following is a statement showing the lots sold and settled during the year, on which the full amounts due have been paid :—

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Sales	412	1,685 3 30	241,549 40
Settlements	162	81 0 6	5,942 83
Certificates against the Crown	44	51 2 31	362 30
Total	618	1,818 2 27	247,854 53

67. The revenue from land sales actually credited during the twelve months of 1913 was Rs. 384,593·15. It may be noted that the revenue from land sales in 1903 was Rs. 164,455. In that year the number of lots sold was 1,411, the acreage 3,980 acres, and the average rate per acre about Rs. 40.

Money is more plentiful now, and land is regarded as the safest form of investment for superfluous capital. Competition at land sales is therefore much more severe than it used to be, and consequently the prices realized are more than three times as high as they were ten years ago. I would add that the bulk of the money invested in land is Sinhalese capital.

Comparative Statement showing the Number of Lots brought forward for Disposal, the Nature of Disposal, and the Amounts realized during the Calendar Years 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Nature of Disposal.	1911.				1912.				1913.			
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales	527	2,483 2 38	304,913 75	122 76	483	2,755 2 31	448,111 25	162 61	452	1,739 2 10	250,934 60	144 25
Settlements	153	137 1 31	10,446 80	75 97	126	87 2 26	10,241 75	117 5	193	103 2 24	9,170 84	88 61
Certificates against the Crown ..	111	166 1 20	—	—	88	79 0 33	—	—	115	83 1 7	—	—
Total ..	791	2,787 2 9	315,360 55	—	697	2,922 2 10	458,353 0	—	760	1,925 2 1	260,105 44	—

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

68. The following works have been completed :—

Conversion of the old Kalutara railway bridge into a road bridge.
Quarters for the District Judge, Kalutara.
Operating room, Kalutara hospital.
Model distillery, Kalutara.
Additions to the police station, Kalutara South.
Fly-proofing the hospitals at Neboda and Kalutara.
New wing for the infectious diseases hospital, Kalutara.
Record shelves, Kalutara Kachcheri.

69. The following works are in progress :—

Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road.
New bridges at Tebuwana and Clyde.
New hospital at Ingiriya.
Improving Horana-Alutgama road.
Conversion of the Moragala-Pelawatta District Road Committee road.
Quarters for the District Engineer, Kalutara.
Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kalutara.
Drainage scheme, Panadure.

70. The following works have been sanctioned :—

New hospital at Pimbure.
New Police Court at Panadure.
Quarters for the Police Magistrate, Panadure.
Quarters for the District Engineer, Panadure.
New police station, Panadure.

71. The following new works are recommended :—

District railway, loop line from Horana to Paiyagala South.
Improvement of lighting of Kalutara Kachcheri.
Conversion of the Agalawatta-Badureliya District Road Committee road.
Drainage scheme, Horana.
New railway station between Wadduwa and Kalutara North.

XI.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

72. The forest revenue of the district credited at the Colombo Kachcheri by the Assistant Conservator of Forests was as follows :—

	Sale of Timber. Rs. c.	Departmental Fines. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1912	16,280 46	370 43	16,650 89
1913	19,564 0	248 4	19,812 4
Total ..	35,844 46	618 47	36,462 93

The Assistant Conservator of Forests instituted 13 cases in 1912 and 11 cases in 1913, recovering fines amounting to Rs. 498 and Rs. 427 respectively.

In addition to the above, 184 illicit clearings were reported to the Kachcheri during 1913 and 197 during 1912. Compensation recovered amounted to Rs. 413 and Rs. 265 respectively.

Prosecutions were entered from the Kachcheri as follows :—

	No. of Cases.	Convictions.	Fines. Rs. c.	Pending.
1912	76 ..	41 ..	1,468 50 ..	21
1913	80 ..	45 ..	1,393 0 ..	13

Thus, the total forest revenue of the district amounted to Rs. 18,882·39 in 1912 and Rs. 22,045·04 in 1913.

73. The Assistant Conservator of Forests has favoured me with the following report :—

No special work was done in 1912. Firewood was regularly supplied to the Government distillery at Kalutara from May, 1913, to the end of that year.

The nedun area of about five acres in Wekadamukalana at Bopitiya has been cleared of weed and undergrowth, and a nedun nursery has been started with the view of filling up vacancies in that area.

A strict watch is kept on the two calamander trees in Yagiralamukalana, and the area round those trees is regularly cleared and fenced with the view of protecting the calamander seedlings.

An additional forest guard was appointed at Udugama in 1913, thus giving more time to the forest guard at Meegahatenna to supervise the large fellings of timber and firewood for the plumbago pits in the Meegahatenna beat.

The present staff consists of two forest rangers (one of whom is in charge of Hewagam korale in the Colombo District as well as Rayigam korale in the Kalutara District) and six forest guards, in addition to three watchers at the checking stations at Demodara and Udugama.

XII.—CATTLE DISEASE

74. There was no epidemic of rinderpest during the years 1912 and 1913. Isolated cases appeared in various parts of the district, but prompt measures were invariably adopted and the sickness was checked.

The following are the figures for 1909, 1912, and 1913 :—

	No. of Cases.			No. of Deaths.		
	1909.	1912.	1913.	1909.	1912.	1913.
Totamunes	729	47	7	588	42	6
Rayigam Korale	284	110	209	270	80	179
Pasdun Korale West	17	17	179	10	17	174
Pasdun Korale East	—	—	159	—	—	125
Total	1,030	174	554	868	139	484

The people have a wholesome fear of rinderpest and report it promptly. It is therefore possible to control it.

75. Foot-and-mouth disease prevails more widely, but it is so seldom fatal that little attention is paid to it, beyond tying the affected animals in a muddy place. The following are the figures for 1912 and 1913, as far as reports go :—

	No. of Cases.		No. of Deaths.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Totamunes	44	493	—	17
Rayigam Korale	57	243	—	8
Pasdun Korale West	—	293	—	49
Pasdun Korale East	—	89	—	5
Total	101	1,118	—	79

It was only at the beginning of 1913 that steps were taken to obtain reports of such cases. Even now it is probable that only a tithe of the cases which actually occur is brought to the notice of the authorities.

The Kachcheri,
Kalutara, April 2. 1914.

G. F. PLANT,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF KALUTARA FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Local Board of Kalutara, during the years 1912 and 1913 consisted of Mr. G. F. Plant, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. G. N. Loggin, District Engineer, from January, 1912, to April, 1913, and Mr. R. G. Bartholomew, District Engineer, from May to December, 1913; Dr. W. A. de Silva, Government Medical Officer; and three unofficial members, namely, Mr. C. A. L. Orr, Mr. J. Aloysius Fernando, and Mr. Clement P. Wijeyaratne. The regular triennial election of unofficials was held on December 19, 1913, when the sitting members were returned unopposed.

2. A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
I.—Taxes :—				
(*a*) Property rates	5,821 46		6,139 87	
(*b*) Thoroughfares Ordinance collection	6,336 0		6,172 0	
(*c*) Other	2,271 50		2,435 50	
		14,428 96		14,747 37
II.—Licenses :—				
(*d*) Liquor	650 0		2,753 13	
(*e*) Opium	3,588 50		4,485 62	
(*f*) Carts	741 98		—	
(*g*) Proctors and notaries	614 25		615 0	
(*h*) Other	336 73		235 0	
		5,931 46		8,088 75
III.—Rents :—				
(*i*) Markets	1,590 83		1,968 25	
(*j*) Other	290 35		748 93	
		1,881 18		2,717 18
IV.—Fines :—				
(*k*) Police Court	719 0		348 0	
(*l*) Other	177 50		177 50	
		882 0		525 50
V.—Miscellaneous	—	3,442 59	—	3,398 65
Total revenue	—	26,566 19	—	29,477 45
Advance repaid	—	—	—	2,740 20
Balance brought forward	—	9,666 66	—	8,359 88
Total		36,232 85		40,577 53

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
I.—Interest and sinking fund on loans	—		—	
II.—Cost of administration :—				
(*a*) Establishment	2,333 87		2,253 0	
(*b*) Office contingencies	260 34		191 6	
(*c*) Cost of audit	18 75		247 24	
(*d*) Revenue services	783 94		—	
		3,396 90		3,424 11
III.—Education (Town Schools Ordinance)	—	—	21 25	21 25
IV.—Sanitation	—	6,595 5	—	8,827 48
V.—Lighting	—	3,200 61	—	3,433 21
VI.—Police	—	174 79	—	78 82
VII.—Public works:—				
(*e*) Maintenance	4,062 26		5,532 40	
(*f*) New construction	4,301 37		3,145 19	
		8,363 63		8,677 59
VIII.—Miscellaneous	—	1,295 79	—	1,789 85
IX.—Special expenditure :—				
(*g*) Acquisition of Companiwela	—	4,846 20	—	—
Total expenditure	—	27,872 97	—	26,252 31
Advances	—	—	—	5,418 70
Balance carried over	—	8,359 88	—	8,906 52
Total		36,232 85		40,577 53

3. The revenue of the Board for the year 1913 exceeded that for 1912 by nearly Rs. 3,000, the excess being mainly due to the receipt in 1913 of income on account of liquor licenses and compensation for the loss of opium revenue for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1914. There was a slight fall in the recoveries under the Thoroughfares Ordinance ; this was due to the withdrawal of a number of Railway employés on the completion of certain works of construction in the town. Assessment tax recoveries showed an increase owing to the rise in the value of property and the inclusion of several new buildings in the list. Stamp duty on account of carts licensed during 1913 was not recovered till 1914.

4. The details of expenditure on account of public works for the years 1912 and 1913 are as follows :—

	1912.	Rs. c.
1.	Upkeep of roads	2,509 83
2.	Upkeep of public buildings and places	1,395 9
3.	Purchase of stores	157 34
4.	Acquisition of Companiwela	4,846 20
5.	Improvements to the esplanade	119 99
6.	Wire fence for the Station road garden	123 88
7.	Drain connecting latrines near the market	200 0
8.	Cost of site of slaughter-house	87 50
9.	District Judge's quarters—wall	2,520 0
10.	Female ward at the infectious diseases hospital	1,250 0
	1913.	
1.	Upkeep of roads	4,408 13
2.	Upkeep of public buildings and places	869 19
3.	Purchase of stores	255 8
4.	Cost of ironwork of windmill pump	1,467 50
5.	Cost of pump for public well	103 94
6.	Cost of street name plates	402 55
7.	Cost of ironwork of Hill street bridge	1,171 20

5. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

	1912.		Percentage under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	13,005	—	—	13,005	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	3,907	—	—	3,777	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	3,040		77·80	3,036		80·38
(*b*) Paying double commutation	50		1·27	23		·609
(*c*) Labouring six days	15		·38	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged		3,105	79·47		3,059	80·99
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age	59		1·51	50		1·32
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	185		4·73	92		2·43
(*g*) Double entries	118		3·02	61		1·61
(*h*) Fines	—		—	2		·05
(*i*) Imprisonment	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	440		11·26	513		13·58
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		802	20·52		718	19·009

6. The health of the town has been good throughout. There have been no cases of cholera or smallpox, and no epidemics of other infectious diseases. The following statement shows the infectious diseases reported during 1912 and 1913 :—

	1912.	1913.
Chickenpox..	26	19
Measles ..	13	5
Enteric fever	14	4
Continued fever of more than ten days' duration	9	27

7. The scavenging and conservancy have been done on contract. On the whole, the work has been carried out satisfactorily, but constant supervision is necessary. This is particularly the case with regard to conservancy. The dry-earth system is largely in vogue in the heart of the town, but it is hard to secure that it shall be worked intelligently.

8. The two most pressing requirements of the town are water supply and drainage. A drainage scheme has already been formulated, and Government has been asked for a loan to enable the most important section of it to be carried out at once. The rest can be dealt with in instalments from time to time as funds are available. As regards the water supply, a special officer should be detailed by Government to prepare a scheme. At present each garden has its well, but almost all are more or less liable to contamination.

9. A town-planning scheme is required to guide the future development of the town on proper sanitary lines. Such a scheme might deal first with the congested area round the main bazaar in Kalutara South. Here buildings have sprung up in such a haphazard fashion that there are several premises which have no means of approach at the back, and no provision for scavenging or drainage, light, and air. The Board must insist on remedying conditions so dangerous to the public health.

10. The hospital is in an unsatisfactory situation. It should be removed from the heart of the town. The buildings could be taken over for a market, the present market site being given over to the Railway Department for the purpose of enlarging the railway station. New courts are also desirable to replace the present Police Court and District Court. All these future necessities would be considered and prepared for in a town-planning scheme. The proper method of dealing with Companiwela would also form an integral part of such a scheme.

11. A new market is to be built in Kalutara North, near the railway station, as soon as the site has been acquired. More public latrines are necessary in Kalutara North and in Katukurunda. These questions will receive early attention.

12. A windmill pump is in course of erection on the seabeach, and will supply water for the flushing of the cement drains. The present method of flushing by means of a water cart is laborious and expensive.

G. F. PLANT,
Chairman.

April 3, 1914.

II.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR 1912–13.

THE Sanitary Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, who is *ex-officio* Chairman, the District Engineer, the Medical Officer at Kalutara, and four nominated members, viz., Mr. Cyril A. Jansz, Dr. Herbert de Saram, Dr. F. de Livera, and Mudaliyar Edmund Peiris. Mudaliyar J. V. G. Jayawardena was a member of the Board till March, 1913, and was succeeded by Mudaliyar Edmund Peiris, the former having been transferred to the Excise Department.

2. Five meetings of the Board were held during the year. The following new towns were proclaimed under the Ordinance with effect from January 1, 1913, viz., Beruwala, Alutgama, Tebuwana, and Neboda.

Sanitary Board, Panadure.

3. Exclusive of the balance Rs. 19,834·48 of the previous year, the revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 17,359·75, an increase of Rs. 3,468·67 over that of 1912.

4. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,307·82, an increase of Rs. 7,109·41 compared with 1912. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 19,886·41, which is earmarked for drainage works and for other important schemes of improvement.

5. Lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were given on contract as in previous years, and were satisfactory. In addition to the regular scavenging, the cement drains on the Station road and on the Main road were flushed, and the Main road from the Wekada junction up to the hospital junction was watered during the dry weather.

6. There are two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board. Further provision for latrine accommodation is needed, but the question of suitable sites stands in the way. It is hoped that suitable sites will be selected soon after the sites for the new Police Court, resthouse, Police Magistrate's quarters, and District Engineer's quarters have been formally acquired. There were at the end of the year 76 private latrines conducted on the dry-earth system, excluding those at the Police Court, police station, hospital, post office, and railway station.

7. The following new works were put in hand, viz., construction of the Seabeach road, construction of a new fish market, and the construction of drains along the Main road, which forms part of the drainage scheme prepared in 1911. The Seabeach road and the fish market were completed within the

year at a cost of Rs. 2,696·60 and Rs. 2,950, respectively; but the construction of the drains which is in charge of the Public Works Department is not yet finished. The Board has already contributed its half share of the cost, viz., Rs. 3,468, the other half being provided by Government.

7 A. A water supply scheme for the town is very desirable, for although water is plentiful in the numerous wells, I find that it is in nearly every case liable to serious contamination.

8. A comparative statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Assessment tax	2,251 30	2,611 1
Commutation tax	2,544 50	2,584 0
Stamp duty on licenses	879 6	2,093 88
Government grant in lieu of opium rent	5,183 25	6,479 6
Market rents, &c.	960 97	1,129 5
Fines	228 50	363 50
Slaughter-house fees	587 75	684 0
Cemetery fees	253 0	250 50
Conservancy collections	973 0	1,111 0
Miscellaneous receipts	31 75	53 75
	13,893 8	17,359 75
Balance on December 31	16,139 81	19,834 48
Total	30,032 89	37,194 23

EXPENDITURE.		
Establishment	713 0	899 0
Revenue services	256 24	252 4
Office contingencies	157 23	124 4
Audit charges	50 0	50 0
Education	60 0	60 0
Purchase of stores	—	208 33
Lighting	1,213 39	1,389 69
Sanitary charges	3,660 74	3,855 19
Public works—		
New construction	2,000 0	7,582 0
Maintenance	1,766 28	2,813 56
Miscellaneous expenses	82 28	73 97
Refunds	239 25	—
	10,198 41	17,307 82
Balance on December 31	19,834 48	19,886 41
Total	30,032 89	37,194 23

Sanitary Board, Horana.

9. The revenue of this Board for the year amounted to Rs. 6,436·87, an increase of Rs. 1,564·40 over that of 1912. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,264·01, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 10,059·48, which is earmarked for drainage works. A detailed scheme has been prepared, and the Board is awaiting the decision of the Government as to the extent to which it is willing to assist the Board in carrying out the work.

10. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract, and were satisfactory.

11. A public latrine was built at a cost of Rs. 791·20. A new site for another latrine was acquired at a cost of Rs. 479·35. The market is situated on the very edge of the high road, and it is undesirable to have it there. A suitable site for a new market has been selected, and an application for acquisition of one acre of land has already been made.

12. A comparative statement showing the revenue and expenditure for the years 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Assessment tax	466 60	600 99
Commutation tax	706 0	726 0
Stamp duty on licenses	146 32	684 0
Government grant in lieu of opium rent	3,016 50	3,770 63
Market rents	305 0	602 0
Fines	161 30	40 0
Miscellaneous	7 0	13 25
Security money	43 75	—
	4,852 47	6,436 87
Balance on December 31	5,024 8	6,886 62
Total	9,876 55	13,323 49

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Establishment	252 0	310 0
Revenue services	121 73	53 93
Office contingencies	38 5	28 17
Audit charges	20 0	20 0
Miscellaneous expenses	27 35	9 60
Lighting, scavenging, and conservancy ..	1,174 75	1,186 48
Public works :—		
Cost of drainage survey	—	1,000 46
New construction	1,339 30	490 10
Maintenance	—	121 52
Refunds	16 75	43 75
	2,989 93	3,264 1
Balance on December 31	6,886 62	10,059 48
Total ..	9,876 55	13,323 49

Sanitary Board, Beruwala.

13. This town was proclaimed with effect from January 1, 1913. It is an important centre of trade, being a port, with a harbour and Customs house.

14. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 4,506·39, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,363·83; the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,142·56.

15. A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails among the Muhammadan community in Dinagoda, Wadugoda, and Kappittangoda at the inclusion of these villages within the Sanitary Board area. As a result the tax had to be recovered by distraint, after much trouble and inconvenience. It is hoped, however, to confer certain material benefits on these villages, such as roads, new lamps, effective scavenging, and the like in the near future. The inhabitants will then no doubt acquiesce in the extra taxation.

16. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract, but the work was not very satisfactory. There is some difficulty here in securing a good contractor.

17. There is one public latrine, which was provided by the Village Committee, and has now been taken over by the Board. Further latrine accommodation is a matter of urgent necessity, but the Board cannot bear the cost of building latrines. Government has, however, agreed to allow a sum of Rs. 1,300 for building one latrine, half of which is to be treated as a grant-in-aid and the other half as a loan to the Board to be repaid in five annual instalments. Government has also agreed to build the drains along the Main road in the new bazaar on similar terms, and the work will be put in hand this year.

18. A cemetery is also needed. An application has been made to acquire a portion of land for the purpose at a probable cost of Rs. 1,000. Government has generously agreed to pay three-fourths of the cost of acquisition of the land, the balance being met by the Board.

19. A statement of the revenue and expenditure is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Assessment tax	1,465 71	Pay of clerk	90 0
Commutation tax	2,126 0	Pay of Inspector	210 0
Stamp duty on licenses	772 50	Revenue services	189 87
Rent of market	96 43	Purchase of lamps and stores ..	79 64
Fines	30 0	Lighting and scavenging ..	1,459 10
Miscellaneous	15 75	Upkeep of roads	175 0
		Miscellaneous	160 22
			2,363 83
		Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	2,142 56
Total ..	4,506 39	Total ..	4,506 39

Sanitary Board, Alutgama.

20. This town was proclaimed with effect from January 1, 1913. It is a very busy trading station, and is developing rapidly. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,183·05, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,799·36; the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,383·69.

21. Here, too, dissatisfaction was expressed by the inhabitants of the hamlet known as Sinawatta at its inclusion within the Board limits. However, the people were more reasonable than those of Dinagoda, and the tax was recovered with little difficulty. This result was probably due in some measure to the tact of the collector, the Police Vidane of Alutgama East.

22. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract, and were satisfactory.

23. There is one public latrine provided by the Village Committee, and now taken over by the Board. Government has agreed to allow a sum of Rs. 2,250 to meet the cost of providing two new latrines on the same terms as in the case of Beruwala.

24. The cemetery is situated in the very heart of the town, which is highly objectionable. An application has been made to acquire a piece of land at Kalawila as a site for a new cemetery at a probable cost of Rs. 3,000. Government has generously agreed to contribute half the cost of acquisition of the land and of erecting the fence, and in addition to pay half the salaries of the cemetery-keeper and two

coolies, as the cemetery will be available for use not only by the ratepayers of Alutgama, but by the people of the neighbouring villages. When the new cemetery is opened the old cemetery will be closed, and the site will be available, after a year or two, for a new market, which is a pressing necessity at Alutgama.

25. A statement of the revenue and expenditure is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Assessment tax	365	15	Pay of clerk	90	0
Commutation tax	1,142	0	Pay of Inspector	187	50
Stamp duty on licenses ..	714	75	Revenue services	58	20
Rent of market	850	0	Lighting and scavenging ..	975	24
Fines	70	0	Purchase of lamps and stores ..	209	17
Miscellaneous	41	15	Purchase of land at the cemetery ..	160	0
			Miscellaneous	119	25
				1,799	36
			Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	1,383	69
Total ...	3,183	5	Total ..	3,183	5

Sanitary Board, Tebuwana.

26. This town was proclaimed with effect from January 1, 1913. It is situated on the bank of the Kalu-ganga, and is regularly inundated during the floods. Its importance is due to the large estate population in the neighbourhood. It is overcrowded on market days.

27. The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,375·52, and the expenditure was Rs. 271·02; the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,104·50.

28. There is one street lamp, which is lighted regularly. The scavenging is done by a cooly employed by the Board. There is also a public latrine, which is well conserved.

29. A market and a cemetery are needed. The income of the Board being so small, it cannot bear the cost of acquiring the necessary sites at present. There is no suitable Crown land available. Cement drains are also required for the main bazaar. It is hoped that these will be provided next year with the assistance of Government. A good water supply is another necessity. River water is largely utilized at present, but this cannot be considered safe.

30. A statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Assessment tax	505	2	Pay of clerk	18	0
Commutation tax	362	0	Revenue services	87	32
Stamp duty on licenses	508	50	Lighting one street lamp and scavenging	162	90
			Miscellaneous	2	80
				271	2
			Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	1,104	50
Total ..	1,375	52	Total ..	1,375	52

Sanitary Board, Neboda.

31. This town, too, was proclaimed with effect from January 1, 1913. The revenue during the year was Rs. 968·83, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 153·88; the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 815·65. Its importance, like that of Tebuwana, is due to its situation in the centre of large areas of tea and rubber estates.

32. The scavenging is done by a cooly employed by the Board, and the conservancy of the public latrine is done by another cooly employed by the Board.

33. It is proposed to build cement drains along the main road through the bazaar, the cost being met equally by the Board and by Government. There are several other desirable improvements needed here as funds permit. First and foremost is a water supply scheme. At present the water here is bad. It is hoped that tube wells will supply a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

34. A statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Assessment tax	252	83	Pay of clerk	18	0
Commutation tax	248	0	Revenue services	42	80
Stamp duty on licenses ..	468	0	Scavenging and conservancy of public latrine	91	8
			Miscellaneous	1	30
				153	18
			Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	815	65
Total ..	968	83	Total ..	968	83

Kalutara, April 3, 1914.

G. F. PLANT,
Chairman.

80(x)13

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1912 AND 1913.

THE District Road Committee of Kalutara during 1912 and 1913 consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. G. N. Loggin, District Engineer, from January, 1912, to April, 1913; Mr. R. G. Bartholomew, District Engineer, from May to December, 1913; Mr. Herbert Inglis, European Member; Mr. Cyril L. Orr, Burgher Member; Mr. J. Aloysius Fernando, Native Member; and Mr. F. R. Dakeyne, who was appointed by His Excellency the Governor in July, 1912, as an additional member under section 1 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1887.

2. Mr. D. L. de Silva, the third clerk, retired in October, 1912, after having served the Committee for thirty years, and was granted a pension of Rs. 423·50 per annum. He was succeeded by Mr. N. K. de Silva, the fourth clerk, and Mr. D. E. Wijesekera, extra land clerk of the local Kachcheri, was appointed fourth clerk.

Mr. P. Gunaratna, the Superintendent of Minor Roads, retired owing to ill-health in April, 1913, on a pension of Rs. 1,070·33 per annum, and was succeeded by Mr. G. E. Loos, Inspector, Public Works Department, Ratnapura.

3. In May, 1912, the Committee decided to pay half the cost of maintenance of the Rayigama-Anguruwatota Village Committee road from 1913 till it is taken over by the District Road Committee. The contribution for 1913 on this account was Rs. 500. This road is an important thoroughfare, serving the populous villages of Munwattebage pattu; it is maintained in good order by the Mudaliyar, and a regular network of well-kept village roads runs into it from all sides. The locality is developing fast, and the people are prosperous.

4. Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1911 and 1912 and 1912 and 1913 are annexed:—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		Current Half-Year of 1912.	Same Half-Year of 1911.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	45,797	45,797
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	58,876	57,440
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	128·55	125·42
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	1,750	1,500
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·97	2·61
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4 ..	57,126	55,940
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	124·73	122·14
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	53,669	52,289
	(ii.) Performed labour	—	3
	(iii.) Fined	39	50
	(iv.) Imprisoned	4*	6
		1†	1
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability	53,712	52,348
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	94·02	93·57
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	117·28	114·30
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ..	2,597	2,921
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ..	817	671

* One man discharged on warrant of pardon.

† Discharged on warrant of pardon.

Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1912 as compared with 1911.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	228,989	—	—	228,989	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	57,440	—	—	58,876	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	51,850		90·26	53,187		90·33
(b) Paying double commutation ..	439		·76	482		·81
(c) Labouring six days ..	3		·005	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		52,292	91·03		53,669	91·15
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,724		3·001	1,995		3·38
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,306		2·27	1,046		1·77
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	1,391		2·42	1,306		2·21
(h) Fined	50		·08	39		·06
(i) Imprisoned	6		·01	4		·006
(j) Left local area	671		1·16	817		1·38
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,148	8·96		5,207	8·84
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		Current Half-Year of 1913.	Same Half-Year of 1912.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	45,797	45,797
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	57,267	58,876
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	125·04	128·55
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	1,799	1,750
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	3·14	2·97
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4 ..	55,468	57,126
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	121·11	124·73
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	52,571	53,669
	(ii.) Performed labour	—	—
	(iii.) Fined	63	39
	(iv.) Imprisoned	5	4
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability	52,639	53,712
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6..	94·89	94·02
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	114·93	117·28
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ..	2,271	2,597
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ..	558	817

Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1913 as compared with 1912.

		1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1.	Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	228,989	—	—	228,989	—
2.	Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	58,876	—	—	57,267	—
3.	Discharged obligation within local area by—						
	(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	53,187		90·33	52,066		90·91
	(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	482		·81	505		·88
	(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
	(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4.	Total discharged obligation ..		53,669	91·15		52,571	91·79
5.	Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
	(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,995		3·38	1,963		3·42
	(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,046		1·77	948		1·65
	(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	1,306		2·21	1,159		2·02
	(*h*) Fined	39		·06	63		·11
	(*i*) Imprisoned	4		·006	5		·008
	(*j*) Left local area	817		1·38	558		·97
6.	Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,207	8·84		4,696	8·20
7.	Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. There was an increase in 1912 of 2,436 in the number of men on the division officers' lists as compared with the previous year. The number of men who paid commutation showed an increase of 1,380. In 1913 the number of men on the division officers' list showed a decrease of 1,609, and there was a corresponding decrease in the number who paid commutation. This loss to the Committee was due to the inauguration of four small towns in 1913, namely, Tebuwana and Neboda in Pasdun Korale West, and Alutgama and Beruwala in the Kalutara totamunes.

6. Statements of revenue and expenditure for the years under review are annexed:—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912 ..	12,833 78	Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	33,942 75
Commutation realized in money ..	81,243 0	Amount expended on minor works ..	38,507 38
Toll grant on minor roads ..	6,312 0	Establishment and commission to division officers:—	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	6,149 73	(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	1,400 0
		(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	7,673 41
		(*c*) Commission to division officers	6,802 64
		Miscellaneous charges ..	8,224 37
		Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	9,987 96
Total ..	106,538 51	Total ..	106,538 51

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913 ..	9,987 96	Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	25,436 0
Commutation realized in money ..	79,630 50	Amount expended on minor works ..	43,648 98
Toll grant on minor roads ..	6,312 0	Establishment and commission to division officers :—	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	13,400 8	(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	1,400 0
		(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	8,059 12
		(c) Commission to division officers	7,022 55
		Miscellaneous charges ..	15,815 84
		Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	7,948 5
Total ..	109,330 54	Total ..	109,330 54

7. 115¾ miles of roads were maintained during 1912 at an aggregate cost of Rs. 38,509·38. The total number of miles maintained during 1913 was 120½. The Village Committee road from Bellana to Moragala (6¼ miles) was taken over by the District Road Committee in 1913, and the District Road Committee road Etanamada to Jawatta (1 mile) was taken over by the Public Works Department. The total expenditure on roads during 1913 was Rs. 43,648·98, of which Rs. 28,472·33 was spent on maintenance, and the balance on bridges, culverts, and improvements to roads. The average cost of maintenance per mile in 1912 was Rs. 333·77 and in 1913 Rs. 362·23. The principal improvements effected were the rebuilding of bridges and the track metalling of certain roads where traffic was heaviest. A serious item of expenditure is the frequent repairs necessary to roads which are damaged twice or thrice a year by floods.

8. 1,239 persons gave notice, under section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, of their intention to erect buildings on land adjoining a thoroughfare, and the lines of the proposed buildings were set out for them by the officers in charge of the roads before work commenced. Encroachments on the roads are thus avoided. 44 persons were prosecuted: 31 for building without notice, 10 for damage done to roads by not providing culverts over drains, &c., 1 for obstruction, and 2 for neglecting to remove buildings put up without notice on being required in writing to do so. 29 persons were fined, 1 was acquitted, 7 cases were withdrawn, and 7 are pending. The encroachment on the Panadure river referred to in my last report has been leased out to the claimant at an annual rental.

9. Licenses to seize stray cattle, &c., under section 94 of the Ordinance were issued as in previous years. The number of cattle seizers in 1912 was 43 and in 1913 85, exclusive of the police vidanes, all of whom were licensed to seize stray cattle. The number of cattle seized was 1,106 in 1912 and 1,596 in 1913. The stray cattle nuisance has now largely abated on most of the main thoroughfares of the district.

10. From 1913 the District Road Committee was allowed to appropriate one-half of the amount of labour or money paid in commutation thereof instead of one-third, which was allowed for minor roads before. It is expected that this concession will be annual. The increasing prosperity of the district has meant not only an increase of traffic on the roads, but an increase in the rates of labour and for materials. For all these reasons a substantial increase of revenue is a necessity.

11. In addition to work on the improvement and maintenance of roads, the Superintendent of Minor Roads attended to the repairs of resthouse buildings in the district. He also carried out the following works of construction:—Improvements to Anguruwatota resthouse; two additional rooms and new stables at Matugama resthouse; lavatory for Kalutara resthouse. The building of a new resthouse at Kalawellawa is now in progress, and it is expected that new resthouses will be erected at Horana and Panadure next year.

G. F. PLANT,
Chairman.

Kalutara, April 2, 1914.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1912–13.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

MR. M. A. YOUNG, Office Assistant, left on January 22, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. H. M-M. Moore.

2. Mr. C. H. Collins was appointed to act as Assistant Government Agent, Kandy, from June 9, 1913.

3. Mr. H. M-M. Moore, Office Assistant, was succeeded by Mr. C. H. Collins on July 15, 1913.

4. Mr. F. Marshall, Cadet, was succeeded by Mr. W. J. L. Rogerson from January 15, 1913.

5. Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, went home on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Seymour on January 25, 1913.

6. Mr. H. F. Tomalin succeeded Mr. W. C. Price as Provincial Engineer, Central Province, on May 17, 1913.

7. Mr. A. L. Crossman was appointed to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy, with effect from January 19, 1913, in place of Mr. H. A. Burden.

8. Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Police Magistrate, Matale, was succeeded by Mr. H. E. Newnham on April 1, 1913.

9. Mr. J. D. Brown was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Southern Division, from January 1, 1913.

10. Mr. H. E. Newnham, Police Magistrate, Matale, was succeeded by Mr. F. Marshall on October 6, 1913.

11. Mr. A. H. Pinder, Police Magistrate, Gampola, was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Whitehorn on January 27, 1913.

12. Mr. F. R. Dias, District Judge, Kandy, went on leave, and Mr. P. E. Pieris was appointed to act for him from November 1, 1913.

13. Dr. G. P. Schockman, Provincial Surgeon, Central Province, retired, and was succeeded by Dr. Allan de Saram in October, 1912.

14. The only change among the Chief Headmen of the district was that Mr. C. B. Nugawela, Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara, resigned on November 9, 1912, and was succeeded by Mr. T. B. Nugawela.

15. The retired Ratemahatmaya has an honourable record of 44 years' service.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

16. On March 8, 1913, His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, visited Kandy for the first time.

17. On November 8, 1913, Their Excellencies Sir Robert and Lady Chalmers were given an official reception on their first visit to Kandy.

18. Between July, 1912, and December, 1913, there were no less than five serious floods: in July, 1912, and in January, August, October, and December, 1913. On each occasion severe damage was done to the roads and the railway, and at Gampola the resthouse was under water four times. In January, 1913, there were landslips at Dunuwila and at Galabodawatta in Pata Dumbara, in which a number of persons lost their lives. At the same time at Weragantota in Uda Dumbara the resthouse, an ambalam, and several houses were almost completely washed away.

19. On October 5, 1913, the hamlets of Watagedara and Bambaragala of Pallebage in Ambagamuwa korale of Uda Bulatgama were entirely destroyed by a landslip, and fifteen people lost their lives.

20. On July 1, 1912, the All-Ceylon Exhibition was opened. The Kandy District took an active part, and had a special "Kandyan" pavilion.

21. In November, 1912, a Durbar of Kandyan Chiefs was held at Kandy.

22. In February, 1913, Mr. F. H. Layard was elected Chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Association.

23. On May 15, 1913, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling (now Sir Edward Rosling) left the Island after 27 years' residence. He had been a Member of Council since 1902, except for two periods of leave.

24. Mr. William Sinclair of Rangala was officially nominated to act for Mr. Rosling in Council.

25. On May 24, 1913, Empire Day was duly and loyally celebrated.

26. On June 10, 1913, the Talawakele-Lindula telephone exchange was linked up.

27. On July 22, 1913, a drifting log struck the toll boat crossing Lewella ferry, causing it to capsize, and two persons were drowned.

28. In October, 1913, Adam's Peak was formally assigned to the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

29. On October 13, 1913, a presentation of an address on ola leaves was made to the Hon. Mr. L. W. Booth, C.M.G., on his retirement, by the Kandyan Chiefs of the Central Province.

30. On March 29, 1913, the death took place of Tibbotuwawe Sri Siddhartha Sumangala, of the Malwatte Vihare, Chief High Priest of Ceylon.

31. On December 10, 1913, His Excellency the Governor inspected the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps at Kandy on the occasion of the corps attaining a strength of 500.

Revenue and Expenditure.

32. The revenue collected at the Kandy Kachcheri during the financial year 1912 13 was Rs. 1,146,192·30, as compared with Rs. 3,085,210·13 collected during the previous twelve months. The decrease is accounted for principally by the fact that the railway collections are not now credited at the Kandy Kachcheri. These during the financial year 1911–12 amounted to Rs. 1,706,226·41, as against only Rs. 332·71 this year. There has also been a decrease under Head 3, Licenses, Excise, and under Stamp Duty. The former decrease is due to the fact that the arrack rent for 1912–13 fetched less than that of the previous year, and during that year thirteen instalments were received, including one due from the year before, whereas during the year under review ten instalments only were received. The decrease under Stamp Duty is due to the use of one stamp for all purposes, so that stamps for revenue purposes are now largely obtained at Post Offices. Land Sales amount to Rs. 14,058·83, which is a decrease of Rs. 11,632·45 as compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that there is now very little land for sale in the district, while owing to keen competition receipts for the previous year exceeded the estimate.

33. The expenditure for the period amounted to Rs. 109,320·79, as compared with Rs. 117,587·81 in the preceding year. Compared with the previous twelve months there is a nett decrease in expenditure of Rs. 8,267·02. With regard to Personal Emoluments the amount under Head 8, Clerical Service, shows an increase of Rs. 5,598·22, and that under Head 13, Provincial Administration, of Rs. 3,244·67, due to increase of salary under the new Salaries Scheme. There is a decrease of Rs. 3,264·03 under Registration and Destruction of Dogs. This is chiefly due to the fact that during the former year there was a big expenditure on destruction of stray dogs, which was not necessary during the year under review. Also fewer new collars have had to be purchased this year, as many old collars were returned to be re-stamped. There was a decrease of expenditure on account of smallpox, &c., of Rs. 9,378·44, and of Rs. 1,239·58 on account of cattle disease, there being no serious epidemics as in the previous year. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,573·77 under Cattle Branding, due to the fact that a large stock of irons was bought during 1911–12 on the introduction of chemical branding.

General Condition of the People, Food Supply, &c.

34. *Health.*—The health of the district was on the whole satisfactory. There were no epidemics of smallpox, &c., during the period under review. There was a good deal of fever in Uda Dumbara, and also towards the end of the period in Tumpane and Harispattu. The Ratemahatmaya reports some increase of parangi in Tumpane.

35. *Food Supply.*—The staple food of the people is rice. Kurakkan and other dry grains are grown in the drier districts. The local supply of rice is insufficient for the wants of the people, and a considerable quantity is imported, especially for use on estates. The price of all food stuffs, including rice, is rising, and is at least 50 per cent. higher than it was a few years ago.

36. *The rate of wages* is also rising, especially in the planting districts, where men can earn up to Re. 1·50 a day.

37. *Manners and Customs.*—Throughout the district a considerable change is noticeable. New and better houses are being erected on all sides, and the use of European furniture is on the increase. The general tendency at present is towards the adoption of European and low-country habits and customs, but a reaction is noticeable in some parts of the district, where there are signs of a return to the old modes of living.

38. The condition of the district is undoubtedly prosperous. If the cost of living is high, wages are also high, and the opening up of estates on all sides has caused a considerable demand for labour. Villagers are beginning to realize the value of their lands, and are not so ready to sell at a nominal price as heretofore.

Agriculture.

39. There has not been much change with regard to agriculture. Most of the best land in the district has already been opened up, and there is not much room for further extension. The most important products of the district are paddy, tea, rubber, cacao, coconuts, tobacco, dry grains, cardamoms, and vegetables.

40. Paddy cultivation has been fairly successful, but the heavy rains have done a good deal of damage to the crop, especially the maha crop of 1912. The yala crop of 1913 is reported to have been successful.

41. Tea and rubber have maintained their position, but the prices prevailing for the latter commodity have not encouraged the opening of any fresh land.

42. The coconut grows well up to 2,000 ft., though the trees take longer to mature in the Kandy District than in the low-country. With the present high price of coconuts the prospect is encouraging.

43. Cacao is largely grown in the divisions of Harispattu, Pata Dumbara, and Pata Hewaheta. There are about 16,000 acres under cultivation, of which a very considerable part is in native hands. This industry had suffered severely by theft of the raw produce. It was decided to reduce the excessive number of licensed dealers, and to provide for the adequate supervision of the remaining licenses. From 249 the number has been reduced to 186 in January, 1913, and to 31 at the end of 1913, but this number will be increased slightly, and superintendents of estates, both European and native, are being encouraged to take out licenses. The result so far has been very satisfactory, and there has already been a very sensible diminution in the number of cacao thefts.

44. Vegetables are grown in all parts of the district, principally for village consumption, but a considerable amount is grown, especially in the vicinity of Kandy, for the Kandy and Colombo markets.

45. Dry grains are grown in the drier parts of the district. In Uda Dumbara 700 acres of Crown chenas were cultivated—a considerable increase on last year, owing to the failure of the maha harvest of 1912. The villagers having no rice subsisted on kurakkan.

46. Tobacco cultivation is on the increase in Pata Dumbara, Uda Dumbara, and Pata Hewaheta. About 530 acres were opened this year in Uda Dumbara, and the Teldeniya Agricultural Society is doing a good work in encouraging this industry.

47. It is interesting to note that the Kandyan villager is taking a far greater interest in agriculture than formerly. He is beginning to realize the value of land, and is much more loth to part with his property than he was only a few years ago. Almost every little village plot is being planted up with tea, rubber, or cacao, and there are at least two factories in the district devoted almost entirely to the manufacture of "village" teas.

AGRICULTURAL AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

48. There is one agricultural society (Dumbara) and three co-operative societies (Dumbara, Harispattu, and Galagedara) at work in the district. Of these, the Harispattu and Galagedara societies were registered during the period under review.

49. *Dumbara Agricultural Society* reports another year's successful work. The usual meetings were held, and pamphlets and leaflets on agriculture were distributed.

50. The society took part in the All-Ceylon Exhibition, and won medals for tobacco and cotton.

51. Tobacco cultivation, as usual, received attention from the society, and a quantity of light Dumbara tobacco was cured and exported to Europe. The demand for Dumbara cigars is increasing.

52. *Dumbara Co-operative Society.*—This is the oldest society of its kind in the Island. The number of members is now 81, with a deposit of Rs. 1,230. There are three seed paddy stores, and paddy was lent out at 12 per cent. interest. The society is increasing in popularity and usefulness.

53. *The Galagedara Co-operative Society* is yet in its infancy, and has done no work as yet. Two meetings only were held during the year.

54. *Harispattu Co-operative Society.*—A start has been made, and there are 77 members on the list. No work has yet been done with regard to seed paddy, loans, &c.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

55. Plumbago is mined chiefly in Harispattu at Rambukewela and Morankanda. There is also a mine at Laksapanagala in Uda Bulatgama. There is no doubt that there is a good deal of plumbago in other parts of the district, but it is not worked. It is interesting to note that one of the mines at Morankanda is worked by electricity.

56. Moonstones are found in Pata Dumbara.

57. The remaining industries and manufactures of the district are mostly directed towards supplying local wants. There are several iron foundries and stores for the supply of tools and machinery to estates, and in most parts of the district there are village smiths, potters, and weavers to meet local needs. With the object of encouraging the latter industry (weaving) in their divisions, the Ratemahatmayas of Uda Bulatgama and Uda Dumbara report that they have sent some children of their districts to the Hewawitarana school of weaving in Colombo. On their return they will carry on the industry in their villages and teach others.

58. Sericulture is carried on by the Salvation Army at Peradeniya, but it is not being taken up by the villagers.

CATTLE.

59. The health of cattle throughout the period has been satisfactory. There was a little rinderpest at Gampola in October and November, 1912, and at Hatton in December. A few cases were also reported from Medagoda in Tumpane. Hoof-and-mouth disease broke out in Kandy at the beginning of 1913, and there were a few cases in Yatinuwara.

60. At the commencement of the period there was only one stock inspector in the district. Another was sent in December, 1912, and is stationed in Hatton. An Assistant Government Veterinary Surgeon for the Province arrived on August 18, 1913, and is stationed in Kandy.

61. Cattle branding by chemicals continued to be carried on during the period. 20,758 cattle were branded.

EDUCATION.

62. Only one meeting of the District School Committee was held during the period under review, the work being usually carried on by circulating papers. The only change in the *personnel* of the Committee was occasioned by the transfer of the Rev. H. Haigh of the Wesleyan Mission. His place was taken by the Rev. R. Lamb of the same Mission.

63. There are in the district 59 Government boys' schools and 12 Government girls' schools. In addition to these, there are 32 grant-in-aid boys' schools and 10 girls' schools.

64. During the period new school buildings were completed at Akurana, Werapitiya, Poppitiya, and Gunnepane. At the latter place the old boys' school buildings have been utilized for the girls' school. A temporary building was also erected at Medagama, and the school at Minigomuwa was extended. Quarters were built for the teachers of the Udispattu girls' and the Mediwaka schools.

65. New school buildings are in course of erection at Nugawela (girls'), Halloluwa, and Yatiganhulaha, and the Idamegama, Rambukpitiya, Nugawela (boys'), and Peradeniya schools are being extended.

66. The district is fairly well provided with schools, but many of them are housed in temporary buildings and bana maduwas; these are being replaced by permanent buildings as funds permit. In 1913 Rs. 17,780·59 was spent on erection of new buildings, extensions, &c., and Rs. 3,008·47 on repairs.

67. There has been an improvement in attendance, the percentage being 76·49, as against 71·08 in the previous year. In 1913 Rs. 3,626·54 was realized in fines in the Gansabhawas, and credited to school committee funds.

68. The Town Schools Ordinance of 1906 has been brought into operation in the Local Board towns of Gampola and Hatton-Dikoya. The "small town" of Kadugannawa has been brought under the Rural Schools Ordinance. An attendance officer paid by the Sanitary Board has been appointed for the place.

69. School gardening is carried on at most of the schools of the district.

70. On the whole there are signs that education, both male and female, is increasing in popularity among the villagers, and they are gradually coming to realize its value. This is especially the case among the more well to do, but among the poorer people there is some complaint that it is a drain on their resources to send their children to school. The truth very often is that the children can earn a considerable sum by working on estates.

PILGRIMAGES AND FESTIVALS.

71. The great Esala perahera was held each year at Kandy, and passed off without disturbance of any kind, as also the other annual Kandy festivals.

72. About 50,000 pilgrims visit Adam's Peak annually *via* Hatton and Maskeliya.

73. The annual Roman Catholic festival of St. Anna's (Hatton) was held on July 27 and 28, 1912, and again on July 30, 1913, and was attended each year by about 12,000 people. The arrangements made proved satisfactory.

CRIME AND POLICE.

74. The period under review has been fairly satisfactory on the whole with regard to crime throughout the greater part of the district. The most criminal parts have been Yatinuwara, those parts of Uda Palata and Pata Hewaheta which lie near Deltota, and Tumpane.

75. In the Kandy District there were 1,099 cases of grave crime reported. Of these, 168 are classified as designedly false and 679 as true cases. Of these 679, 184 or 27 per cent. ended in conviction, and 127 or 19 per cent. in discharge. In 298 or 44 per cent. cases accused were not known, or the evidence was insufficient to charge any one.

76. The Superintendent of Police reports that the conduct of the rural headmen with regard to crime has much improved, and with one or two exceptions their work has been prompt and good.

77. The regular and rural police have co-operated well.

78. There have been several cases of theft of tea plant and tea leaf. The police and headmen have done their best to stop this.

SANITARY BOARD, KANDY DISTRICT.

79. The following eleven towns have been proclaimed under the Small Towns Ordinance:—Wattegama, Pussellawa, Norwood, Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Kadugannawa, Teldeniya, Mailapitiya, Galaha, Huluganga, and Ulapane.

80. The Board consisted of the Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, Mr. J. B. Coles, Mr. John Still, and the Ratemahatmayas of Uda Palata and Uda Bulatgama. Fourteen meetings were held during the period under review.

81. The balance on December 31, 1911, was Rs. 19,027·65, and on December 31, 1912, Rs. 15,014·92. On December 31, 1913, the balance was Rs. 24,796·38. The decrease during the year 1912 was due to the large amount of money spent on drainage for Kadugannawa. The increase during the year 1913 was due largely to the large amount of revenue from liquor licenses.

82. A statement showing the balance to the credit of each separate town is annexed.

83. *Conservancy.*—A new latrine was built at Kadugannawa, and one is to be built at Galaha. All the towns were scavenged during the period.

84. *Drainage.*—The construction of side drains at Kadugannawa has been completed, and work has been started on the drains at the back of the boutiques. A proposal to build roadside drains at Galaha has been sanctioned, and the work is to be taken in hand during the ensuing year. Proposals are under consideration for the construction of new drains at Wattegama, Teldeniya, Maskeliya, Pussellawa, Ulapane, and Huluganga on the basis of one-half of the cost being defrayed by Government and the other half by the Board.

85. *Water Supply.*—Improvements and repairs were effected to the waterworks at Teldeniya, Wattegama, and Bogawantalawa at a cost of Rs. 300, Rs. 479·95, and Rs. 20·50 respectively. A water supply for Galaha has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,300, of which Government will contribute Rs. 2,000, and Vedehette estate has already contributed Rs. 500. Proposals are under consideration for improvements to the water supplies of Wattegama and Bogawantalawa.

86. *Slaughter-houses.*—Repairs were effected to the slaughter-house at Kadugannawa.

87. *Markets.*—The Norwood market is undergoing extensive repairs, and the question of constructing a market at Kadugannawa is under consideration.

88. *Health.*—The health of the Sanitary Board towns was on the whole satisfactory. There were a few cases of smallpox at Kadugannawa in 1913.

89. *Education.*—The town of Kadugannawa was brought under the Rural Schools Ordinance, and education there made compulsory.

90. *Stray Dogs.*—Rs. 127·95 and Rs. 64·13 were spent in the destruction of stray dogs during 1912 and 1913 respectively.

Statement showing Balance to the Credit of the Sanitary Board Towns on December 31, 1912.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Wattegama	3,094 37	Teldeniya	2,286 86
Pussellawa	171 25	Mailapitiya	616 1
Norwood	1,696 23	Galaha	1,426 72
Bogawantalawa ..	393 33	Huluganga	224 15
Maskeliya	2,282 57	Ulapane	731 47
Kadugannawa ..	108 97		

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

91. There are nine Ratemahatmayas' divisions in the district, and each has its Village Committee and Tribunals.

92. The committees carry out communal works with the funds at their disposal. They maintain 1,115 miles of roads and paths, together with 97 bridges and edandas, 540 wells, spouts, &c., 200 ambalams, and the various communal buildings. The amount spent on maintenance in 1913 was Rs. 11,112·82.

93. The total receipts for the year 1913 was Rs. 32,098·68, and the payments Rs. 36,039·66. The balance to the credit of the Village Communities at the end of the year was Rs. 21,590·07, as compared with Rs. 25,531·05 on December 31, 1912. Harispattu, Yatinuwara, and Pata Dumbara have considerably larger balances to their credit than have the remaining divisions.

94. Of the Government grant of Rs. 6,000 in aid of village works in the Central Province, Rs. 2,838·72 was apportioned to the Kandy District. Of this sum, Rs. 2,540·41 was expended on various useful works.

95. The total number of cases decided by the Village Tribunals during the year 1913 was 8,446, of which 2,025 were civil and 6,421 criminal. Of these, 472 civil and 1,640 criminal cases were brought to an amicable settlement.

96. The number of appeals to the Government Agent during the year was 312, and shows an increase over previous years. 281 decisions were affirmed and 31 were set aside.

97. There were 16 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council: 4 decisions were set aside and 12 affirmed.

LAND.

98. During the period under review 194A. 2R. 4P. were sold or settled, and the amount realized was Rs. 24,270·78. During the calendar year 1913 the area sold or settled was 175A. 1R. 19P. for Rs. 21,843·34, as compared with 289A. 3R. 16P. sold or settled during the calendar year 1912 realizing Rs. 24,868·96.

99. Of the area alienated during the eighteen months, 19 lots aggregating 140A. 3R. 13P. and realizing Rs. 15,566·58 were sold to Europeans, and 19 lots aggregating 53A. 2R. 31P. and realizing Rs. 8,704·20 were sold to natives.

100. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—No notices were published during the period under this Ordinance. Preliminary notices were prepared in connection with the following lands, with a view to publication:—(*a*) Neelawala claims, Pata Hewaheta, 563A. 2R. 31P.; (*b*) Galadebokke claims, Uda Dumbara, 4,174A. 3R. 33P. It was hoped that the Settlement Officer would be able to take them up, but that was found impracticable, and they have had to lie over for the present.

101. *Acquisitions.*—194 lots were acquired, with an aggregate acreage of 67A. 2R. 5·94P. Of these lots, 113 were acquired for the new Haloluwa-Katugastota road, and the remainder for the District School Committee, Railway Department, &c. The acquisition of lands for the Wattegama-Ukuwela road was also practically completed.

102. The largest extent acquired was in July, 1912, for railway purposes at Nawalapitiya, the area acquired being 30A. 2R. 7·72P.

KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

103. The number of marriages registered during the period from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was 1,621.

104. The number of divorces during the same period was 210, of which 163 were on the ground of mutual consent.

105. The following statement shows the number of marriages registered and the number of divorces granted in each division:—

District.	Marriages registered.	Divorces granted.
Kandy Municipality	40 ..	3
Yati Nuwara	143 ..	22
Udu Nuwara	164 ..	22
Tumpane	124 ..	16
Harispattu	378 ..	39
Pata Dumbara	289 ..	43
Uda Dumbara	179 ..	18
Pata Hewaheta	147 ..	20
Uda Palata	122 ..	24
Uda Bulatgama	34 ..	3
Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kandy ..	1 ..	—

LABOUR ORDINANCE.

106. The Labour Ordinance has been working satisfactorily during the period under review.

107. 35 new estates have been registered, making the total number for the Province 1,153.

108. Some 150 of these estates are owned by Chetties and head kanganies of estates. Many of these cause a good deal of trouble to the Kachcheri by their lack of knowledge of the law, and apparent inability to send in correct returns, &c., or even intelligible letters.

109. 44 Police Court cases under the Ordinance have been instituted during the year, 2 for fraudulently issuing discharge tickets, 1 for furnishing a false declaration, 2 for employing coolies without discharge tickets, 3 for non-payment of wages, 2 for non-registration of estates, and the rest for failure to furnish returns. Of these 44 cases, 13 were withdrawn, mostly on the ground of compliance by the accused with the Ordinance after institution of the case. In 6 cases accused were discharged. 24 convictions were obtained, and 1 case was pending at the end of the year.

110. Mention should be made here of the assistance given to the Kachcheri in this matter by the Secretary of the Planters' Association and by individual superintendents of estates.

TIN TICKET SYSTEM.

111. There were 495 estates registered under the tin ticket system at the end of 1913. During the preceding eighteen months 28 new estates were registered,

112. 13,976 cooly bills were despatched during the period, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 237,369·68. Of these, 8,144 were sent out during the year 1913, and the recoveries were Rs. 136,819·94.

MEDICAL WANTS ORDINANCE.

113. About 25 new estates have been registered under the above Ordinance in the Kandy District during the period under review, bringing the total number of estates registered under this Ordinance up to 500.

114. The total amount of recoveries under medical aid dues and sale of drugs during the financial year 1912–13 was Rs. 46,922·16. On account of hospital charges it was Rs. 7,732·13. The total amount of collections under the Ordinance was therefore Rs. 54,654·29.

REGISTRATION AND DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

115. During the period under review 17,845 dogs were registered, and Rs. 4,461·25 was collected in taxes. 12,475 collars were sold.

116. The number of prosecutions for non-registration was 703.

117. The amount spent on the destruction of dogs during the period was Rs. 518·59.

EXCISE.

118. The Excise System came into operation on July 1, 1912.

119. *Arrack.*—The rent was sold for the whole Province for the year from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, for Rs. 846,998, and from July 1, 1913, to September, 1914 (15 months), for Rs. 1,334,689. This shows a proportionate increase of 26 per cent.

120. The number of arrack taverns on July 1, 1912, in the Central Province was 59, and on December 31, 1913, was 67.

121. *Toddy.*—At the rent sales for the year 1912–13 the renters offered too much. This was owing to the spirit of competition and speculation, and to want of knowledge as to the value of the rents. There was great difficulty in recovering the amounts due.

122. For the financial year 1913–14 it was decided to open only 109 taverns, as the experience of the previous year showed that only this number was required. The rents were sold for Rs. 62,075, and little difficulty has been experienced in recovering the rents.

123. There is no doubt that the illicit sale of toddy carried on previously in thousands of places has been very considerably reduced already. Headmen and other officers have been rewarded for any interest taken in prosecutions.

124. Sweet toddy licenses are issued by the Koralas free of charge. There was some difficulty at first in getting people to take licenses, but this ceased when they found that no charge was made. Licenses are issued for eight months, which is the period during which a kitul flower can be tapped. 4,388 licenses were issued to the end of December, 1913.

125. *Foreign Liquor.*—There has been no alteration during the period in the number of licenses. There are 72 in the district, and as we obtain figures of the amount of liquor sold, we can assess the value of the licenses accordingly. Steps are being taken to reduce the number of licenses in Kandy town.

IRRIGATION.

126. Mr. A. Dirckze, Irrigation Inspector, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya Districts, was transferred to Unichchai, and was succeeded by Mr. Nevins, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, on June 24, 1913. The headquarters of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector was transferred in February, 1913, to Padiyapelella, in Nuwara Eliya District.

127. In February, 1913, the major irrigation works of the Central Province were taken in charge by the Irrigation Department.

128. The following works were completed during the period :—

(1) Aladeniya anicut, in Harispattu. The existing iron trough was repaired and new stop planks provided at a cost of Rs. 32·32.

(2) Daskaratalawa-amuna in Udu Nuwara. A permanent anicut was constructed at a cost of Rs. 383. It was finished by the middle of 1913.

(3) Tennekumbura-amuna, in Pata Hewaheta. Silt was cleared at an expenditure of Rs. 30·65.

(4) Werepitiya Maha-ela. This work was repaired at a cost of Rs. 50·28.

129. Work is now in progress on the Elpitiya Raja-ela in Uda Palata. This work was much damaged by floods in January, 1913. An estimate for Rs. 2,248 has been sanctioned; Government is advancing the necessary amount, on the understanding that the loan is to be paid off in ten annual instalments. It is hoped that the work will be completed early in 1914.

130. The following works are under consideration :—

(1) Gampolawela Raja-ela. This breached in May, 1913, and was repaired temporarily by the field owners. Plans and estimates for permanent repairs are being prepared.

(2) Teldeniya Wahala-ela, in Pata Dumbara. Preparations are being made for the construction of a permanent retaining wall at the headworks.

(3) Kubalboge-amuna in Tumpane. Surveys and levels are about to be taken for the construction of a permanent anicut in place of the existing one of earth and stones.

(4) Restoration of Mahawewa in Uda Dumbara. Survey has been made, and plans and estimates are being prepared.

(5) Ganegedara Wel-oya, in Pata Dumbara. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer has been working at this. The matter is still pending.

131. *Irrigation Water-rates.*—A sum of Rs. 237·79 was recovered during the year 1913 on lands under the Palliyawela-amuna in Pata Dumbara. Rs. 114·86 was recovered on lands under the Werapitiya Maha-ela in Pata Dumbara during the same period.

PUBLIC WORKS.

132. *New Roads in course of Construction and Improvements to existing Roads.*—Road from Wattegama to Ukuwela. Open for traffic January 1, 1914. Ampitiya road, Kandy District (improvements).

133. *Dangerous Corners.*—Dangerous corners on seven roads in the Province are being improved, whilst on nine roads the work of improving corners has been completed.

134. *Passing Places.*—Passing places are being constructed on 29 roads in the Province.

135. *New Bridges.*—Galmal-oya bridge, Katugastota (destroyed by flood).

136. *New Buildings.*—The following new buildings have been completed :—

(1) Infectious diseases hospital, Dikoya.
(2) Re-erecting four iron buildings from Maskeliya at Glencairn. Erecting one new building for caretaker, attendants' quarters, store and kitchen, fencing, water supply, &c.
(3) Post Office and Postmaster's quarters, Nawalapitiya.

137. The following are in course of construction :—

(1) *Nawalapitiya Hospital.*—Female ward, 18 beds ; male ward, 12 beds ; District Medical Officer's quarters and stables ; and mortuary.
(2) *Deltota Hospital.*—Quarters for matron and nurses.
(3) Eye hospital, Kandy.
(4) Public Works Department clerk's quarters, Kandy.
(5) Tiffin room for clerks, Kandy Kachcheri.

138. *Flood Damages.*—Exceptional flood damage occurred in the months of January, August, October, and December, 1913. The repair to the damage which occurred in January and August is for the most part completed, whilst the repair to that occurring in October and December is well in hand.

139. The following works were approved and included in the Supply Bill, 1913–14 :—

(1) Improvements to hospital, Nawalapitiya.
(2) Additions to Dolosbage hospital.
(3) Police station and barracks, Teldeniya.

140. Some of the more urgent requirements of the district are :—

(1) New hospital at Gampola.
(2) Quarters for Inspector of Police, Hatton.
(3) Improvements to railway level crossings.

A suggestion to make a foot suspension bridge at Lewella ferry has been under consideration. It is now suggested that the Gampola suspension bridge might be moved there, if a new one is built at Gampola. If this idea is carried out it would prove a great boon to hundreds of people in Lower Dumbara, and make a new approach into and exit from Kandy.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

141. The following is taken from the report of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya :—

(1) *Reserved Forests.*—No additions to or excisions from the above during the period.

(2) *Demarcation.*—245 chains of demarcation lines in Udawattakele reserve were repaired at a cost of Rs. 220·25, and a sum of Rs. 36 was spent on putting up notice boards.

(3) *Communications and Buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 85 was spent in clearing 4 miles 35 chains of inspection path in the Galboda plantation. The Forest Ranger's quarters at Hatton were repaired at a cost of Rs. 25.

(4) *Protection of Forests.*—During the period under review 24 new cases involving 38 persons were instituted by the Forest Rangers, Kandy and Hatton, of which 23 cases were disposed of and 1 was pending at the close of the period. There were 18 convictions (29 persons) and 5 acquittals (9 persons) in the 23 cases heard. Twenty-one cases involving 33 persons were compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, on the reports made by the forest rangers, and Rs. 267·24 recovered as compensation.

(5) *Timber, &c., supplied to Public Departments.*—Timber to the value of Rs. 50·85 was issued on permits to the Public Works Department on paper credit system.

(6) *Work done by Purchasers.*—The following timber, firewood, &c., were issued to purchasers from forests in Kandy District on payment of royalty :—

	Rs. c.
168 trees	497 65
7,537 warichies, &c.	283 62
20,579 cubic feet timber	7,475 6
8,807½ cubic yards firewood	4,406 45
136,919 bamboos and canes	599 54
Other produce: stone, &c.	504 12
Total ..	13,766 44

In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 836·13 was recovered as compensation by Forest Officers and Government Agent, and Rs. 131·94 as removal fees on timber, &c., removed by purchasers, which brings the total revenue of the Forest Department in the Kandy District to Rs. 14,734·51.

(7) *Free Grants.*—Free grants for timber and forest produce amounting to Rs. 715·50 were granted on the sanction of the Conservator of Forests.

KANDYAN ART ASSOCIATION AND THE KANDY MUSEUM.

142. The association can again report a very successful period. 5,799 people signed the visitors' book, but this is but a tithe of the people who visit the museum.

143. During the eighteen months articles to the value of Rs. 44,877·60 have been sold, and the amount paid to the workmen Rs. 41,623·89. For the calendar year 1913 the amounts are Rs. 29,918·40 and Rs. 27,749·26, respectively. Stock to the value of nearly Rs. 21,000 is in hand, as compared with Rs. 13,000 at the commencement of the period.

144. There are now 131 registered workmen attached to the association. Most of these work in their villages, and bring up their work to the association at intervals. Good prices are given, and a high standard is insisted upon.

145. Government have again entrusted the work of making swords for presentation to holders of honorary rank to the association. Eighteen swords have been made during the period.

146. The association was well represented at the All-Ceylon Exhibition held in July, 1912, and two medals were won by its workmen. At the Society of Arts Exhibition all the available prizes for silver and brass work were won by workmen of the Association.

147. The Government grant of Rs. 500 for the financial year 1912–13 was spent principally in the purchase of articles for the association.

148. For the purpose of encouraging Kandyan art in places where it is decadent, Government have sanctioned a scheme for training boys of the Nawandanna caste, who are the hereditary brass and silver workers of the Kandyans. These boys are placed under experienced workmen of the Association, and Rs. 10 each monthly is allowed for their instruction and maintenance. Eight boys are at present working: from the Kurunegala District (3), Province of Uva (2), Ratnapura District (1), and Kegalla District (2). Some of these boys are already doing very good work indeed, and there is little doubt but that the scheme will be highly successful.

149. The Kandyan museum is supported by an annual Government grant of Rs. 1,000. Among other articles purchased for the museum were some Kandyan ivory-handled knives, betel stands, rice stands, water vessels, and part of a Kandyan palanquin.

February 19, 1914.

G. S. SAXTON,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF GAMPOLA FOR 1912 AND 1913.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue of the Board for 1912 was Rs. 17,614·82, and the balance of the previous year Rs. 6,986·57, bringing the total to Rs. 24,601·39. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 16,817·55, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 7,783·84.

In 1913 the revenue was Rs. 22,953·56, which, with the balance at the end of 1912, brings the total to Rs. 30,737·40. The expenditure in 1913 was Rs. 16,813·58, so that there was a balance of Rs. 13,923·82 at the end of 1913 to the credit of the Board.

Comparative statements of the revenue and expenditure for 1912 and 1913 are annexed:—

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Gampola for 1911 and 1912.

	1911. Amount.	1912. Amount.
REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Taxes:—		
Property rates	3,156 31	3,582 92
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	2,679 10	2,919 30
Water-rates	1,961 40	2,139 28
Other	363 20	535 40
Licenses:—		
Refund of stamp duty	1,463 66	1,750 61
Opium	2,371 50	2,108 0
Other	598 9	312 50
Rents:—		
Markets	1,832 5	2,291 96
Other	1,590 45	1,636 75
Fines	154 0	165 50
Miscellaneous	103 49	172 60
	16,273 25	17,614 82
Balance of previous year	8,155 94	6,986 57
Total	24,429 19	24,601 39
EXPENDITURE.		
Interest and sinking fund on loans	1,716 0	1,716 0
Cost of administration:—		
Establishment	2,248 50	2,322 0
Other	1,354 36	913 6
Sanitation	4,454 78	4,192 9
Lighting	1,200 64	1,877 91
Police	143 70	109 95
Public works	5,982 10	5,406 36
Miscellaneous	342 54	280 16
	17,442 62	16,817 55
Balance at end of year	6,986 57	7,783 84
Total	24,429 19	24,601 39

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Gampola for 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	3,582 92	3,583 38
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	2,919 30	3,025 90
Water-rates	2,139 28	2,184 43
Other	535 40	646 15
Licenses :—		
Refund of stamp duty	1,750 61	3,843 0
Opium	2,108 0	5,006 50
Other	312 50	292 50
Rents :—		
Markets	2,291 96	1,900 46
Other	1,636 75	1,661 50
Fines	165 50	296 75
Miscellaneous	172 60	512 99
	17,614 82	22,953 56
Balance of previous year	6,986 57	7,783 84
Total	24,601 39	30,737 40

EXPENDITURE.		
Interest and sinking fund on loans	1,716 0	1,716 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	2,322 0	2,866 69
Other	913 6	1,139 85
Sanitation	4,192 9	4,718 16
Lighting	1,877 91	1,816 47
Police	109 95	61 92
Public works	5,406 38	4,334 95
Miscellaneous	280 16	159 54
	16,817 55	16,813 58
Balance at end of year	7,783 84	13,923 82
Total	24,601 39	30,737 40

2. *Public Health.*—The health of the town has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness to mention.

3. *Water Supply.*—The water supply has throughout 1912 and 1913 been satisfactory. The service has now been extended to several private houses.

4. *Lighting.*—The street lighting has been satisfactorily done during both years. At the end of 1913 eight new Wells' street lamps were purchased, and they are a decided improvement on the old lights. These lamps will be used in addition to the old ones.

5. *Public Latrines.*—The public latrines were tarred and whitewashed, and repairs were carried out where necessary. They were daily flushed and disinfected and kept clean and in a sanitary state.

6. *Sanitation.*—The town drains were flushed and disinfected twice daily. The drain behind the police station was again extended, and is now in a more satisfactory and sanitary condition.

7. *Public Markets.*—The markets were regularly visited and a careful inspection made of the beef and mutton exposed for sale. 1,265 head of cattle and 1,095 goats were slaughtered during 1912, and 1,217 cattle and 1,085 goats during 1913.

8. *Bakeries.*—The bakeries in the town are clean and well kept.

9. *Eating-houses.*—The eating-houses in the town also are clean and well kept.

10. *Scavenging and Latrine Conservancy.*—The scavenging and conservancy of the town were satisfactorily carried out. The sewage depôt, too, was well looked after.

11. *Cemetery.*—The total number of burials in the general cemetery during 1912 was 74 and 86 in 1913. The cemetery was maintained in good order.

12. *Staff.*—The staff is the same as in the previous year.

13. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman : The Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province ; Official Members : Dr. A. Ludowyk, District Medical Officer ; and Mr. W. G. Scott, District Engineer. Unofficial Members : Messrs. E. G. Jonklaas, T. B. Panabokke, and D. S. D. Simon. At the end of 1912 Mr. Scott was transferred from Gampola, and was succeeded by Mr. S. H. Bower.

14. *Local Board Meetings.*—Twelve meetings of the Board were held in 1912 and nine in 1913.

15. *Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—A return of collections under the Road Ordinance is annexed :—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

	1912.	1913.
1. One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	1,104 ..	1,104
2. Number of names borne on division officers' returns	1,695 ..	1,775
3. Percentage of 2 to 1	153·53 ..	160·77
4. Number of persons exempted from labour in year	16 ..	28
5. Percentage of 4 to 2	·94 ..	1·57
6. Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4 ..	1,679 ..	1,747
7. Percentage of 6 to 1	152·08 ..	158·24
8. (i.) Paid commutation	1,391 ..	1,482
(ii.) Performed labour	— ..	
(iii.) Fined	— ..	4
(iv.) Imprisoned	— ..	—
(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability ..	1,391 ..	1,486
9. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ..	82·84 ..	85·06
10. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to *one-fifth* of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	125·99 ..	134·60
11. Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries, absent, &c. ..	86 ..	34
12. Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ..	202 ..	227

16. *Return of Debt.*—Return of debt for 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance of loan as ascertained at end of 1905 ..	26,840 0 ..	26,840 0
Sinking fund on loan as repaid by a sinking fund to December 31	7,544 42 ..	8,321 8
Balance of loan	19,295 58 ..	18,518 92

G. S. SAXTON,
Chairman.

February 23, 1914.

II.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF NAWALAPITIYA FOR 1912-13.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of the Local Board for the year 1913 amounted to Rs. 18,792·15, as against Rs. 15,286·87, an increase of Rs. 3,505·28 from recoveries of Taxes and Licenses.

2. *Thoroughfares Ordinance Collections.*—There has been an increase of Rs. 53·42.

3. *Other.*—Government contribution in lieu of local rates has been the same as last year, and a small increase of Rs. 12·50 on account taxes on dogs and vehicles and animals during the year.

4. *Licenses, Liquor, &c.*—An increase on the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,496·46, on account stamp duty and Rs. 240·72 on account opium.

5. *Rents, Other.*—An increase of Rs. 32·50 on account of slaughter-house fees.

6. *Miscellaneous.*—The arrears of fees collected on account private water service contributes to the increase on last year, and refund of advance by the District Engineer on account culverts.

EXPENDITURE.

7. *Cost of Administration : Establishment.*—The retirement of the old Secretary at the end of 1912 and a retrenchment in the establishment has reduced the cost considerably.

8. *Office Contingencies.*—The increase is due to payment of gratuity to the Secretary, providing an iron safe and a new clock to the office, and cost of uniform to two officers of the Board.

9. *Revenue Services.*—The increase is due to value of tin plates.

10. There was a sufficient supply of water of good quality during the year.

11. The mortality during the year 1913 was 74, being 34 more than the previous year.

12. The street lighting of the town was greatly improved with the introduction of a number of Wells' arc lamps.

13. The health of the town was not satisfactory.

14. There were ten ordinary meetings held during the year.

15. Comparative statements of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Nawalapitiya for 1911, 1912, and 1913 is annexed, together with a return of collections under the Road Ordinances for 1912 and 1913.

16. It would be a very great improvement to the sanitary condition of the town if the low-lying lands in the centre, near the railway, were filled up and properly drained, and recommendations in this direction are now before Government.

G. S. SAXTON,
Chairman.

February 23, 1914.

ANNEXURES.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1911, 1912, and 1913.

RECEIPTS.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1911. Total. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—						
Property rates ..	1,548 89		1,441 4		1,599 78	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	2,139 20		2,047 98		2,101 40	
Water-rate	2,447 56		2,263 40		2,473 88	
Other	785 6		1,496 73		1,509 23	
		6,920 71		7,249 15		7,684 29
Licenses :—						
Liquor	242 50		1,701 54		4,238 0	
Opium	2,166 46		962 87		1,203 59	
Other	1 95		112 50		72 50	
		2,410 91		2,776 91		5,514 9
Rents :—						
Markets	1,416 0		1,566 0		1,588 0	
Other	1,441 60		1,468 45		1,497 45	
		2,857 60		3,034 45		3,085 45
Fines	—	102 50	—	214 0	—	130 0
Miscellaneous	—	2,001 12	—	2,012 36	—	2,378 32
		14,292 84		15,286 87		18,792 15
Balance of previous year	—	11,127 70	—	13,209 0	—	16,030 73
Total ..	—	25,420 54		28,495 87		34,822 88
EXPENDITURE.						
Interest and sinking fund on loan	—	1,287 0	—	1,287 0	—	1,287 0
Cost of administration :—						
Establishment ..	2,598 0		2,720 85		2,297 97	
Office contingencies ..	224 35		165 93		381 30	
Cost of audit ..	82 83		—		173 28	
Revenue services ..	397 95		378 38		340 71	
		3,303 13		3,265 16		3,193 26
Sanitation	—	3,187 60	—	4,331 99	—	6,315 97
Lighting	—	1,374 0	—	1,517 76	—	3,418 21
Police	—	90 32	—	40 47	—	44 63
Public works	—	1,669 90	—	1,798 13	—	3,807 19
Miscellaneous	—	1,299 59	—	224 63	—	601 75
		12,211 54		12,465 14		18,668 1
Balance carried over ..	—	13,209 0	—	16,030 73	—	16,154 87
Total ..	—	25,420 54		28,495 87		34,822 88

Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	3,764	—	—	3,764	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	1,138	—	—	1,177	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	1,001		87·96	1,052		89·38
(b) Paying double commutation	5		·44	3		·25
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,006	88·40		1,055	89·63
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	7		·61	11		·93
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	14		1·23	69		5·86
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	—		—	—		—
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	66		5·79	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		87	7·64		80	6·79
7. Unaccounted for	45	—	3·95	42	—	3·56

III.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, HATTON-DIKOYA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of the Local Board of Hatton-Dikoya in both years (1912 and 1913) shows increases from previous years, more especially the increase in 1913. This was due to various items of 1912 being paid in 1913, and liquor licenses of 1913 swelling the Local Board funds.

2. The taxes of 1913 in comparison with those of 1912 show a slight decrease, due to the precautions against "rabies," greatly reducing the number of dogs within Local Board limits.

3. Fines in 1913 exceed those in 1912 by Rs. 66·50.

4. Miscellaneous: a loan from Government of Rs. 4,000 accounts for the increase in this item in 1913. The loan was obtained to level the recreation ground at Hatton, which work is now entrusted to the District Engineer.

EXPENDITURE.

5. *Interest and Sinking Fund.*—The amounts due for 1912 and 1913 were duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

6. *Cost of Establishment.*—The salaries of staff and coolies for October, November, and December, 1912, were paid in 1913, owing to a temporary shortage of Local Board funds; certain increments to a few members of the staff, the audit charges of 1912, and the cost of the introduction of the telephone into the office at Hatton were also paid in 1913. Hence an increase under this head.

7. *Sanitation.*—The increase over 1912 was due to the purchase of two bulls, the repairing and the tarring of latrines in Hatton and Dikoya, a larger use of disinfectants in town drains and about latrines, and the placing of large rubbish boxes about the towns.

8. *Police Charges.*—The town having been already greatly freed from stray dogs, a decrease is shown in this item of expenditure.

9. *Public Works.*—The chief works undertaken are the levelling of the recreation ground since 1912, the erection in 1912 of three cattle segregation sheds and two in 1913, the survey of a site for a permanent segregation camp for sick cattle on Dunbar estate, and the repairs effected by the District Engineer to Local Board roads.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—This expenditure swelled in 1913 owing to payments made to the Principal Civil Medical Officer for both years *re* infectious diseases hospital claims for cost of upkeep of smallpox and other patients; a long outstanding bill due to Messrs. Brown & Co., owing to lack of Local Board funds in 1912; extra expenditure due to a rinderpest outbreak in early 1913; the attendance and carting of chickenpox patients to Wanarajah infectious diseases hospital; police tax refunds; the cost of vehicle plates for both years; and for work on the recreation ground.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. *Health.*—The early half of 1912 was free from sickness, but towards the end of last year there were 17 cases of measles and 12 cases of chickenpox. 1913 commenced with chickenpox and measles, and both diseases appeared off and on throughout the year. There were two cases of enteric in Hatton, both imported from Colombo.

12. *Cattle Diseases.*—In 1912 there were 84 cases of cattle disease, Hatton Bank gala alone producing 46 cases, of which number 12 proved fatal. After January 31, 1913, there was not a single case of cattle disease, this being greatly due to the galas in both towns being regularly inspected.

13. *Meetings.*—There were eight ordinary, one special, and two election meetings held in 1912; and nine ordinary and one special meeting in 1913.

14. *Burials.*—The mortality in 1913 was heavier than that of 1912, there being 52 deaths against 33 in 1912. The Kuda-oya cemetery was maintained in good order.

15. A statement is annexed showing the return of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.:—

Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	3,025	—	—	3,025	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	1,284	—	—	1,300	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,179		91·82	1,181		90·84
(b) Paying double commutation..	21		1·63	2		·15
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,200	93·45		1,183	91
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2		·15	6		·46
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	4		·31	5		·38
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	13		1·01	19		1·46
(h) Fined	6		·46	2		·15
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	59		4·59	85		6·53
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		84	6·54		117	9
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

G. S. SAXTON,
Chairman.

ANNEXURES.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of Local Board, Hatton-Dikoya, for 1911 and 1912.

REVENUE.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	3,486 13	5,042 65
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	1,866 55	1,888 20
Other	280 0	261 50
Licenses :—		
Liquor	2,000 0	1,210 41
Opium	2,689 79	1,195 46
Carts	434 58	426 50
Other	2 50	2,387 84
Rents :—		
Markets	2,229 42	1,468 0
Other	708 25	774 75
Fines	140 0	81 0
Miscellaneous	2,467 44	1,857 15
	16,304 66	16,593 46
Balance brought forward	11,564 22	1,415 77
Total ..	27,868 88	18,009 23
EXPENDITURE.		
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	990 0	990 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	2,490 0	1,737 0
Office contingencies	731 58	599 47
Cost of audit	80 50	60 46
Revenue charges	255 0	340 0
Sanitation	5,828 60	5,214 49
Lighting	1,176 77	1,126 93
Police	118 5	109 20
Public works :—		
Maintenance	588 91	420 34
New construction	12,609 37	5,290 32
Miscellaneous	1,584 33	1,068 47
	26,453 11	16,956 68
Balance carried over	1,415 77	1,052 55
Total ..	27,868 88	18,009 23

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of Local Board, Hatton-Dikoya, for 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	5,042 65	4,304 18
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	1,888 20	2,372 95
Other	261 50	215 50
Licenses :—		
Liquor	1,210 41	9,472 50
Opium	1,195 46	1,494 32
Carts	426 50	430 50
Other	2,387 84	861 0
Rents :—		
Markets	1,468 0	1,847 0
Other	774 75	818 75
Fines	81 0	147 50
Miscellaneous	1,857 15	6,141 99
	16,593 46	28,106 19
Balance brought forward	1,415 77	1,052 55
Total ..	18,009 23	29,158 74

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	990 0	990 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	1,737 0	2,281 11
Office contingencies	599 47	1,491 41
Cost of audit	60 46	153 79
Revenue charges	340 0	340 0
Education	—	25 0
Sanitation	5,214 49	7,070 14
Lighting	1,126 93	1,401 77
Police	109 20	45 87
Public works :—		
Maintenance	420 34	524 56
New construction	5,290 32	4,644 49
Miscellaneous	1,068 47	6,459 17
	16,956 68	25,427 31
Balance carried over	1,052 55	3,731 43
Total ..	18,009 23	29,158 74

Loan Account of the Local Board of Hatton-Dikoya for the Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912.	1913.
Year in which loan was raised ..	May 5, 1902 / January 30, 1904	May 5, 1902 / January 30, 1904
Original amount of loan ..	1902 : Rs. 6,500 / 1904 : Rs. 11,500	1902 : Rs. 6,500 / 1904 : Rs. 11,500
Present amount of loan ..	Rs. 10,940	Rs. 9,950
Rate of sinking fund ..	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
Rate of interest ..	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 468·50	Rs. 468·50
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 521·50	Rs. 521·50
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	November 30, 1925	November 30, 1925

A loan of Rs. 4,000 has also been obtained in 1913 for recreation ground to be repaid by eight annual instalments of Rs. 500.

Note.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law.

The whole amounts due as interest and sinking fund, as shown above for the years 1912 and 1913, have been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

IV.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE KANDY DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1912 AND 1913.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE members of this Committee were the same during both years, with the exception that Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Provincial Engineer, took the place of Mr. Walter C. Price as official member in May, 1913, on the latter's departure on leave, and that Mr. John Still was appointed to succeed Mr. Alexander Wardrop (deceased) in May, 1912, as Unofficial Member, and Messrs. Wallace R. Westland and Martin M. Smith in July, 1913, *vice* Messrs. J. B. Coles and L. St. George Carey (resigned).

Official.—The Government Agent (Chairman) and Provincial Engineer.

Unofficial.—Messrs. Edwin Beven, L. St. George Carey, John B. Coles, John Still, and Charles Taldena.

The death of Mr. Alexander Wardrop, whose experience and advice were of much benefit to the Committee, was a severe loss, and the Committee placed on record its deep sense of regret and its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him for five years as a member.

2. Meetings were held every month excepting two, one in November, 1912, and the other in April, 1913.

3. Among the more important questions dealt with by this Committee the following may be noted :—

(*a*) *Horton Plains Resthouse.*—The heavy expenditure borne by the Committee since the building was taken over and the estimated cost of permanent improvement were beyond the Committee's resources. It was suggested that a limited amount might be spent, on condition that the balance was met from other sources. Government was approached to obtain a vote of Rs. 5,000, but this being refused the original plan was abandoned, and the Committee decided to effect alterations and improvements on a moderate estimate of Rs. 3,500 prepared by the Provincial Engineer.

(*b*) *Maswela Gansabhawa and Circuit Bungalow.*—At the suggestion of the Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, the Committee considered the importance of having a Gansabhawa and circuit bungalow at Maswela. A building to cost Rs. 4,200 was thought unnecessary, and the plan was directed to be altered to suit the views of the Provincial Engineer. A contribution of Rs. 2,500 from the funds of this Committee was allowed.

(c) *Resthouse at Maskeliya.*—The Maskeliya Planters' Association proposed the erection of a new resthouse at Maskeliya. This proposal could not be entertained, but the Committee was prepared to consider the question of paying the resthouse-keeper's salary, if the previous resthouse building was available and could be reopened and run by private enterprise.

(d) *Gampola Resthouse.*—Several floods inundated this building and caused much damage. It has been suggested that a site near the Police Court, belonging to the Crown, would do well for the erection of a new building, and the Government has been asked to grant the site. The estimated cost is Rs. 16,000.

(e) *Motor Garages at Resthouses.*—A motor garage costing Rs. 375 was constructed at Gampola, and a sum of Rs. 230 was expended towards the extension of the coach-house and stables at the Talawakele resthouse, and Rs. 270 was voted for the same purpose at Peradeniya.

(f) *Encroachments.*—Buildings have been erected by parties without obtaining the necessary permission and without giving the necessary seven days' notice under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and in doing so they were reported to have made encroachments on the reservation of the road from Katugastota to Balakaduwa. These encroachments were at 4¼ mile, 4½ mile, and 7¼ mile. Action was taken to have these removed.

(g) *Blind Corners on Main Roads.*—The importance of this matter was recognized, and steps were taken to urge on the attention of the superintendents of estates, through the Planters' Associations, the urgent necessity of having these corners, which are dangerous, removed.

4. *Resthouses.*—The receipts and expenditure on resthouses, &c., are set out in the following statement:—

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.		
Contributions from District Road Committees ..	10,554 25	10,526 75
Resthouse collections	9,993 91	7,947 98
Government contribution towards Sigiriya resthouse repairs	2,695 98	668 76
Amount paid by Irrigation Department on account of Lamasuriya circuit bungalow ..	—	275 0
Miscellaneous	417 38	682 64
Balance on January 1	1,331 18	3,660 63
Total ..	24,992 70	23,761 76
EXPENDITURE.		
Repairs and improvements to resthouses, &c. ..	10,763 84	8,040 54
Salaries of resthouse-keepers	7,309 33	7,478 91
Cost of equipment	3,258 90	3,587 49
Balance on December 31	3,660 63	4,654 82
Total ..	24,992 70	23,761 76

5. The expenditure of Rs. 10,763·84 and 8,040·54, respectively, is accounted for as follows:—

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
(1) Alawatugoda circuit bungalow ..	51 8	335 65
(2) Dambulla resthouse	19 50	405 50
(3) Gampola resthouse	459 98	226 83
(4) Galagedara resthouse	7 55	118 19
(5) Gurulupota bungalow	45 0	90 98
(6) Hanguranketa resthouse	69 30	—
(7) Horton Plains resthouse	3,621 12	1,654 72
(8) Kadugannawa resthouse	48 0	236 52
(9) Kotiyagala resthouse	350 0	42 50
(10) Lamasuriyagama circuit bungalow ..	38 97	550 0
(11) Maswela circuit bungalow ..	2,500 0	—
(12) Matale resthouse	609 60	817 12
(13) Nildandahinna circuit bungalow ..	15 40	20 0
(14) Panwila resthouse	170 25	—
(15) Peradeniya resthouse	204 28	260 34
(16) Pattipola resthouse	230 0	—
(17) Wattegama resthouse	85 0	—
(18) Ragalla resthouse	205 0	—
(19) Ramboda resthouse	—	130 0
(20) Sigiriya resthouse	98 70	—
(21) Talawakele resthouse	405 0	1,050 0
(22) Teldeniya resthouse	223 50	30 50
(23) Weragantota resthouse	20 0	—
(24) Wattegama resthouse	174 0	—
(25) Ambalams and bungalows, Matale ..	450 0	450 0
(26) Kandyan ambalam	—	80 74
(27) House for caretaker, headmen's lodge ..	—	446 0
(28) Premium on fire policy, Horton Plains resthouse	142 26	142 26
(29) Premium on fire policy, Pattipola resthouse	119 25	119 25
(30) Assessment, sanitary, water-rate, rents of houses, &c.	401 10	833 34
Total ..	10,763 84	8,040 54

6. (a) *Alawatugoda Circuit Bungalow.*—A permanent porch, besides a roof for the bathroom, was built.

(b) *Dambulla Resthouse.*—The building was repaired thoroughly and painted.

(c) *Horton Plains.*—Alterations and improvements made by the District Engineer, Nuwara Eliya.

(*d*) *Lamasuriyagama Circuit Bungalow.*—Extensive repairs were undertaken and carried out.
(*e*) *Matale Resthouse.*—An arch over the hearth in the kitchen was built.
(*f*) *Peradeniya Resthouse.*—A new kitchen was constructed.
(*g*) *Talawakele Resthouse.*—A new dressing room and straw and firewood shed were provided.
(*h*) All Government officers travelling on duty are allowed to pay the ordinary resthouse charges at the Horton Plains and Pattipola resthouses.

Public Works Department Officers are exempted from all resthouse fees payable, provided they visit on Provincial Road Committee duty.

7. A statement of all receipts and expenditure in the prescribed form is annexed:—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.		1913. Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c.:—			
(*a*) From Kandy District Road Committee	30,047 50	..	30,243 25
(*b*) From Matale District Road Committee	12,991 50	..	2,553 25
(*c*) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee	9,732 75	..	9,624 0
Amount paid by Government on account of Sigiriya resthouse repairs	2,695 98	..	668 76
Compensation paid by Government on account of abolition of road and bridge tolls ..	734 0	..	734 0
Amount paid by Irrigation Department on account of Lamasuriyagama bungalow ..	—	..	275 0
Resthouse collections	9,993 91	..	7,947 98
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment:—			
(*a*) From Kandy District Road Committee	2,200 0	..	2,350 0
(*b*) From Matale District Road Committee	500 0	..	500 0
(*c*) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee	400 0	..	400 0
Miscellaneous receipts	417 38	..	682 64
Balance on January 1	1,331 18	..	3,660 63
Total ..	71,044 20		59,639 51

EXPENDITURE.			
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—			
(*a*) Principal roads	42,217 50	..	31,893 75
(*b*) Resthouses	8,067 86	..	8,040 54
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation	2,695 98	..	—
Pay of resthouse-keepers	7,309 33	..	7,478 91
Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	3,100 0	..	3,250 0
Compensation paid by Government on account of abolition of road and bridge tolls remitted to Kandy District Road Committee ..	734 0	..	734 0
Miscellaneous charges	3,258 90	..	3,587 49
Balance on December 31	3,660 63	..	4,654 82
Total ..	71,044 20		59,639 51

BRANCH ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Branch Roads Ordinances, No. 14 of 1896 and No. 9 of 1907.

1. Meetings were held each month in 1912 and 1913, except in November and April of 1912 and 1913. The members of the Local Committees elected during these years are as follows:—

Golahenwatta-Yatawatta Road.—Messrs. Jasper Martin, G. A. Greig, and J. M. S. Barlow (Chairman).
Dimbula Branch Roads, viz., Lindula-Agra, Wallaha, and Railway Gorge.—Messrs. W. C. Oswald, H. E. Walker, A. C. Chamberlin, E. E. Megget, and F. W. Le Feuvre (Chairman).
Bathford Valley Road.—Messrs. S. N. Vowler, C. A. Johnson, H. B. Daniell, G. O. Le Mottee, and James W. MacLoghlin (Chairman).
Kadugannawa-Alagalla Road.—Messrs. W. A. F. Murray, Gordon Skene, P. J. Benwell, James Piachaud, and Stanley Hillman (Chairman).
High Forest-Bramley Road.—Messrs. F. H. M. Vizard, D. Lyall, W. Cadge, and T. H. Williams (Chairman).
Rangala-Nitre Cave Road.—Messrs. R. Ellis, G. J. Pattenson, W. Polson, W. Sinclair, and Alfred H. Kerr (Chairman).
Madulkele-Kabragala Road.—Messrs. E. H. L. Thomas, Russell Hancock, John Greig, and H. L. Blacklaw (Chairman).
Ulapane-Riverside Road.—Messrs. George Benzie, G. G. Westland, and Carr Hammond (Chairman).
Duckwari-Cottaganga Road.—Messrs. P. A. Williams, E. R. Cox, and William Sinclair (Chairman).
Darrawella-Annfield Road.—Messrs. M. L. Wilkins, A. Craib, G. O. Le Mottee, A. W. Norfolk, and H. B. Daniell (Chairman).

Padiyapelella-Ellamulla Road.—Messrs. H. C. Paterson, G. H. Baird, and A. N. Paine (Chairman).
Dotale Road.—Messrs. D. A. Miles, H. L. Anley, M. E. Waddilove, C. C. Dupre Moore, and E. G. Beilby (Chairman).
St. Margarets-Kirklees Road.—Messrs. J. Gordon, V. F. Edwards, H. C. Paterson, W. A. Gordon, and Colonel W. H. Biddulph (Chairman).
Pupuressa Road.—Messrs. A. P. Sandback, A. G. Craighead, D. H. Unwin, C. C. Durrant, and H. Nelson Brown (Chairman).

2. In the case of Duckwari-Cottaganga and Pupuressa roads the Provincial Road Committee acted under the provisions of section 17 (1) of the Ordinance in nominating members.

3. The subjoined statement shows the expenditure on each of the roads on account of maintenance :—

		Miles.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
1.	Padiyapelella-Ellamulla road	4·89	2,241 15	2,211 0
2.	Dotale road	8·18	3,015 0	3,015 0
3.	Duckwari-Cottaganga road	1·75	850 23	844 20
4.	Madulkele-Kabragala road	3·25	2,621 4	2,613 0
5.	Huluganga-Bambraela road	4·25	1,933 62	1,929 60
6.	Nugatenna-Deanstone road	4·77	2,120 55	2,110 50
7.	Rangala-Nitre Cave road	3·75	1,491 42	1,507 50
8.	Kadugannawa-Alagalla road	5·00	2,858 22	2,814 0
9.	Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road	4·00	2,613 0	2,613 0
10.	Pupuressa road	10·00	7,035 0	7,035 0
11.	Ulapane-Riverside road	4·32	2,375 82	2,371 80
12.	Lindula-Agra road	14·00	19,999 50	20,100 0
13.	Railway Gorge road	3·00	1,300 47	1,306 50
14.	Walaha road	1·91	677 37	683 40
15.	Glenlyon-Preston road	2·55	1,199 97	1,206 0
16.	Bathford Valley road	6·60	2,793 90	2,814 0
17.	Norwood-Campion road	10·5	7,557 60	7,437 0
18.	Norwood-Maskeliya road	9·73	9,849 0	9,849 0
19.	Maskeliya-Cruden road	3·60	2,010 0	2,010 0
20.	Brownlow-Luccombe road	3·87	1,567 80	1,608 0
21.	Norton-Carolina road	5·25	3,000 3	3,015 0
22.	Norwood-Upcot road	7·9	4,984 80	5,025 0
23.	Wanarajah road	4·50	1,901 46	1,909 50
24.	Darawella-Annfield road	3·50	1,487 40	1,487 40
25.	High Forest-Bramley road	1·92	—	1,286 40

Besides the above expenditure, the following amounts were incurred in respect of additional works :—

	Rs. c.
Padiyapelella-Ellamulla road : flood damages	3,240 0
Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road : erection of a temporary bridge	759 37
Repairs to flood damages	11,137 50
Glenlyon-Preston road : retaining wall and iron hand railing	222 75
Dotale road : repairs to flood damages	1,771 88
Huluganga-Bambraela road : flood damages	354 38
Nugatenna-Deanstone road : flood damages	354 38
Madulkele-Kabragala road : flood damages	435 38

4. The road from St. Margarets to Kirklees estate, which the estates to be benefited by it had applied for as long ago as 1897, and which had been abandoned owing to the prohibitive cost of construction, is now being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 96,187·50.

Estates Roads Ordinances, Nos. 12 of 1902 and 9 of 1910.

1. No fresh roads were brought under the operation of this Ordinance during the years under review. Embilmegama-Alagalla road was worked under this Ordinance for some time, but as Government could not see their way to give a grant, the estates interested in the road decided to withdraw the Proclamation, and at present it is being kept up by the District Road Committee with assistance from estates.

2. Eight roads are worked under this Ordinance, and are maintained by the estates' contributions and Government aid, with the exception of the Kandanewera-Wariyapola and Talatuoya-Kirimetiya roads, which depend upon the support of those who use them, and receive no Government grant. The latter road receives a grant of Rs. 100 from the District Road Committee and Rs. 100 from the Village Committee. The following statement shows the expenditure :—

		1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
1.	Kellie-Pen-y-lan road	1,307 25	2,106 0
2.	Lantern Hill-Somerset road	2,600 0	2,500 0
3.	Vellaioya-Shannon road	730 0	969 0
4.	Rattota-Gammaduwa road	3,800 0	4,287 0
5.	Kadugannawa-Paranapattiya road	2,114 0	2,114 0
6.	Galaha-Pupuressa road	2,800 0	2,800 0
7.	Kandanewera-Wariyapola road	2,170 0	3,300 0
8.	Talatuoya-Kirimetiya road	1,000 0	1,400 0

The Government grants annually voted for these roads are as follows :—

		Rs. c.
1.	Kellie-Pen-y-lan road	500 0
2.	Lantern Hill-Somerset road	1,300 0
3.	Vellaioya-Shannon road	365 0
4.	Rattota-Gammaduwa road	1,600 0
5.	Kadugannawa-Paranapattiya road	1,000 0
6.	Galaha-Pupuressa road	1,400 0

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The following were the members of the District Road Committee during 1912 and 1913 :—

Official.—The Government Agent (Chairman), the Provincial Engineer (Mr. Walter C. Price until May, 1913, when Mr. H. F. Tomalin succeeded him).

Unofficial.—Messrs. Chas. Vanderwall (senior) and Herat Perera, Muhandiram, representing the Burgher and native communities respectively; Alexander Wardrop, additional member until May, 1912, when on his death Mr. John Still took his place; J. B. Coles representing the European community until March, 1913, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Wallace R. Westland; and L. St. George Carey.

2. Meetings were held each month in 1912 and 1913.

3. Mr. M. B. Angunawala, second clerk, who had been in the service for 33 years, owing to a prolonged illness retired in May, 1912, on a pension of Rs. 600 per annum. He was succeeded by Mr. T. A. Gurusinghe, third clerk, while Messrs. K. B. Seneviratne and K. B. Kossine were promoted as third and fourth clerks respectively. Mr. S. A. Seneviratne, fifth clerk, resigned owing to illness after three years' service. His place was taken by Mr. L. B. Kobbekaduwa. Twenty division officers were appointed in 1912 and 52 in 1913 for the various divisions.

4. The amount of commutation during these two years has increased to an appreciable extent. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances is annexed:

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the Years 1911 and 1912.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area at last Census ..	—	377,724	—	—	377,724	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	52,777	—	—	53,188	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	47,834		90·64	47,830		89·92
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	355		·67	380		·72
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		48,189	91·31		48,210	90·64
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,852		3·51	2,279		4·28
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,217		4·20	2,024		3·80
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake..	73		0·14	82		·10
(*h*) Fined	6		0·01	5		·09
(*i*) Imprisoned	11		0·02	5		·09
(*j*) Left local area	429		0·81	583		1·09
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,588	8·69		4,978	9·37
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area at last Census ..	—	377,724	—	—	377,724	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	53,188	—	—	53,691	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	47,830		89·92	48,175		89·72
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	380		·72	307		·57
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		48,210	90·64		48,482	90·29
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,279		4·28	2,568		4·78
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,024		3·80	1,760		3·27
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake..	82		·10	91		·16
(*h*) Fined	5		·09	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	5		·09	2		·03
(*j*) Left local area	583		1·09	788		1·46
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,978	9·37		5,209	9·70
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. A return in the prescribed form of revenue and expenditure is also annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kandy, for the Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912. Rs. c.		1913. Rs. c.
REVENUE.			
Commutation realized in money ..	72,870 0	..	73,183 50
Compensation on account of road and bridge tolls	734 0	..	734 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	23,204 27	..	4,557 57
Miscellaneous receipts	775 44	..	672 67
Balance on January 1, 1911 ..	18,667 33	..	19,997 79
Total ..	116,251 4		99,145 53
EXPENDITURE.			
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses	30,047 50	..	30,243 25
Amount expended on minor works ..	49,978 33	..	39,109 57
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	2,200 0	..	2,350 0
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	6,129 56	..	6,069 20
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	7,048 86	..	7,091 59
Miscellaneous charges	849 0	..	2,009 67
Balance on December 31 ..	19,997 79	..	12,272 25
Total ..	116,251 4		99,145 53

G. S. SAXTON,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1912-13.

THE area of the district is 928¾ square miles, and the estimated population is 110,000, made up roughly as follows :—

Matale Town	7,000
Rural Districts, exclusive of Estate Population	71,000
Estate Population	32,000
Total ..	110,000

2. The number of births registered during 1912 was exceptionally low, but the numbers for 1913 show a return to the normal birth-rate. There has been a slight improvement in the death-rate during the period under review, as shown by the following figures :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	4,608 ..	3,534 ..	4,514
Deaths	5,333 ..	4,392 ..	4,125

PRINCIPAL EVENTS AND CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

3. Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Police Magistrate, was transferred to the Excise Department in March, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. H. E. Newnham from Badulla. Mr. Newnham was in turn transferred to His Majesty's Customs, Colombo, and his place was taken by Mr. F. Marshall, Police Magistrate of Avissawella.

4. Mr. R Udulagama, Forest and Chena Clerk, was transferred to Peradeniya on promotion, and was succeeded by Mr. H. A. Perera.

5. The Kachcheri staff was increased in July, 1913, by one permanent clerk to cope with the ever-increasing work, and the post was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. B. Arawwawela to the Subordinate Clerical Service. The new appointment afforded an opportunity for a reorganization of the work of the Kachcheri, with beneficial results.

6. A Chena Muhandiram was sanctioned for the district during 1913 and assumed duties in December last, Mr. D. T. F. Obeyesekere being transferred from the Survey Department.

7. In May, 1913, a Superintendent of Minor Works was appointed to look after the minor roads, district schools, Gansabhawa buildings, wells, &c. The appointment was long overdue, and there is almost too much work for one officer. Mr. K. J. Sithamparanathar was selected for the post, and his assistance has been of the utmost value.

8. Mr. A. C. Buttery, Irrigation Inspector, was succeeded by Mr. V. Thalayasingam, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, in June, 1913.

9. Mr. C. L. A. Majid retired on pension from the post of clerk of the Assistant Provincial Registrar's office in April, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. T. de Vas Goonawardene.

10. I record with regret the death of Dingiri Banda, Korala of Asgiriya Pallesiya pattu, in November, 1912. His post was filled by the transfer of Ukku Banda, Korala of Udugoda Pallesiya pattu, whose place was taken by T. B. Aluwihare.

11. There have been no changes among the chief headmen apart from the absence on leave owing to ill-health of Mr. L. B. Halangoda, Ratemahatmaya of Matale East, from February 1 to 21, 1913, and from April 7, 1913, till the end of the period under review. The acting appointment has been held by Mr. D. B. Uduwawala, Gansabhawa clerk of this Kachcheri, whose continued absence has necessitated temporary arrangements, with results not altogether satisfactory.

12. On March 15, 1913, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, Acting Governor, spent a few hours in Matale, and met the principal chiefs and officers.

13. In December, 1913, the district was visited by H. R. H. the Duchess of Aosta.

14. The building hitherto rented as a post office was acquired by Government in October, 1913.

15. The Ukuwela-Wattegama road was opened for traffic at the close of 1913, and affords an alternative route to Kandy, which avoids the steep Balakaduwa Pass.

16. There was an unprecedented rainfall on January 17 and 18, 1913, which resulted in enormous damage to roads, bridges, and paddy fields, and to the railway. Every road out of Matale except one was blocked on the morning of the 18th. The Pallepola-oya bridge near Paldeniya and the Diwilla bridge near Yatawatta were swept away, and a small bridge collapsed on the North road. Five wire bridges were carried away on District Road Committee roads and innumerable culverts. The full force of the downpour was experienced in Matale East, where estates registered 17 and 23 inches of rain on January 17 and 18. Brae estate registered over 130 inches of rain for the month of January. The railway between Kandy and Matale was breached in several places, and the full normal train service has not yet been restored. For several weeks a temporary motor service was established between Kandy and Matale. All previous flood records were overtopped, and the water rose to within about 18 inches of the girders of the large bridge at Nalanda.

17. A slight earthquake shock was experienced in Matale on January 19, 1913.

18. Empire Day was successfully celebrated in Matale and the principal villages of the district on May 24, 1913.

19. There was a thunderstorm of exceptional severity on June 29. Wiltshire bungalow was struck by lightning, a horse being killed in the stable. The occupants of the house received a severe shock, but luckily without serious results.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

20. The revenue collected at the Matale Kachcheri during the last four calendar years has been as follows :—

	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Licenses	25,126 12	28,579 35	40,784 6	51,476 62
Fees of Court	14,717 79	20,927 81	22,127 10	21,850 45
Post and Telegraph	—	—	0 80	—
Government Railway	—	20 60	66 40	3,186 66
Miscellaneous	683 83	729 28	1,285 15	719 64
Land Revenue	2,857 47	4,853 6	5,071 79	4,409 40
Land Sales	5,772 84	1,219 9	3,666 86	9,570 53
Total	49,158 5	56,329 19	73,002 16	91,213 30

21. I also give the figures for the financial period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913 :—

	Rs. c.
Licenses	52,704 71
Fees of Court	20,907 77
Railway Revenue	2,543 47
Miscellaneous Receipts	908 81
Land Revenue	4,229 82
Land Sales	8,573 15
Total	89,867 73

22. The large increase under head Licenses is due to the sale of the toddy rents, which realized Rs. 22,752 for the twelve months July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, and Rs. 38,580 for the fifteen months July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914. This revenue is collected monthly. The arrack rent for the district is collected at the Kandy Kachcheri.

23. Railway revenue is not ordinarily credited at the Matale Kachcheri, but was so credited for a short period while the line was blocked owing to the floods in January, 1913.

24. There has been an increase of nearly Rs. 6,000 under Land Sales, due almost entirely to the settlement of the lands occupied by Opalgalla estate (Rs. 5,616·25).

25. The railway revenue collected at the two stations in the Matale District shows a slight improvement on the figures for 1911–12, in spite of the breakdown of the railway in January, 1913, as is shown by the following figures supplied by the Railway Department :—

	1911–12. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Matale	243,717 0	242,433 96
Ukuwela	23,738 0	25,402 57
Total	267,455 0	267,836 53

26. The Post Office continues to pay large sums of money into the Kachcheri, its receipts far exceeding its disbursements. The following figures, which have been supplied to me by the Postal Department, indicate a continuance of the material prosperity of the district :—

	January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913. Rs. c.
Money Order receipts	427,837 92
Money Order payments	207,595 63
Savings Bank deposits	51,994 0
Savings Bank withdrawals	50,057 35
Stamps sold	36,351 16

27. The total Government expenditure dealt with at the Kachcheri shows a tendency to increase, the figures for the last three years being as follows:—

Year.	Rs. c.
1911	75,952 76
1912	78,362 35
1913	120,808 43

The large increase during 1913 is due to the cost of acquiring the Matale Post Office (Rs. 24,000) and lands for various improvements.

28. The payments on account of the Kachcheri votes for the financial year 1912–13 amounted to Rs. 26,907·91: Personal Emoluments Rs. 21,091·37 and Other Charges Rs. 5,816·54. Cash to the value of Rs. 155,000 was remitted to Kandy and Colombo between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.

29. The licenses issued for the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Vehicles.	Motors.	Game.	Guns.
1908	514 ..	18 ..	48 ..	573
1909	637 ..	17 ..	23 ..	337
1910	619 ..	20 ..	23 ..	2,413
1911–12	557 ..	28 ..	33 ..	2,455
1913	632 ..	36 ..	40 ..	2,876

The number of motor cars in the district is increasing rapidly, but many are registered elsewhere.

The Firearms Ordinance was vigorously enforced, and there were many prosecutions for possession of unlicensed firearms, resulting in a large increase in the number of licenses issued. Several licenses were withdrawn under section 14 of the Ordinance.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, FOOD SUPPLY, &c.

30. The present report covers a period of eighteen months, during which the most diverse weather conditions have prevailed. In the latter part of 1912 the rains were heavy but not unseasonable, and the whole year was fairly satisfactory. In the middle of January, 1913, however, there was an abnormal rainfall, which played havoc with all means of communication, devasted many acres of paddy fields, swept away several small villages, and only by the greatest good fortune failed to cause any serious loss of life. I heard of the loss of only one life, although the villages of Medapihilla and Wambutuyaya were swept away by floods, a serious landslip swept through the middle of Rambukoluwa village, and another landslip carried away a few houses in Ranamure. Several houses were destroyed by floods at Pallegama in Laggala Pallesiya pattu. The village of Elagomuwa was partially destroyed by a sudden local flood in December, 1912, but no lives were lost. There were several cases of acute individual hardship, but these were relieved from local funds and by the generosity of neighbours. It was not found necessary to obtain relief from Government funds.

31. The floods have greatly retarded the progress of improvements on all district roads. In spite of a greatly increased expenditure, the roads are even now, with a few exceptions, scarcely restored to a condition equal to that existing prior to the floods, and my programme of improvements had to be almost entirely abandoned.

32. February and March were, as usual, almost rainless months, but there were fair rains from April to July. A very serious drought followed, which lasted until the middle of October, and there was great scarcity of water all over the district both for drinking and for cultivation purposes.

33. The heavy rains of the north-east monsoon, following as they did immediately on the severe drought, resulted in one of the worst outbreaks of malarial fever which the district has known for very many years. With the exception of the extreme south-west, the whole district suffered severely from fever during November and December. The Dambulla and Matale hospitals were filled to overflowing, and a temporary ward was erected at the latter. All estates suffered from a short outturn of labour. School attendance decreased in some cases by more than half, and there seemed scarcely a house to be found free from fever. Matale town itself suffered almost as severely as the villages, and that in spite of the prophylactic measures which have been energetically carried out by the Local Board for several years. Every effort was made by the medical officers, headmen, and schoolmasters to combat the disease by the free distribution of quinine, and at the time of writing (February, 1914) the severity of the outbreak appears to be over and more normal conditions prevail.

34. There are two hospitals and nine principal Government dispensaries in the district. From returns furnished to me by the medical officers it appears that about 105,000 visits have been made to these institutions during the year 1913, of which more than half have been on account of malarial fever. Dambulla hospital has dealt with the largest number of fever cases (14,500), followed by Galewela (10,800) and Rattota (8,000 to 9,000). I can only repeat what I said in my last report that the results of the prophylactic measures to prevent malaria are at present disappointing, but they show rather how much yet remains to be done, and must not be allowed to discourage further efforts. Considerable success attended the efforts of the Galewela schoolmaster, who took a keen interest in the systematic administration of quinine to the children attending his school.

35. There were no serious epidemics during the period under review, and no cases of cholera or smallpox. There was a small outbreak of enteric at Rattota in October, 1913, which was quickly suppressed by the energy of the Medical Officer and the Ratemahatmaya. Apart from malaria, the prevailing diseases have, as usual, been chickenpox and measles, chiefly among children, dysentery and pneumonia in the south, and parangi in the north and east. Dambulla and Galewela deal with the largest number of parangi cases, and the introduction of Salvarsan treatment at Dambulla has met with considerable success. The chief difficulty consists in the failure of the sufferers to persist in the treatment.

36. The rainfall for the last four years has been as follows:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Matale	82·93 ..	79·45 ..	63·84 ..	113·34
Dambulla	58·65 ..	61·66 ..	42·16 ..	79 26

37. The food supply of the district consists chiefly of rice and dry grain, and, with the exception of the rice imported for estate labourers, is almost entirely home grown. Dried fish is mostly imported, as there is no permanent source of supply in the district. The meat supply is provided mostly in the Matale market, and comes largely from outside the district. The fine bazaar in Matale provides the greater part of the district with its curry stuffs and luxuries, and is visited by a small but constant stream of traders from the east *viâ* Tamankaduwa and Elahera.

38. Paddy and dry grain cultivation have been fairly successful during the period under review. The heavy rainfall at the end of 1911, 1912, and 1913 filled practically every tank in Matale North for three successive years, and afforded excellent opportunities for paddy cultivation in this usually arid district. It is to this that I attribute a slight increase in the demand for land irrigable under the village tanks. The rainfall was not unfavourable for the chena cultivation, which is still necessary in most parts of Matale North and East to supplement the scanty supply of rice, and fair crops were reaped. The abnormal rainfall in January, 1913, did considerable damage to individual paddy fields in Matale South and East, but there was no widespread distress. Individual cases of hardship were met in some cases by a rather more generous grant of land for chena cultivation than had been usual.

39. A considerable number of the poorer inhabitants of Matale South, of the southern portion of Matale North, and of the south-western portion of Matale East find remunerative employment on the estates in their neighbourhood.

40. I have been favoured by a prominent local planter with the following remarks as regards estate products in this district :—

1913 has been the third successive year of abnormal seasons. 1911 and 1912 were characterized by excessive droughts in the first half of each year, whilst 1913 was ushered in by a truly phenomenal rainfall. This was followed by one of the driest south-west monsoons on record, with the result that the October rains were also abnormally heavy, and November and December were excessively wet. In the aggregate the year's rainfall was the heaviest recorded for more than twenty years, but was also one of the worst as regards distribution. Naturally such abnormal weather reflected on the various products of the district, affecting all crops more or less adversely.

Tea crops, generally speaking, were better than last year, but even with the increase this yield was below the average, particularly in the estates in the bottom of the valley. Prices were good throughout the year. Shot-hole borer is considerably in evidence in some parts of the district. On some estates tea under rubber is being cut down.

The cacao crop was more or less a failure—one of the lowest crops on record. The crop of 1912-13 was a very good one, and the exhaustion consequent on such an output, followed by the failure of the south-west rains, which were necessary for the proper "setting" of the flower, will amply account for the poor crop of 1913-14. Cacao canker is still in evidence in the district.

Rubber yield is naturally still on the increase by reason of advancing age of the young rubber throughout the district, but the very dry south-west monsoon undoubtedly checked the flow of latex very considerably in the drier parts of the valley.

The noticeable thinness of bark on a large percentage of trees is characteristic of the district, whilst little is known as yet of the conditions of bark renewal consequent on tapping.

The cardamom crop has been declining steadily for some years past, and 1913 showed a further decrease. Prices have ruled high throughout the year. There is practically no increase of acreage taking place.

Coconuts cropped well, and a certain amount of new planting has been done in the north-western parts of the district. Prices for coconut products have been satisfactory throughout the year.

Minor products, such as pepper and croton (oil plant), produced poor crops for 1913, and prices were lower than last year.

Planting extensions of products such as tea, cacao, and rubber seem to be more or less at a standstill, as very little new land has been opened.

The labour force as a whole has been short throughout the year. Advances rule very high, and the wet season of the last three months of the year brought a phenomenal visitation of mosquitoes, followed by a bad epidemic of fever, which greatly increased the working difficulties of the estates in the low-lying parts of the district. Sinhalese labour (women and children) is made considerable use of for plucking tea at a rate of so much per pound of leaf, and for such work they turn out well. Planters would be only too willing to employ Sinhalese for tapping work if they could be depended on to attend regularly, but owing to their chronic irregularity they are not made much use of for this particular work, though, as a rule, when they do attend, their tapping is better than that of the Tamils.

LAND.

41. There has been a slightly increased demand for land during the eighteen months under review. 402A. 1R. 7·25P. of Crown land have been disposed of, the amount realized being Rs. 11,959·25. Of this, 224A. 2R. 24P. were land occupied by an estate without legal title, and were sold to the estate in settlement of the claim.

42. There is still no large demand for land. Such applications as are received are mostly for small blocks to round off or slightly to extend existing estates, for the extension of paddy cultivation under village irrigation works, or for boutique sites. Several existing estates were formed in the past by the purchase of chena land from villagers or native speculators, and are held on titles which are now forming the subject of investigation. Some of the more important cases have been specially surveyed, and have been handed over to the Settlement Officer for disposal. It is hoped that these will be dealt with during 1914, as the present position is unsatisfactory both for the Crown and for the estate claimants.

43. The chena question has been the chief administrative problem of the district throughout the period under review. It affects native claimants as well as the estates, and the stricter enforcement of the Crown rights to chena land has revealed a very large number of native claims to what the villagers describe as "paraveni chenas." Each claim has had to be investigated, and much of the time of the Revenue Officers has been spent in the series of small inquiries necessitated by these investigations. In the absence of surveys it was found impossible in most cases to bring the investigations to a satisfactory conclusion, and the need for the general survey and settlement of the district under the Waste Lands Ordinance became every day more apparent. This matter formed the subject of lengthy correspondence with Government, which resulted at the end of 1913 in arrangements for a conference between the Controller of Revenue, the Revenue Officers, and the Settlement Officer, with a view to the commencement of survey and settlement in 1914. The Revenue Officers have called attention to the necessity of this work persistently for the last thirty years, but it has hitherto been found impossible to meet the claims

of the district owing to more pressing claims elsewhere. The abandonment of the *laissez faire* policy with regard to chena lands in the district shortly before my assumption of duties here has rendered the problem acute, and the prompt commencement and steady continuance of the work of survey and settlement have now become essential. There is every prospect that the work will be taken in hand in 1914. Meanwhile vigorous efforts have been made to bring the clearing of chena land under control, and to insist that chena lands shall not be cleared without permit unless the claimants can show some reasonable title to the land.

44. The following figures give but a poor idea of the work involved in dealing with the chena question in this district :—

	Applications.	Extent chenaed on Permit.	Fees recovered.	Reported as extent illicitly cleared.	Fines recovered by Assistant Government Agent.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1908 ..	97 ..	401 0 0 ..	447 23 ..	115 3 0 ..	287 0
1909 ..	131 ..	934 2 0 ..	741 4 ..	37 0 0 ..	140 50
January, 1910, to June, 1911 ..	153 ..	783 2 0 ..	761 2 ..	101 0 0 ..	265 0
July, 1911, to June, 1912 ..	358 ..	1,979 1 0 ..	1,114 35 ..	884 0 0 ..	1,366 50
July, 1912, to December, 1912 ..	609 ..	2,877 1 0 ..	1,917 51 ..	24 3 0 ..	126 50
1913 ..	772 ..	3,026 2 8 ..	1,858 8 ..	248 0 36 ..	667 90

45. In view of the change in the policy adopted towards chena clearings in this district the clearers have been treated with considerable leniency, and only three cases were pressed in the Police Court, in each of which a conviction was obtained. When the district has been surveyed and settled, it will be necessary to adopt a stricter attitude and to insist rigorously on the rights of the Crown.

POLICE AND CRIME.

46. The following table shows the return of serious crime during the last three years :—

	1911.		1912.		1913.		
	True Cases.	Convictions.	True Cases.	Convictions.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Pending at the end of 1913.
Abduction ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Arson ..	5 ..	2 ..	8 ..	1 ..	4 ..	— ..	—
Burglary ..	15 ..	3 ..	21 ..	3 ..	21 ..	2 ..	1
Cattle stealing ..	13	4 ..	4 ..	2 ..	4 ..	2 ..	1
Exposure of children	— ..	— ..	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Grievous hurt ..	8 ..	4 ..	9 ..	4 ..	16 ..	7 ..	—
Homicide and attempted homicide	3 ..	3 ..	14 ..	11 ..	9 ..	8 ..	1
Hurt by knife, &c...	16 ..	10 ..	23 ..	14 ..	28 ..	15 ..	1
Rape ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	—
Riot ..	3 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Robbery ..	— ..	— ..	4 ..	2 ..	5 ..	1 ..	—
Theft of over Rs. 20	35 ..	9 ..	35 ..	8 ..	49 ..	11 ..	4
Total ..	98	35	121	46	140	46	8

47. This return is not altogether satisfactory, and shows serious increases under several heads. The increase in cases of homicide is altogether abnormal, but no general cause can be assigned for the increase. The knife cases were for the most part cases of very trivial injury. There has been a regrettable fall in the proportion of convictions to true cases during 1913. Arson and burglary cases are notoriously difficult to detect in Ceylon. Two true cases of grievous hurt were compounded in 1913. The Tamil estate population provided a very large proportion of the offenders in the serious cases of the district. The Sinhalese population continues to be law-abiding on the whole, particularly in Matale North and East, except in the Matale Pallesiya pattu of Matale East and on the border of the North-Western Province in Matale North. I trust that the increase in crime disclosed by the returns will prove to be only a temporary phenomenon.

48. The police force of Matale has been increased by a sergeant and four constables paid for from Local Board funds, and the police limits were increased to coincide with the town limits from July 1, 1913. The police have worked well under the energetic superintendence of Sub-Inspector Pakir, who has proved himself a most efficient officer. The rural police have combined well with the regular police, and a sum of Rs. 790 has been distributed in rewards to headmen for effective police work.

49. Steps were taken at the close of 1912 to reduce the number of licenses issued to deal in cacao and rubber to a number which could be adequately supervised by the regular police. Ten licenses to deal in cacao and five to deal in rubber were issued for the year 1913. The reduction of the licenses, coupled with increased vigilance on the part of the police, led to a satisfactory diminution of the number of cases of theft of estate produce. During the eighteen months under review 42 cases of theft of cacao were reported, in which 30 convictions were obtained (3 cases pending). Of the 39 cases of theft of rubber reported, 24 ended in convictions and 3 are pending. These figures are very creditable to the police force.

EDUCATION.

50. Education is now compulsory throughout the whole district, the town of Matale having been brought under the Town Schools Ordinance in 1913. Kambarawa school was opened in 1912, and there are now 30 Government schools with 3,031 scholars on their lists. Education is under the control of the District Schools Committee, which met twice during the period under review.

51. Elagomuwa, Ambana, and Nilagama schools were completely destroyed by the heavy rains and floods of 1912 and 1913. Nilagama school is now being rebuilt, and new sites have been selected for Ambana and Elagomuwa. Extensive repairs were necessitated at Pubbiliya and Palapatwela, and are being carried out as funds permit. Galewela school was entirely re-roofed. The whole of the school buildings are now under the supervision of the Superintendent of Minor Works. Land was acquired for School Gardens at Naula and Palapatwela.

52. I have inspected the work of all the schools during the eighteen months, and have distributed prizes to the successful children. I have also visited very nearly every school building. The schools are doing excellent work, more perhaps by the inculcation of habits of discipline and cleanliness than by the actual teaching of reading and writing.

53. There are, in addition to the Government schools, 35 mission schools, several of which are estate schools. Eight of the mission schools are now classed as public vernacular schools, having complied with section 21 of the Rural Schools Ordinance, No. 8 of 1907.

ARRACK AND TODDY.

54. The new Excise System came into force at the beginning of the period under review, when the sale of toddy was for the first time in this district separated from the sale of arrack. The arrack rent is controlled directly by the Government Agent, and there are no local features of special interest to report.

55. The Matale District has long been notorious for the illicit sale of toddy, and it was considered necessary to open 43 taverns under the new system in 1912 to cope with the large traffic known to exist. The rents realized Rs. 22,752, and the speculations evidently proved remunerative, as only in two cases was any difficulty experienced in recovering the amount of the rents. The rents were re-sold for 1913–14 (fifteen months) in February, 1913, at the largely increased figure of Rs. 38,580 for only 38 taverns.

56. The commencement of an entirely new system was naturally beset with difficulties, many of which could only be revealed by experience. The chief trouble in this district has been the selection of suitable sites for the taverns. It was found possible by a better selection of sites to abolish five taverns at the end of the first rent period, and the sites for the second period were a great improvement on those of the first. As experience is gained I trust it will be found possible still further to reduce the number of taverns by more careful location of the taverns in sites which will meet legitimate demands without giving opportunities for illicit sales. The local headmen have been on the whole energetic in the suppression of illicit sales of arrack and toddy, and I would pick out the Peace Officer of Ukuwela for special mention in this respect. The Excise Department being in its infancy most of the preventive work in this district has fallen to the local headmen, who have co-operated loyally with the Excise Officers. Rs. 536·25 have been distributed to headmen for activity in excise work. There is no doubt that illicit sales have greatly decreased since the introduction of the new system. 118 cases for illicit sale of toddy have been instituted in the Matale Police Court during the eighteen months, resulting in 68 convictions (3 pending), and fines amounting to Rs. 2,136·50.

57. It is too early at present to judge of the results of the new Excise System, but there appears to have been a distinct diminution of toddy-drinking among the Sinhalese population. The chief drinkers are the Tamil estate coolies, whose fondness for toddy now supports the new taverns just as it formerly fostered the illicit traffic.

58. I record with pleasure that I have received the whole-hearted support of the planting community almost without exception in my effort to launch the new system successfully, and I have received valuable assistance from individual planters both in the selection of suitable sites and in the suppression of places of illicit sale.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

59. Matale town is the only Local Board town in the district, and forms the subject of a detailed report.

60. There are five small towns under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance under the control of a Sanitary Board consisting of the Assistant Government Agent, the Medical Officer, the District Engineer, the Ratemahatmaya of Matale East, and the Ratemahatmaya of Matale North. A burial ground has been established for Rattota town; and steps have been taken to establish public latrines at Palapatwela and Madawela, and markets at Rattota and Ukuwela, and to repair the town reservoir of Dambulla during 1914. The funds at the disposal of the Board are small, and have to be carefully nursed before any public works can be undertaken. Expenditure is devoted chiefly to the scavenging of the towns.

61. I annex the figures of revenue and expenditure for 1913 :—

	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Dambulla	284 64	178 74
Rattota	578 42	160 15
Madawela	168 48	94 67
Kawudupelella	211 27	95 39
Palapatwela	281 11	125 31

VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND TRIBUNALS.

62. Statement of revenue and expenditure :—

	1912. Revenue. Rs. c.	1912. Expenditure. Rs. c.	1913. Revenue. Rs. c.	1913. Expenditure. Rs. c.	Balance on Dec. 31, 1913. Rs. c.
Matale South ..	4,161 30	1,304 4	2,513 66	1,193 42	10,826 90
Matale North ..	2,833 94	1,490 17	2,019 77	3,218 98	1,710 72
Matale East ..	1,297 43	826 32	1,131 8	1,501 13	1,132 87

63. It has been decided to erect permanent Gansabhawa buildings for Matale South at Palapatwela and Wariyapola, and the building at Palapatwela (to cost Rs. 3,450) was commenced at the close of 1913. The Gansabhawa building at Pallegama in Matale East was destroyed by the rains in January, 1913, and is now being rebuilt on a much better site at a cost of Rs. 580. The old Police Court at Dambulla in Matale North, now used as a Gansabhawa court, which was in a very dilapidated

condition, was thoroughly repaired and re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 1,723·81. Permanent structures are required at Galewela in Matale North, and at Illukkumbura, Kambarawa, and Magallewa in Matale East. The temporary thatched building at Magallewa was washed away by the January floods. These will gradually be built as funds permit.

64. Gansabhawa roads are maintained in fair order by communal labour, but suffered severely from the great rains in January, 1913. The Kandapalla Korala deserves special mention for his attention to the Gansabhawa roads in his korale.

65. There are three Village Tribunals in the district. I annex statement of cases dealt with :—

Tribunal.	1911. Civil.	1911. Criminal.	1912. Civil.	1912. Criminal.	1913. Civil.	1913. Criminal.
Matale South (including Rattota Division of Matale East)	549	969	572	1,039	620	1,205
Matale North	280	516	290	473	297	461
Matale East	314	208	338	246	410	244

Appeals.

Tribunal.	1912. To Assistant Government Agent. Confirmed.	1912. To Assistant Government Agent. Set aside.	1912. To His Excellency the Governor. Confirmed.	1912. To His Excellency the Governor. Set aside.	1913. To Assistant Government Agent. Confirmed.	1913. To Assistant Government Agent. Set aside.	1913. To His Excellency the Governor. Confirmed.	1913. To His Excellency the Governor. Set aside.
Matale South	66	8	—	—	62	12	2	1
Matale North	16	2	—	—	15	3	—	—
Matale East	8	5	—	—	8	2	—	—

66. Several small works of importance to the villagers concerned were carried out from the vote of Rs. 1,225·28 in aid of small village works. These included eight village wells and three footbridges.

DOG REGISTRATION AND RABIES ORDINANCES.

67. These Ordinances have continued in force throughout the period under review, but considerable difficulty is experienced in collecting the dog tax outside the towns. 977 dog licenses were issued during the eighteen months, and 1,757 dogs were destroyed under the Rabies Ordinance outside Local Board limits. There has been a marked diminution in the number of stray dogs to be seen on the main roads. One death from hydrophobia took place.

GAME ORDINANCE, &C.

68. Game is reported to be on the increase in the district, but reliable information is difficult to obtain, as the game districts lie far from any public road and are seldom visited. I hope to make a tour through them early in 1914. Elephants proved troublesome at Elahera in September and October, and two free licenses to shoot elephants were issued, without result. One elephant was subsequently shot by a cultivator while the elephant was trespassing on his paddy field. No other licenses to shoot or capture elephants were issued. Four licenses were issued to capture buffaloes. Forty game licenses were issued in 1913, but there is still some illicit killing of game, chiefly in the outlying districts of Matale East. Four prosecutions were entered with two convictions.

69. Cattle branding was continued with chemicals, with fairly satisfactory results.

70. Cattle trespass continues to be a serious nuisance to cultivators, but there seems to be some diminution of the trouble as the result of my efforts to suppress it. The appointment of a large number of cattle seizers has had an appreciable effect in reducing the number of stray cattle on the main roads.

71. The Opium Ordinance continues to work satisfactorily. The number of consumers fell from 361 to 268 at the close of 1913. 935,257 grains of eating opium and 625,625 grains of smoking opium were sold for Rs. 13,313·75.

KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

72. 336 Kandyan marriages were registered in 1913, and 48 divorces were granted. Many unions remained unregistered.

IRRIGATION.

73. There are only four small major works in the district; on these the full irrigation rate amounting to Rs. 210·21 was recovered without difficulty. The efforts to increase the area cultivated under Pelwehera tank proved unsuccessful, and the shareholders continue to pay water-rate on uncultivated land through their own shortsightedness. Steps were taken with a view to the thorough restoration of the Bowatenna channel, which I hope to see undertaken in 1914.

74. There are 153 village tanks in Matale North under the supervision of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Mr. V. Thalayasingam, who succeeded Mr. Buttery in June, 1913. Of these, 6 were completed during the latter half of 1913, bringing the total number of completed tanks to 134. Most of the 19 uncompleted tanks should be finished by the end of 1914.

75. There is still some difficulty in getting the annual repairs and earthwork carried out by the appointed dates, but in most cases it is completed before the date of the case if the defaulters are prosecuted and only nominal fines are then inflicted. I am afraid that some defaulters of 1912 escaped prosecution in 1913 owing to the continued ill-health of the late Inspector. Conditions have improved under the new Sub-Inspector, and there are signs that the shareholders are alive to the necessity of finishing the annual earthwork promptly. Fines for default of earthwork amounted only to Rs. 122 during the calendar year 1913. Several applications to restore Crown tanks from shareholders who have completed their own tanks are now under consideration. Several schemes have been investigated to improve the water supply of existing tanks, particularly one for improving Talakiriyagama tank. When the cost of the scheme has been worked out I will lay it before the shareholders, who are at present in need of an improved water supply. Channels were cut to improve the supply of water for Dandubendiruppa Kudawewa and Korakahawewa. With the vote for small irrigation works a spill was constructed for Pattiwela tank, and the damage done to the Elahera channel by the January floods was repaired.

76. No large irrigation schemes were taken up during the period under review. There has been considerable discussion concerning the proposed restoration of Kalundewa tank, which Mr. Bastian de Silva had sought permission to restore, and it is likely that the restoration will be undertaken by

Government in the near future. It would greatly benefit a very poor neighbourhood. The paddy cultivation in Matale South and East is carried on mostly by means of elas from rivers. Some of these elas are of considerable magnitude, and are successfully worked by the shareholders without Government assistance or supervision. A small anicut is being constructed at Talamure from funds provided partly by subscriptions from the shareholders and partly by Irrigation Fine Funds.

77. The heavy rains did considerable damage to the elas in Matale South and East, but were not heavy enough in Matale North to breach more than one small tank. The tanks have been well filled for three seasons in succession, and the district has profited accordingly.

78. Petty disputes connected with irrigation are decided by the Village Councils presided over by the Ratemahatmayas. 225 such cases were disposed of with 111 convictions. There are many amicable settlements, and it is seldom that anything more than a nominal fine is inflicted.

FORESTS.

79. There is very little forest work in this district at the present time. Much of the heavy forest is very inaccessible, and most of the timber available for sleepers in the more accessible forests was removed a few years ago. Forest revenue amounted to Rs. 3,110·72. The proposed forest reserve in Matale East has not yet been proclaimed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

80. The following is a list of the principal Public Works carried out during the eighteen months covered by this report :—

1. New cooly lines at Mandandawela.
2. Improvements to existing wards in Matale and Dambulla hospital.
3. Completion of the Ukuwela-Wattegama road.
4. New latrine, Matale police station.
5. Improvement of the Palapatwela-Galewela road.
6. New bridge on the Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road.
7. New culverts on, and widening of the North road.
8. Widening of the bridge near Matale Post Office.

81. The works sanctioned for the financial year 1913–14 include new wards for Matale and Dambulla hospitals, new dispensary at Rattota, quarters for Irrigation Sub-Inspector at Dambulla, new bridge over the Diyabubula-oya on the Kandy road, and new Gansabhawa buildings at Palapatwela and Wariyapola.

82. Other works urgently needed are :—

1. Block survey and settlement of the district.
2. Extension of the Kachcheri.
3. Widening of the bridge near District Engineer's quarters, Matale.
4. Improvement of the Assistant Government Agent's quarters.
5. New resthouse at Matale.
6. Conversion of the Kaikawela-Magallewa road into a cart road.
7. Improvement of the Paldeniya-Koholanwela road.
8. Improvement of the Bowatenna channel.

W. T. SOUTHORN,
Assistant Government Agent.

Matale, March 4, 1914.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, MATALE, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Local Board was composed throughout the whole period as follows :—

Official Members.—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) ; Mr. F. G. Stevens, District Engineer ; and Dr. F. Alles, District Medical Officer.

Elected Members.—Mr. F. A. Prins, Additional Police Magistrate ; Mr. Daniel Joseph, J.P. ; and Mr. J. Tillekeratne.

2. Twelve meetings of the Board were held during 1912 and eleven meetings during 1913.

3. The revenue of the Board during the last three years has been as follows :—Rs. 23,602·59 in 1911 ; Rs. 18,504·44 in 1912 ; and Rs. 24,386·93 in 1913. The decrease of over Rs. 5,000 in 1912 was due chiefly to the loss of the opium rent. This head shows a decrease of Rs. 3,555, in spite of the Government contribution in lieu of opium revenue. Another item which showed a large falling off was the market rents, which were Rs. 2,202 less than in 1911. This was due to a reaction from the excessive prices paid for market stalls for the previous year.

The revenue for 1913 showed a substantial increase, due partly to an increase of Rs. 750 in the Government grant in lieu of opium revenue, but mostly to the fact that the limits of the Board were extended as from January 1, 1913, to include certain thickly-populated areas in Harasgama and Gongawela.

4. The expenditure of the Board for the last three years has been :—Rs. 28,572·67 in 1911 ; Rs. 27,880·24 in 1912 ; and Rs. 27,639·45 in 1913. The Board found itself at the beginning of 1912 with a balance in hand of Rs. 13,161·30, which had been earmarked for the extension of the water mains. On the advice of Government it was decided to carry out the waterworks extensions from loan funds, and the balance was therefore devoted to general town improvements. The largest increase of expenditure was under heads Sanitation, Lighting, and Maintenance of Public Works.

5. *Establishment.*—Mr. N. P. Selliah was appointed Sub-Inspector on March 1, 1912, *vice* Mr. S. Sanmugam, retired on account of ill-health.

6. *Town Boundaries.*—Shortly after my arrival in Matale the unsatisfactory nature of the town and police boundaries came under my observation. The advisability of extending the town limits, so as to simplify the boundaries and to include the thickly populated areas of Harasgama and Gongawela, and

certain roads and bathing places maintained by the Board though outside the old limits, was placed before the Board, which unanimously adopted my suggestions. The new boundaries were proclaimed at the close of 1912, and came into force on January 1, 1913. It was further decided to extend the police limits so as to coincide with the town limits, and the new police limits came into force on July 1, 1913. The police rate was reduced from 5 per cent. on the old area to 4 per cent. on the new and old areas, and the police force was increased by 1 sergeant and 4 constables, so that the town should obtain the benefit of the full strength for which it paid.

7. *Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town and the conservancy of the public latrines were satisfactorily carried out on contract. A new latrine was erected in Muhandiram road in 1912, and a new and larger night soil cart was provided at a cost of Rs. 294·06 in 1913. A watering cart and 2 bulls have also been provided, thus supplying a long-felt want in dry weather, when the dust, especially from motor traffic, becomes almost insupportable.

A mosquito brigade was instituted on January 1, 1912, and was continued throughout the period under review. The whole town was systematically cleaned up, and there was a distinct improvement in the general health during the greater part of 1912 and 1913. Unfortunately, in spite of all the efforts of the Board, the town suffered, in common with the whole of the Matale District, in November and December, 1913, from one of the worst outbreaks of malarial fever on record. This is attributed to the fact that a severe drought in August, September, and October was followed immediately by unusually heavy rains.

An incinerator for the disposal of town refuse was erected in 1913 at Gongawela at a cost of Rs. 425·20. The incinerator did not prove satisfactory in wet weather, and during the rains it was found necessary to revert to the practice of burying the refuse in trenches.

8. *Maintenance of Public Works.*—All roads, bridges, drains, and other public works were maintained in good order. A sum of Rs. 300 was voted in 1912 as half cost of metalling the full width of Trincomalee street where it passes through the busiest portion of the bazaar, the work being carried out by the Public Works Department. The slaughter-houses were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 385·03.

9. *New Works.*—Rs. 6,465·37 and Rs. 3,574·95 were spent in 1912 and 1913 respectively on new works and improvements, chiefly under the following heads:—

(*a*) New bridge on Muhandiram road, Rs. 596·68.

(*b*) Improvements to Hulangomuwa bridge, Rs. 368·26.

(c) Drains: Cement drain along the railway goods shed road, meeting an extension of the main outlet drain near the culvert on the goods shed road (Rs. 2,000). This drain has been continued by the Railway Department, at the request of the Board, through the railway premises, at a cost to that Department of about Rs. 3,000.

Cement drains at the back of the market and behind certain boutiques on the west side of Trincomalee street.

Extension of the Gongawela main outlet drain from Muhandiram road to Godapola stream (Rs. 2,000). The unprecedented floods in January, 1913, when Matale experienced its record rainfall of 12·62 inches in the 24 hours of January 17–18 resulted in serious damage to this drain, involving the Board in an expenditure of Rs. 1,041·65 for repairs and Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of the boutique under which this drain runs where it crosses Trincomalee street.

The expenditure on these drains has been heavy, but was fully justified. The extension of the already existing system of drainage is one of the most urgent needs of the town. It has been the policy of the Board to extend these cement drains annually, and the present excellent condition of the drainage in the central parts of the town is a striking testimony to the wisdom of the policy initiated by my predecessors. A greater extension of the cement drains would have been undertaken but for the unfortunate expenditure necessitated by the floods.

10. *Waterworks.*—The advantage of the new upper reservoir was well proved during 1912 and 1913. There was no shortage of water during 1912, but an almost unprecedented drought was experienced in September, 1913, and even with the two reservoirs the supply proved insufficient, and had to be most carefully husbanded to prevent a water famine. I was informed on good authority that the streams from which the Local Board draws its supply had never within living memory been seen so low. They never completely failed, and it may reasonably be hoped that so severe a drought will not occur more than once or twice in a lifetime.

The proposed extension of the water mains to supply the outlying portions of the town with water still awaits Government sanction. The Board has done all in its power to hasten the work, but the formalities connected with the loan and with the carrying out of the work by the Public Works Department have delayed the commencement of the work. I hope to see it finished before the next report is written. Several houses have been supplied with a separate water supply at a charge of Rs. 5 per tap per quarter.

11. *Saxton Park.*—The ornamental beds were extended, and the cultivated portion of the park was maintained in good order.

12. *Education.*—The town was brought under the operation of the Town Schools Ordinance as from January 1, 1913, and since then education has been compulsory for all boys between the ages of 6 and 12. The work connected with the operation of the Ordinance has been carried out by the existing officers of the Board without extra remuneration. Very little trouble has been experienced in enforcing the Ordinance, and it has not been found necessary to enter any prosecutions. Existing accommodation being sufficient, the Board was not put to the expense of building a town school.

13. *Vehicles.*—The number of vehicles registered during 1912 and 1913 was as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Carriages	18	18
Double bullock carts	53	46
Single bullock carts	47	35
Hackeries	21	17
Motor bicycles	—	4
Rickshas	—	3

14. The births and deaths of town residents registered as occurring within Local Board limits were :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	180	114	220
Deaths	287	159	215

15. *Local Board Election.*—The biennial election of Unofficial Members for the years 1914 and 1915 was held on December 5, 1913. It was the first contested election, and caused a considerable stir in the town. There were five candidates, including two of the retiring members. Voting was by ballot, and resulted in the election of Messrs. C. Ariyanayagam, M. Y. Sally, and S. M. P. Wijetileke. The retiring members were defeated by a large majority.

16. *General.*—The two years under review have been marked by steady progress in the improvement of the town, particularly as regards drainage and sanitation. The extension of the town and police limits and the introduction of the Town Schools Ordinance, the widening of Trincomalee street and the bridge near the Post Office by the Public Works Department, and the opening of Muhandiram road are matters of particular interest. The Board can, I think, look back on two more years of successful work in the public interest, and I cannot close this report without recording my indebtedness to the elected members for their continued support in the work of the Board. Mr. Joseph had been a member of the Board continuously since its commencement, and completed twenty-five years of membership in 1913. I desire also to place on record my appreciation of the work of the Secretary and Inspector, who has carried out his duties with zeal in spite of frequent difficulties owing to ill-health.

17. The usual returns are appended :—

Comparative Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure for 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		1913.	
REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	3,685 49		4,541 78	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	2,524 50		3,028 50	
Others	633 28		1,244 80	
		6,843 27		8,815 8
Licenses :—				
Liquor	463 50		1,100 50	
Opium	2,844 0		3,555 0	
Carts	—		1,199 0	
Others	196 50		912 0	
		3,504 0		6,766 50
Rents :—				
Market	2,869 0		2,111 50	
Others	2,597 95		2,633 95	
		5,466 95		4,745 45
Fines	1,084 75		657 0	
Miscellaneous	1,605 47		3,402 90	
		2,690 22		4,059 90
		18,504 44		24,386 93
Balance of previous year	—	13,161 30	—	3,785 50
Total	—	31,665 74		28,172 43
EXPENDITURE.				
Interest and sinking fund on loan	—	717 76	—	717 76
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment	3,332 50		3,387 0	
Office contingencies	276 97		324 96	
Cost of audit	95 66		117 0	
Revenue services	634 60		916 2	
		4,339 73		4,744 98
Education	122 0		50 0	
Sanitation	5,219 97		6,176 84	
Law expenses	50 0		50 0	
Lighting	1,928 49		1,910 25	
Police	197 92		58 63	
Miscellaneous	1,785 81		3,073 20	
		9,304 19		11,318 92
Public works :—				
Maintenance	7,053 19		7,282 84	
New construction and charges extraordinary	6,465 37		3,574 95	
		13,518 56		10,857 79
		27,880 24		27,639 45
Balance at end of year	—	3,785 50	—	532 98
Total	—	31,665 74		28,172 43

Statement of the position of the Board in respect of its Loan.

Year in which the loan was raised	October 28, 1907
Original amount of loan	Rs. 13,050
Present amount of loan	Rs. 13,050*
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 261
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 456·76
Date when loan will be extinguished	May 31, 1937

* Of this sum, Rs. 1,590·31 has been paid up to December 31, 1913, in respect of sinking fund.

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the years of 1912 and 1913 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	5,792	—	—	5,792	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list liable to labour	—	1,898	—	—	2,288	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Single commutation	1,627		85·72	1,989		86·93
(*b*) Double commutation	28		1·47	15		1·22
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,655	87·25		2,004	87·63
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification or physical inability to work	22		1·16	38		1·66
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	65		3·42	146		6·39
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	6		·32	23		1·00
(*h*) Fined	1		·05	7		·30
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	146		7·69	69		3·01
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		240	12·64		283	12·36

Matale, March 5, 1914.

W. T. SOUTHORN,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATALE, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THIS report covers the two calendar years 1912 and 1913. During this period this Committee was composed as follows :—

Official Members.—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman), and Mr. F. G. Stevens, District Engineer.

Nominated Members.—Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. H. Storey, and Mr. T. B. Aluwihare, Ratemahatmaya of Matale South.

2. The Committee has charge of 212 miles and 29 chains of road, of which 65 miles and 77 chains are cart road and 146 miles 32 chains are bridle road. These figures are higher than those appearing in the last report owing to more accurate measurement of the roads.

3. I assumed duties as Chairman of this Committee about two months before the commencement of the period under review, and during the year 1912 I went over almost the whole of the roads controlled by the Committee. I was at once struck by the great difficulty under which the Committee laboured owing to lack of funds, which did not even permit of the employment of a Superintendent of Minor Roads. The roads as a whole called loudly for improvement, and many of them appeared to be steadily deteriorating. Small grants were made annually for the upkeep of the roads, and money was expended in some cases by planters interested in the roads, and in others by headmen with only such supervision as the Assistant Government Agent could give on circuit. Very little money was available for the extension and improvement so urgently needed, and it was almost impossible to supervise the expenditure of even that money satisfactorily. In the latter part of 1912 I was able to lay the result of my investigations before Government in an appeal for increased funds, and at the close of the year I was gratified to find that my appeal had been successful, and the Committee was authorized to devote to the minor roads the two-thirds of the commutation money usually devoted to the main roads. This provided the Committee with an increase of some Rs. 10,000, and steps were at once taken to appoint a Superintendent of Minor Works in the person of Mr. K. J. Sithamparanather, who assumed duties on May 1, 1913. A tentative programme of development was already under discussion, when all hope of any great improvement of the roads during 1913 was dashed to the ground by the phenomenal floods of January 17 and 18, 1913. The

rainfall during January created a record for the district, and the results to the minor roads were absolutely disastrous. Nearly every District Road Committee road was either blocked or carried away, and the newly-erected wire bridges at Dekinda, Ambana, Elagomuwa, and Welankada were destroyed. These had all been re-erected during 1911 and 1912 at higher levels after previous floods. Several smaller wire bridges were carried away and many culverts. It was fortunate that the increased grant to the Committee had just been sanctioned, and I was able to place the new Superintendent of Minor Works in charge of the repair of the damaged roads; but all idea of extensive improvements had to be given up, and it will probably be three years before the Committee recovers from the additional expenditure thrown on it by the floods.

4. Efforts have been made to combine repair and improvement under the supervision of the Superintendent of Minor Works, and at the close of 1913 signs were not wanting that the increased grants and greater supervision now given to the roads would bear fruit in the near future. The wire bridges at Ambana and Dekinda were rebuilt, and several of the smaller bridges are in process of erection. The large bridges at Elagomuwa and Welankada remain to be done in the dry weather of 1914.

5. Special expenditure with a view to permanent improvement, in addition to repair of flood damages, was devoted particularly to the following roads:—

(i.) Beredewela-Diwilla Road. This has been converted from a bridle path into a road passable for light carts in dry weather, and carries an extensive native cart traffic.

(ii.) Yatawatta-Mahawela Road. This has been a source of very heavy expense, borne partly by the estates interested, but principally by the Committee. A new bridge has been built in place of the damaged culvert, and a commencement has been made with the building of the long retaining wall, where the road passes through paddy fields. A small deviation was also made to avoid a washout.

(iii.) Bandarapola short cut has been thoroughly repaired, and is now passable for light carts in dry weather.

(iv.) The Kawatayamuna road was repaired throughout, and the wheel tracks were laid with foundation. The road is now passable for motors in fine weather, and when finally settled and gravelled should be passable for motors at all reasonable times.

(v.) The Kumbaloluwa-Dromoland bridle road, which was damaged almost beyond recognition, was thoroughly restored.

(vi.) The Rattota-Pallegama-Hembarastota road was taken in hand and partially restored. Much remains to be done on this long road.

(vii.) The Maningomuwa-Madipola road was seriously taken up. Work progressed slowly owing to the dilatoriness of the contractor, but considerable progress was made. There is still much to be done, but it was possible to motor over this road early in 1914. I hope to see the greater part of the improvements completed in 1914, and the road will then be a very fair dry weather cart road.

(viii.) The improvement of the Paldeniya-Koholanwela road was continued. Almost all the improvements carried out in 1912 were destroyed by the floods, and very little progress was made during 1913. On this road, too, the contractor was very unsatisfactory. This road is an important connecting link between the Galewela road and the North road, and might well be taken over by the Public Works Department, as it will be a heavy drain on the resources of the District Road Committee for several years.

(ix.) A commencement was made with the improvement of the Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road. This is the main line of communication between Matale and the important Elkaduwa district, and is said to have been a regular cart road in the coffee days—those "good old times" to which the people of this district so frequently refer. In the lean years which followed the failure of coffee the road gradually deteriorated, till it is now scarcely more than a rough bridle path for half its length. Expenditure on flood damages left only a small sum for the improvement of this road, but I hope to see greater progress in 1914. I shall not be satisfied until it is possible to drive comfortably to Elkaduwa by this road.

(x.) The important Kaikawela-Kongahawela road remains the *magnum opus* of the District Road Committee. The improvement of this road was advocated strongly by Mr. Bowes in 1909, but funds did not permit of any extensive work. A serious effort has now been made to push on the work and to construct a cart road as far as Magallewa to be completed within five years, thus opening up a portion of the district which is rapidly growing in importance. It is really a work too great for the limited resources of the District Road Committee, and I have recommended that it be taken over by the Public Works Department, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

6. In common with most districts in Ceylon, Matale suffers from a want of connection between the ends of several important roads which remain unlinked owing to the expense of joining them up merely to carry through traffic. Among the more important links yet to be made is the connection of the Matale-Yatawatta and Kurunegala-Dodangahalanda roads. I regard this as of great importance, but the work lies wholly within the North-Western Province, and the Chairman of the Kurunegala District Road Committee informs me that he is quite unable to take up the work. The linking up of the Madulkele road with one of the Matale roads is also a long-felt want. This could be effected by an extension of either the Kandanewera road or the Nicholaoya road, but there are serious though not insurmountable difficulties in the way. The work is one for Government to take up rather than the District Road Committee. At present the only cart road to the Madulkele end of the Matale District is *viâ* Wattegama. Another link required is a road to connect the Hunugala end of the Elkaduwa road with the end of the Kandanewera road. These are only about two miles apart, and the work might perhaps be taken in hand when the Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road is finished, providing an alternative outlet when the ford at Gal-oya is impassable.

7. Efforts were made to interest the estates most concerned in the restoration of the old cart road from Kawudupelella to Magallewa, but the Committee met with a very poor response, and it was decided to postpone further action until the Committee had recovered from the heavy expenditure caused by the floods, and had completed some of the more important works now in hand. The road is one which should be taken up as soon as the Kaikawela-Magallewa road is finished.

8. Almost all roads received largely increased grants during 1913 to cope with the flood damages, and special repairs, apart from those referred to above, were carried out on the Tenna-Owilikanda road, Yatawatta road, Totagama-Owala road, Bulatwatta road, Kumbaloluwa-Gammaduwa road, Kaikawela-Cabaragalla road, Kambarawa-Puwakpitiya road, and Rattota-Nicholaoya road.

9. The Gal-oya wire bridge was rebuilt in 1912, and was the only important wire bridge which withstood the 1913 floods.

10. The Talwatta-Madipola road was added to the list of District Road Committee roads, and is being improved at the joint expense of the Committee and of Akuramboda estate. An excellent ambalam was built at Magallewa, partly from subscriptions by the villagers and partly from District Road Committee funds.

11. I record with pleasure my appreciation of the vigour and energy displayed by the Superintendent of Minor Works, who assumed duties shortly after the great floods, and at a critical time in the history of the Matale roads. The district is really too large for one man, and it has been very difficult to exercise strict supervision over the many works, scattered throughout the whole district, which have been in progress during the year. The work of the Committee has been much impeded by the further difficulty experienced in obtaining reliable contractors for works in outlying portions of the district.

12. The usual returns are appended:—

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	21,724	—	—	21,724	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	18,318	—	—	17,785	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	16,604		90·64	16,235		91·28
(b) Paying double commutation ..	85		·46	51		·29
(c) Labouring six days ..	45		·24	48		·27
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		16,734	91·34		16,334	91·84
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	624		3·40	575		3·23
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	765		4·18	705		3·96
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	50		·27	46		·26
(h) Fined	7		·4	5		·3
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	2		·1
(j) Left local area ..	138		·75	131		·74
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,584	8·65		1,464	8·23

Summary of the Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1912 and 1913.

RECEIPTS.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance in hand on January 1	.. 9,630 27	.. 4,872 73
Commutation realized in money and labour ..	25,231 28	.. 24,574 28
Amount remitted by Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, on account of ambalams and bungalows	450 0	.. 450 0
Miscellaneous receipts	786 15	.. 1,315 50
Total ..	36,097 70	31,212 51

EXPENDITURE.		
Amount paid in cash on account of principal roads and resthouses	12,991 50	.. 2,553 25
Amount paid in cash on account of minor works ..	11,549 41	.. 15,286 44
Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers	6,171 61	.. 6,022 65
Miscellaneous charges	512 45	.. 552 0
Balance on December 31	4,872 73	.. 6,798 17
Total ..	36,097 70	31,212 51

W. T. SOUTHORN,
Chairman.

Matale, March 4, 1914.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1912–13.

I.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

THE period from July, 1912, to December, 1913, is chiefly notable on account of a series of very disastrous floods. On January 18, 1913, the Public Works Department and District Road Committee roads and bridges were washed away in many places, and communication between Kandy and Maturata, between Nuwara Eliya and Badulla, and between Nuwara Eliya and Ramboda obstructed for several days. The railway was also covered in many places by slips. A flood of slightly less serious nature occurred on October 5, and damaged the railway considerably near Hatton, but its full force was not felt within this district. The series culminated on December 16, 1913, when this district experienced the worst flood known during the memory of the oldest residents. The rainfall was strangely enough only 7 inches for 24 hours, but it all fell in a very short space, with the result that the whole of the low-lying portions of Nuwara Eliya town became under water, many bridges were swept away and roads damaged, and the town drinking water reservoir was completely silted up. At the same time Nuwara Eliya was cut off from all communication with Colombo, whether by road or rail. In Dimbula district alone 24 bridges of various sizes were swept away, and damage amounting to Rs. 150,000 was suffered by estates bordering the streams.

2. The Government offices and the District Court were moved on August 24, 1912, from the old and unsightly wooden buildings near the Residency, to the more substantial brick building, formerly known as the Grand Central Hotel, which had been acquired for this purpose by Government.

3. On February 15, 1913, the Acting Governor, Mr. R. E. Stubbs, paid his first visit to this district, and was received at the top of the Ramboda Pass by the local officials and headmen.

4. A successful Horse Show was held in Nuwara Eliya town on Saturday, March 22, 1913.

5. Two companies of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps held a small camp on the Moon Plains during the Easter week.

6. Their Highnesses Prince George and Prince Conrad of Bavaria visited Nuwara Eliya in March, 1913.

7. On May 15, 1913, a wild elephant (cow) was found lying helpless in a swamp near Ambawela; with the help of tame elephants it was hauled out, but as it was disabled and refused to eat, I was compelled to have it shot.

8. On May 24, 1913, Empire Day was celebrated by all the schools in the district with some ceremony.

9. In September, 1913, a session of the Supreme Court was held in Nuwara Eliya after an interval of ten years. The session was opened with the usual ceremonies and four cases were tried.

10. Outbreaks of rinderpest and surra amongst cattle occurred in Nuwara Eliya and Talawakele in February, July, and October, of which further particulars are given below.

11. Towards the end of 1913 electric current was supplied to Nanu-oya from the Blackpool power station, and the railway station was illuminated with electric light for the first time on December 22, 1913.

II.—CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

12. Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Assistant Government Agent, went on leave on January 25, 1913, and was succeeded by the writer of this report.

13. In April, 1913, Mr. R. J. Tyler succeeded Mr. J. S. Bowes as Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of this district, and was himself succeeded by Mr. A. P. Williams on October 29, 1913.

14. Mr. A. H. F. Clarke, District Engineer, on being promoted to be Acting Provincial Engineer, Galle, was succeeded by Mr. A. N. Robertson in April, 1913. Mr. A. S. Barker relieved Mr. R. A. Powell as District Engineer, Dimbula, in April, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. R. J. K. MacBride in September, 1913.

15. Mr. P. B. Alawatugoda, Ratemahatmaya of Walapane division, retired in February, 1913, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. M. B. Alawatugoda, who at that time held the post of President of Village Tribunals, North-Central Province.

16. Mr. R. Nevins was appointed Irrigation Sub-Inspector in the place of Mr. A. Direckze, transferred to Unnichchai in June, 1913, and Mr. B. de Zilva was appointed Irrigation Officer in charge of major works (the latter being a new appointment) in 1913.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

17. The revenue collected in the Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri during the period under review was Rs. 161,569·43. The mean for twelve months was Rs. 107,712·95, as compared with Rs. 104,512·77, amount collected in the previous twelve months; increase Rs. 3,200·18. The increase was due to the new revenue obtained from the sales of toddy rents for Rs. 6,223·60. There was a decrease of Rs. 9,253·60 under Land Sales.

The expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs. c.
For eighteen months (1912–13):—	
Personal Emoluments	.. 31,661 56
Other Charges	.. 13,856 56
Total ..	45,518 12
Mean for twelve months	.. 30,345 46
Expenditure for previous year	.. 27,420 41
Increase ..	2,925 5

The increase was due to the payment of arrears and an increase of salaries paid to clerks according to the new scheme brought into force on July 1, 1912.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

18. Except for the losses directly caused by the floods enumerated above, the condition of the people has been fairly prosperous during the period under review.

19. The indigenous Sinhalese of the valleys, who, it must be remembered, are only one-third of the population, enjoy varying measures of prosperity according to the situation of their villages. Thus, the villagers of the Kotmale division, comprising the extremely fertile valleys below Ramboda, Pussellawa, and Pundaluoya, live in luxury, when compared with inhabitants of the drier and more windswept division of Walapane; whilst Uda Hewaheta division occupies a position between the two in the scale of prosperity; and, as may be expected, the population is thickest in the rich valleys of Kotmale. In the gravets of Nuwara Eliya there are few villages and no indigenous Sinhalese population, and the greater portion of the country is either in jungle or tea.

20. The paddy crops in Kotmale and Uda Hewaheta were good, if not heavy, and those of Walapane were quite up to the average of former years. Chena crops in Uda Hewaheta and Walapane also did well. In Uda Hewaheta there are complaints of a shortage of water in the Ma-ela, which is alleged to be due to the opening of more land above the sources of the ela.

21. The cardamom crop (chiefly cultivated in Kotmale) both on small holdings and on estates was good, but there is some complaint of the numerous cases of theft of this product, which is not afforded the same legal protection as rubber or cacao.

22. As regards the Tamil section of the community, comprising nearly two-thirds of the population of this district, their welfare may be said to be entirely dependent upon the efficient working and prosperity of the tea industry. The demand for labour was good, and consequently there was ample employment for all available coolies.

23. The average daily earnings of the cooly remained the same as in the last year, viz., 37½ cents per diem, but this does not represent the total earnings, as he is provided with free housing and medical attendance, and rice is issued to him by the estates at considerably less than cost price. The loss by estates on this item was very considerable during the period under review, as every breakdown on the railway owing to floods and other causes was followed by rapid rise in the price of rice. Considerable improvements have been made of late in the housing of coolies, and all estates have shown great interest in improving the sanitation of these buildings.

24. There was less complaint in 1913 regarding coolies "bolting" without discharging their liabilities than in former years, and the general opinion is that the efforts of the recently organized Proprietors Labour Federation to limit this evil by restricting the chances of re-employment for bolting coolies are being rewarded with no small measure of success.

25. The crops on tea, cacao, and rubber estates were good, and the condition of the planting industry in this district was never in a sounder position. The yield of tea at high elevations increases annually, and scientific manuring is producing remarkable results.

26. Rinderpest in a rather mild form broke out at Nuwara Eliya in July, 1913. The infection was introduced by cattle brought up from Badulla for slaughter. Five animals only died and two recovered.

27. A more serious cattle disease, viz., surra, broke out at Talawakele, a crowded carting centre, but prompt measures taken by the Government Veterinary Surgeon limited the scope of this outbreak, and the total number of deaths up to December 31, 1913, was only three. It was found necessary to proclaim the whole of the Dimbula district under the Infectious Diseases of Cattle Ordinance (No. 25 of 1909), and these and other measures prevented the disease spreading to horses, which are believed to be more liable to take the infection than cattle.

28. These two outbreaks cost Government and local bodies the sum of Rs. 382·26.

29. There were no cases of rabies in this district, and none of smallpox or cholera during the period under review.

30. The Opium Ordinance continues to work satisfactorily, although numerous applications have been received at this office for increases in the amount of opium allowed to individual consumers.

31. Considerable progress has been made in the matter of cattle branding and registration, and there are now very few unbranded cattle in this district. Cases of cattle theft have been proportionately fewer.

32. There were also four cases of pleuro-pneumonia amongst cattle in Nuwara Eliya in June, 1913.

33. The toddy rents sold under the new excise regulations fetched much higher prices than in the first year of this system. A new arrack tavern established at Ragalla is working satisfactorily.

V.—EDUCATION.

34. A new school was completed at Udamadura, and another is nearing completion at Padiyapelella.

35. The school at Batagolla was found to have been so damaged by the storms of January, 1913, as to be unsafe, and this was entirely reconstructed. The children were in the meantime accommodated at the Mulhalkele hospital, which happened to be at that time closed for patients for several months.

36. The District School Committee, which met four times during the period under review, has sanctioned the establishment of new schools at Tispane and Kadadorapitiya, both in Kotmale.

37. With the addition of a new school at Galauda in Gangapalata korale the school scheme for Uda Hewaheta will be complete. This will leave only the Kotmale and Four Gravets division to be dealt with. The original school scheme for Walapane was completed in 1911.

38. Nuwara Eliya town has no Government schools, but the education of the poorer classes is adequately provided for by the Holy Trinity Church (Anglican), the Roman Catholic, the Buddhist, and the golf caddy schools. The latter school is the largest of these institutions, and now has an average attendance of 73. A new school has also been started by the Union Nonconformist Church.

VI.—CRIME AND POLICE.

39. This is essentially a law-abiding district, and serious crime is unusual among the indigenous or estate population. There were, it is true, three cases of murder investigated in the Police Courts, one at Nuwara Eliya and two at Hatton; one case is still pending, and convictions were obtained in the

Supreme Court in the other two. Further, there was another case in which a demented woman killed her child and then committed suicide, and consequently the case did not reach the courts. In the first case a Tamil cooly murdered his child by dashing it upon the ground in the course of an altercation with his wife. In the second case another Tamil cooly killed his wife by beating her with a stick. In both cases the accused were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Supreme Court at Kandy. In the pending case, a dispute over land, in which I had referred parties to their legal remedy, resulted in one claimant stabbing the other fatally. This is a new phase of crime in this district. The Ratemahatmaya of Kotmale informs me that a similar case (*i.e.*, of land dispute leading to murder) has been unknown in his division for seventeen years.

40. The most common form of crime in the district is theft, 83 cases being reported, 20 of which ended in convictions, whilst in 37 the accused were not traced; 12 cases were proved to be false, and 7 have not yet been disposed of. A good number of these were thefts of prædial produce, especially tea plants from estate nurseries and small garden produce.

41. Burglary is also rather too common an offence. There were 77 cases reported; 13 of these proved false, and the accused were convicted in 10. Of the remaining 54, 5 cases are still pending.

42. The number of cases of grievous hurt was comparatively small. There were 32 cases reported, of which 21 ended in convictions. There were also 39 cases of hurt with a knife, of which 10 were proved to be false and 18 resulted in convictions.

43. There were reported 13 cases of rape and 12 of arson, but convictions were only obtained in 1 case of each.

44. The relations between the police and the village headmen are good, although the latter sometimes move slowly and do not always display the same intelligence and activity in prosecuting inquiries as headmen in low-country districts.

45. Good work was done by the regular police and Local Board Inspectors during the outbreaks of rinderpest and surra in Nuwara Eliya and Talawakele.

VII.—IRRIGATION.

46. The various floods caused considerable damage to irrigation works in this district. These are mostly channels (elas) conducting water from mountain streams stemmed at different points by stone dams (amunas), and follow the contours of the hills for considerable distances. These schemes appear to have most of them originated in the fertile brain of Mr. LeMesurier, a former Assistant Government Agent. In 1913 the January floods damaged the Mulhal-ela and the Bodi-ela at Idampitiya and caused minor obstructions on nearly all the others. These were, however, eventually repaired. The December flood damaged the Lamasuriyagama-ela and silted a number of fields. The Bolagandawela-ela was also broken and the headworks were breached. The Flood Relief Committee has apportioned Rs. 200 to each of these works from funds raised by public subscription.

47. The restoration of the Rattiriyaulpota and Welihindawewa, both in Walapane, and referred to in the Administration Report for 1911–12, had to be abandoned, as the Divisional Irrigation Engineer reported that the cost of restoration would be out of proportion to the benefits that would accrue thereby to the field owners.

48. An Inspector for village works was appointed early in 1913. This supplies a long-felt want, for owing to the hilly nature of the country and the distances from one another at which the various elas are situated, it was not possible for a single officer to supervise adequately so large a number of minor and major works. There is now in this district an Irrigation Officer for major works and an Irrigation Sub-Inspector for village works.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

49. *Village Communities.*—The village communities of this district have very limited funds, and very few new works can be attempted in any one year. These funds receive contributions of 50 cents from each able-bodied Sinhalese male villager, but not a cent from estate coolies (the major part of the population). These bodies maintain a number of bridle paths, roads, ferries, ambalams, water spouts, bathing places, gansabhawas, and markets, most of which were severely damaged in the various floods.

50. The new combined Gansabhawa and circuit bungalow at Mawela was completed in the end of 1913, and as it is built of granite and good sawn timber, the upkeep of the same should not be expensive. The Nildandahinna Gansabhawa was re-roofed and repaired in October.

51. The number of marriages and divorces amongst the Kandyan villagers registered in the period under review was as follows:—Number of marriages registered, 130; number of divorces granted, 21. It will be seen from this that a very small proportion of the unions amongst Kandyans can be legally recognized. But I am afraid that this is due to the natural inconstancy in connubial matters of the Kandyan Sinhalese, who is much the same now as when Robert Knox described him in the seventeenth century. However, as certificates of marriage are useful as evidence in various matters, it is to be hoped that with the spread of education the villager will see the advantages of regularizing his marital relationships in the forms provided by Government.

52. Nearly all the existing roads converging on Nuwara Eliya require improvements at many bad corners to adapt them for use by modern motor traffic.

53. *Pisciculture.*—The Ceylon Fishing Club, of which the Assistant Government Agent has always been the Honorary Secretary, had successful seasons in 1912 and 1913. Sport was good in both years, and in 1913 11 fish over 3 lb. in weight were caught, the biggest fish being one of 6 lb. 1 oz. caught by Mr. W. Wilson Smith. During the year 1913 2,612 fish were removed to new waters from streams in and around Nuwara Eliya.

54. The Club has spent up to date over Rs. 90,000 in the acclimatization of trout in Ceylon in streams over 4,000 feet in elevation, and has been rewarded with no small measure of success. The new hatchery building at the Pidurutalagala slope was used for the first time in 1912, and a number of fry was hatched out from locally-obtained ova.

55. On December 16, 1913, the floods above mentioned caused much damage to the newly-constructed stew ponds near Lady McCallum drive, Nuwara Eliya, and silted badly some of the streams in Nuwara Eliya and Dimbula planting districts. However, more trout remained after the flood than was at first expected.

56. [illegible] members, 18 non-members obtained licenses to fish for trout from the Assistant Government Agent and fished in the Club's waters.

57. *The Labour Ordinance.*—I am indebted to Mr. G. F. Roberts, Police Magistrate of Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, for the following note on the working of the Labour Ordinance:—

Attached is a statement of prosecutions under the Labour Ordinance during the period 1912–13 as compared with the previous period:—

	1911–12. 12 Months.	1912–13. 18 Months.
Desertion	180	292
Neglect	40	51
Misconduct	12	5
Seduction	3	10
Total ..	235	358
Acquitted or withdrawn	68	36
Convicted	99	159
Total ..	167	195

Ninety-one certificates under section 26 (1) of Ordinance No. 9 of 1909 have been issued during the year to coolies on sworn affidavits that they have not been employed on any estate in Ceylon during the preceding thirty-six months, or have left for reasonable cause

58. It is to be noted that the number of cases is still about 235 per annum, and there is thus no real increase in the number of these prosecutions.

59. *The Game Ordinance, No. 1 of 1909.*—Two packs were registered in 1913 under the above Ordinance, and there were fewer prosecutions than usual for poaching.

IX.—SANITARY BOARD.

60. This Board controls the following small towns, which are all bazaars or straggling lines of boutiques and shops extended along the various high roads:—Nanu-oya, Talawakele, Dimbula, Lindula, Agrapatna, Tillicoultry, Kotagala, Pundalu-oya, Kandapola, Ragalla, Padiyapelella, and Hanguranketa. Talawakele is the only bazaar which is extended along more than one road or street. Most of these bazaars are the property of single estates.

61. The following statement shows the relative importance of each, and the balance to its credit, amount of loans outstanding, and the amount spent in the eighteen months from July 1, 1912, on public works:—

	Balance on July 1, 1912.	Balance on December 31, 1913.	Amount spent on Public Works.	Unpaid Loans.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Nanu-oya ..	862 55	716 32	3,170 89	7,395 98
Talawakele ..	5,716 57	9,686 3	4,197 68	10,500 0
Dimbula ..	244 93	303 58	240 68	—
Lindula ..	1,083 95	1,140 49	575 21	798 0
Agrapatna ..	1,092 68	1,580 16	629 59	2,478
Tillicoultry ..	1,365 52	2,175 84	805 74	—
Kotagala ..	756 6	1,093 55	282 35	—
Pundalu-oya ..	1,579 90	2,601 29	386 29	1,680 0
Kandapola ..	543 7	475 67	272 62	—
Ragalla ..	3,035 67	4,237 31	591 64	—
Padiyapelella ..	845 52	1,270 85	659 82	—
Hanguranketa ..	181 30	416 42	226 98	—

62. The Board met on two occasions during the period from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913. The attendance at each meeting was good, for the members, who are mostly planters, take a keen interest in the sanitation of the various towns administered by the Board.

63. During this period the Board has had a considerable increase in its revenue, which was Rs. 8,389·73 in excess of the figure for 1911–12.

64. Although most of the towns have received loans from Government for various purposes, the receipts for this period have enabled them to pay the instalments due, and at the same time spend considerable sums on public works.

65. During the last year incinerators have been constructed at Nanu-oya and Talawakele for dealing with the refuse of these towns, and both are working very well.

66. Eight drains have been improved and extended at Nanu-oya, Talawakele, Dimbula, Tillicoultry, and Kandapola. The waterworks at Nanu-oya have been repaired, and a water cart has been purchased for the purpose of flushing drains at Padiyapelella.

67. The Board incurred expenses in connection with the outbreak of surra at Talawakele to the sum of Rs. 106·15.

68. The floods of December 16 destroyed a number of latrines at Agrapatna, and swept away the cattle segregation shed and two slaughter-houses at Talawakele. These have to be rebuilt in 1914.

69. A site has been selected for an infectious diseases hospital at Talawakele.

March 3, 1914.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1912–13.

Revenue.—The revenue and expenditure of the Board for the two years are as follows:—

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Revenue	73,063 97	.. 102,977 79
Expenditure	61,134 13	.. 67,369 50

The revenue for 1913 includes a sum of Rs. 6,000 received from Government to meet expenditure on account of flood damages. The balance appears very large, but as nearly the whole of this amount was earmarked for works undertaken but not completed, the actual nett balance is very small.

2. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town was good. There were a few cases of chickenpox and measles, &c. A large percentage of the revenue is spent to improve the sanitary condition of the town.

3. *Rinderpest.*—An outbreak occurred in February, 1912; 14 head of cattle were attacked, of which 8 died and 6 were cured. A still milder epidemic prevailed in July, 1913; 7 animals were attacked, of which 5 died and 2 recovered. Hoof-and-mouth disease also appeared in September, 1912, and April, 1913.

4. *Drainage.*—A water-borne system of drainage has been recommended by an expert appointed by Government, but the initial cost of the scheme appears to be beyond the present means at the disposal of the Board. This matter is still under consideration. Steps are being taken to provide an efficient drainage for the block of houses situated in Hill street at a cost of Rs. 1,750. The other section of the town which stands in need of good drainage is Long street. This matter will receive attention next year.

5. *Incinerator.*—A refuse destructor on the Army model in use at the convalescent depôt here was completed in 1913 at a cost of Rs. 400. This is working satisfactorily, the whole of the town refuse being consumed daily without any expense on account of firewood. The cost of working is only Rs. 300 per annum, which represents the wages of two coolies.

6. *Night Soil Conservancy.*—This work is being carried out at a loss of about Rs. 3,000 per annum. The fees charged by the Board are higher than those charged at other stations. The loss is due to the higher cost of hire of bulls, &c., and also to the fact that the bungalows are scattered over a large area.

7. *Waterworks.*—The water main along St. Andrew's drive was extended and completed in 1913. There was also a small extension on the Upper Lake road in 1912. At the request of the Board Mr. G. N. Loggin was sent by Government to report on the water supply of the town, with a view to improving its efficiency and scope. He went thoroughly into the question, and has suggested certain improvements involving an immediate initial expenditure of Rs. 7,100. The Board has applied to Government for a loan to carry out this work. The total indebtedness of the Board is Rs. 156,334·80 as per annexed statement.

8. *Old Kachcheri Building.*—Government has handed over to the Board this building to be hired out for entertainments, &c. It is hoped that the inconvenience experienced by certain sections of the community in obtaining a suitable meeting place will now be removed.

9. *Electric Light.*—The scheme has not yet been taken over by the Board as it is not quite complete. The streets were lighted in March, 1912. About two-thirds of the number of houses in the town have been connected. The majority of the small householders and boutique-keepers have not taken the light yet, owing to the heavy cost of installation demanded by contractors. An additional generator will be installed in the power station at Blackpool in 1914. Nanu-oya railway station has been supplied with current and lighted since December 22, 1913.

10. *Model Dwellings.*—A set of dwellings was completed in 1913 at a cost of Rs. 7,000. The Board is at present affording house accommodation on approved lines to 65 families among the poorer classes.

11. *Floods.*—An unprecedented flood causing much damage occurred in the town on December 16, 1913. The old bazaar section of the town suffered heavily, several houses and boutiques being damaged and swept away. All the main bridges, except the "White" bridge and the bridge near Messrs. Cargills, Ltd., were seriously damaged. A large portion of the golf links, the racecourse, and the park was under water, and sustained considerable damage from silt, &c. The drinking water reservoir on Pidurutalagala mountain was completely filled with silt and boulders, and the water service was cut off for several days.

12. *Meetings.*—Monthly meetings were held regularly during the two years under review. The official members are:—The Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province (Chairman), and in his absence the Assistant Government Agent; Mr. A. N. Robertson, District Engineer, Nuwara Eliya; and Dr. G. W. van Twest, Medical Officer, Nuwara Eliya; and the unofficial members are:—Messrs. Keith Rollo, V. Mutthumani, and F. G. Saunder. During the absence of Mr. Keith Rollo from the Island since May, 1913, Mr. Neill G. Campbell was appointed to act for him.

March 3, 1914.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, for the Years 1911 and 1912.

REVENUE.

	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.
Taxes.		
Assessment	11,718 93	12,967 37
Water	7,776 46	8,679 87
Commutation	3,470 0	3,500 0
Vehicles, animals, &c.	742 0	743 75
Dogs	429 75	343 75
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	4,157 0	4,212 50
	28,294 14	30,447 24
Licenses.		
Liquor	2,933 78	1,913 65
Vehicles	798 52	897 0
Opium	1,029 38	457 50
Other licenses	164 78	282 20
Slaughter-house	1,266 25	1,332 50
Grazing	181 72	260 12
Shooting	125 0	145 0
Fishing	136 0	132 0
Gravel, sand, &c.	207 92	155 26
	6,843 35	5,575 23
Rents.		
Market	4,098 50	4,512 0
Land, &c.	856 88	989 66
Model dwellings, No. 1	1,316 0	1,188 0
Model dwellings, No. 2	879 0	865 50
Model dwellings, No. 3	189 50	222 50
Town Hall and United Club	2,473 0	2,100 0
Water	461 22	472 4
Meters (excess water)	2,210 38	2,292 60
	12,484 48	12,642 30
Fines.		
Police Magistrate	1,170 75	1,491 0
Commutation tax defaulters	—	30 0
	1,170 75	1,521 0
Miscellaneous.		
Scavenging fees	76 50	181 50
Cemeteries	142 50	136 50
Sale of buckets, &c.	64 0	84 0
Water connections	3,135 45	2,151 5
Sale of straps and muzzles	245 50	18 50
Conservancy fees	4,797 50	6,590 11
Railway station garden (contribution by Ceylon Government Railway)	250 0	250 0
Government contribution in lieu of prison labour	1,100 0	1,200 0
Government contribution on account of drains	3,405 0	—
Coronation subscriptions	267 75	—
Sundries	1,995 58	1,701 1
Sale of water meters	—	438 24
Electric light	—	5,282 1
	15,479 78	18,032 92
Unpaid voucher	200 0	—
Advance account as per annexed statement	—	4 0
Balance brought forward from preceding year	8,575 96	4,841 28
	8,775 96	4,845 28
Total	73,048 46	73,063 97

EXPENDITURE.

	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.
Cost of Administration.		
Establishment	6,394 84	6,741 3
Office contingencies	747 32	1,123 77
Cost of audit	334 36	300 5
Law expenses	90 25	23 0
Revenue charges	1,969 8	2,170 89
	9,535 85	10,358 74
Loans.		
Sinking fund and interest	9,617 46	9,317 46
Public Works.		
Carriage roads	2,298 82	2,604 45
Bridle roads	914 20	1,149 22
Minor improvements	218 76	175 64
Bridges, culverts, &c.	257 72	169 4
Stores	3,825 48	1,382 99
Planting trees	47 12	29 11
Sewage farm	129 83	129 39
Upkeep of buildings	503 88	347 12
Market	379 1	627 36
Model dwellings	334 23	344 98
Waterworks, upkeep	1,400 74	1,392 78
Forest ride (Moon Plains)	80 0	80 0
Park	1,883 50	1,732 60
Cemeteries	250 0	232 50
Clearing undergrowth	13 63	241 32
Town Hall and United Club	606 63	639 6
Pedro and lake seats	46 14	82 88
Slaughter-house	293 53	290 95
Water connections	2,398 42	1,407 96
Street names	8 68	5 2
Upkeep of latrines	96 15	7 30
Railway station garden	477 19	496 16
Bathing places	82 56	—
Clearing streams	—	6 80
Allowance to District Engineer	600 0	600 0
	17,146 22	14,174 63
Miscellaneous.		
Sanitation	14,332 80	14,834 99
Street lighting	2,511 85	762 28
Miscellaneous	1,557 87	1,730 29
Infectious diseases (hospital charges)	1,284 16	—
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0	600 0
Rinderpest	—	344 31
Electric light	—	2,310 90
	20,286 68	20,582 77
New Works.		
Drainage of town	5,821 29	—
Incinerator	825 49	321 15
Widening Scandal Corner junction	204 65	—
Latrines for Board coolies	98 65	—
Improvements to the reservoir	751 88	145 98
Latrine behind Chilworth	595 0	—
New model dwellings	876 24	—
Racecourse iron bridge	882 37	540 85
Acquisition of land and buildings	243 60	942 58
Water meters	455 23	—
Coronation celebrations	547 65	—
Extension of water mains	303 92	109 61
New lines for Board coolies	—	1,735 22
Sanitary pan depôts	—	254 58
Alterations to Inspector's house	—	558 60
Alterations to Secretary's house	—	277 0
New bridge near Police Station	—	132 48
Re-roofing, &c., cemetery-keeper's house	—	839 29
Fencing general cemetery	—	542 14
Fire equipment	—	301 5
	11,605 97	6,700 53
Debit balance Advance Account	15 0	—
Balance on December 31	4,841 28	11,929 84
	4,856 28	11,929 84
Total	73,048 46	73,063 97

L. Statement for the Year 1912, Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

		Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received from Ceylon Government		25,000 0
EXPENDITURE.		
Drainage		7,800 0
Water meters		1,789 13
New market		10,000 0
Nana-oya road water extension		1,435 95
New model dwellings		509 54
		21,534 62
Balance		3,465 38
Total ..		25,000 0

Advance Account for the Year 1912, Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
AMOUNT RECOVERED.		
Amount recovered to end of August, 1912		836 6
Amount recovered from Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuwara Eliya :—		
Amount expended, *vide* Voucher No. 33 ..	4 0	
Amount refunded to Board	11 0	
		15 0
Total ..		851 6
AMOUNT ADVANCED.		
Balance outstanding on December 31, 1911		15 0
Amount advanced to District Engineer, Nuwara Eliya, on account racecourse, bridge, and metal for Board roads to end of May, 1912..		836 6
Total ..		851 6

Statement of Loans granted to the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, furnished for 1912.

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate for Sinking Fund.	Rate for Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1894	14,000 0						
1896	6,000 0						
1897	78,061 13						
1898	9,000 0						
1901	10,000 0	135,115 64	These loans are consolidated, and 4½ per cent. paid on the original amount. 3½ per cent. on Rs. 154,617·54 will be credited to interest, and the remainder invested as sinking fund.		2,280 84	5,411 62	November 30, 1939
1902	13,882 56						
1904	36,000 0						
1905	4,000 0						
1910	25,000 0	24,000 0	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	500 0	1,125 0	November 30, 1939

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer for the year 1912.

Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885, during the Years 1911 and 1912.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,026	257·87	—	5,026	252·05
2. Number of resident males by division officer's roll reported liable to labour ..	—	1,949	—	—	1,994	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,681		86·25	1,678		84·15
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	27		1·39	36		1·81
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation.. ..		1,708	87·64		1,714	85·96
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	55		2·82	40		2·01
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	26		1·33	45		2·26
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake..	59		3·03	58		2·91
(*h*) Fined	—		—	3		·15
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	31		1·59	34		1·70
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		171	8·77		180	9·03
7. Unaccounted for	—	70	3·59	—	100	5·01

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, for the Years 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes.		
Assessment	12,967 37	12,907 40
Water	8,679 87	8,687 25
Commutation	3,500 0	3,564 0
Vehicles, animals, &c.	743 75	893 50
Dogs	343 75	328 50
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	4,212 50	4,212 50
	30,447 24	30,593 15
Licenses.		
Liquor	1,913 65	6,901 0
Vehicles	897 0	728 0
Opium	457 50	571 87
Other	282 20	117 0
Slaughter-house	1,332 50	1,494 0
Grazing	260 12	166 75
Sand	155 26	250 98
Shooting	145 0	50 0
Fishing	132 0	120 0
	5,575 23	10,399 60
Rents.		
Market	4,512 0	3,294 75
Lands, &c.	989 66	847 86
Model dwellings, No. 1	1,188 0	1,503 0
Model dwellings, No. 2	865 50	1,365 0
Model dwellings, No. 3	222 50	252 0
Model dwellings, No. 4	—	65 0
Town Hall and United Club	2,100 0	2,102 0
Water	472 4	481 32
Meter (excess water)	2,292 60	2,913 96
	12,642 30	12,824 89
Fines.		
Police Magistrate	1,491 0	1,102 25
Commutation tax defaulters	30 0	20 0
	1,521 0	1,122 25
Miscellaneous.		
Scavenging fees	181 50	279 0
Cemetery fees	136 50	132 0
Water connections	2,151 5	2,223 4
Conservancy fees	6,590 11	7,218 50
Sale of bins and buckets	84 0	49 0
Sale of straps and muzzles	18 50	7 50
Government contribution on account of prison labour	1,200 0	1,300 0
Electric light	5,282 1	17,184 82
Flood relief	—	6,000 0
Sale of dairy badges	—	19 0
Sundries	1,701 1	1,445 20
Railway station garden	250 0	250 0
Sale of meters	438 24	—
	18,032 92	36,108 6
Advance account as per annexed statement	4 0	—
Balance brought forward from preceding year	4,841 28	11,929 84
	4,845 28	11,929 84
Total	73,063 97	102,977 79

EXPENDITURE.

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Cost of Administration.		
Establishment	6,741 3	7,029 66
Revenue charges	2,170 89	2,138 71
Office contingencies	1,123 77	927 21
Cost of audit	300 5	451 59
Law expenses	23 0	21 50
	10,358 74	10,568 67
Loans.		
Sinking fund and interest	9,317 46	9,317 46
Public Works.		
Carriage roads	2,604 45	1,820 85
Bridle roads	1,149 22	1,348 0
Upkeep of buildings	347 12	492 82
Bridges, drains, &c.	169 4	6 32
Cemeteries	232 50	214 31
Sewage farm	129 39	200 70
Clearing undergrowth	241 32	190 52
Waterworks, upkeep	1,392 78	1,540 79
Park	1,732 60	1,961 62
Stores	1,382 99	1,282 51
Planting trees, &c.	29 11	375 21
Street names	5 2	114 26
Market	627 36	653 47
Model dwellings	344 98	556 51
Town Hall and United Club	639 6	351 57
Forest ride (Moon Plains)	80 0	41 40
Slaughter-house, &c.	290 95	338 83
Waterworks connections	1,407 96	1,357 17
Minor improvements	175 64	121 76
Upkeep of latrines	7 30	4 0
Allowance to District Engineer	600 0	600 0
Railway station garden	496 16	437 65
Fire equipment	—	0 72
Clearing streams	6 80	—
Pedro and lake seats	82 88	—
	14,174 63	14,010 99
Miscellaneous.		
Sanitation	14,834 99	16,201 54
Electric light	2,310 90	4,542 39
Infectious diseases (hospital charges)	—	1,494 57
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0	600 0
Cattle disease	344 31	39 55
Flood damages	—	27 50
Inspectors' uniforms	—	144 0
Sundries	1,730 29	1,054 16
Street lighting	762 28	—
	20,582 77	24,103 71
New Works.		
Water mains, extension (St. Andrews, &c.)	109 61	3,035 97
New lines for Board coolies	1,735 22	—
Acquisition of lands and buildings	942 58	—
Sanitary pan depôts	254 58	—
Improvements to reservoir	145 98	—
Alterations to Inspector's house	558 60	—
Alterations to Secretary's house	277 0	—
New bridge near Police Station	132 48	—
Re-roofing, &c., Cemetery-keeper's house	839 29	—
Fencing general cemetery	542 14	110 30
Racecourse iron bridge	540 85	—
Fire equipment	301 5	—
Incinerator (refuse)	321 15	79 9
Alteration to bathing places	—	300 10
New drainage scheme	—	285 0
Electric light and re-roofing outer verandah, Town Hall and United Club	—	2,511 7
Acquisition of land for sewage farm extension	—	45 66
New model dwellings	—	1,478 86
New dustbins	—	934 17
Electric light for model dwellings	—	110 0
Water main extension (Hill street)	—	478 45
	6,700 53	9,368 67
Balance on December 31	11,929 84	35,608 29
Total	73,063 97	102,977 79

Loan Statement for the Year 1913, Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1912 (on account loan of Rs. 25,000) ..	3,465 38
EXPENDITURE.	
New model dwellings	3,463 19
Balance	2 19
Total ..	3,465 38

Statement of Loans granted to the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, furnished for the Year 1913.

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate for Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1894	14,000 0	132,834 80	These loans are consolidated, and 4½ per cent. paid on the original amount. 3½ per cent. on Rs. 154,617·54 will be credited to interest, and the remainder invested as sinking fund.		2,280 84	5,411 62	November 30, 1939
1896	6,000 0						
1897	78,061 13						
1898	9,000 0						
1901	10,000 0						
1902	13,882 56						
1904	36,000 0						
1905	4,000 0						
1910	25,000 0	23,500 0	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	500 0	1,125 0	November 30, 1939

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for 1913 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885, during the Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,026	252·05	—	5,026	238·65
2. Number of resident males by division officer's roll reported liable to labour ..	—	1,994	—	—	2,106	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,678		84·15	1,720		81·67
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	36		1·81	31		1·47
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,714	85·96		1,751	83·14
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	40		2·01	69		3·28
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	45		2·26	44		2·09
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	58		2·91	62		2·94
(*h*) Fined	3		·15	2		·09
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	34		1·70	49		2·33
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		180	9·03		226	10·73
7. Unaccounted for	—	100	5·01	—	129	6·13

Nuwara Eliya, February 24, 1914.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE following changes in the membership of the District Road Committee occurred in the period under review:—Mr. A. N. Robertson, District Engineer, succeeded Mr. A. H. F. Clarke as an official member; Messrs. J. B. Sidgwick, G. F. Bartholomeusz, and Timothy de Silva were elected as European, Burgher, and native members respectively; and Messrs. A. Hamilton Harding and N. C. Rolt were appointed by His Excellency the Governor as additional members.

2. The returns for the two years 1912 and 1913 were satisfactory. There was an increase in the amount of the tax collections for 1912, but the figures for 1913 showed a slight falling off. This was due to the large number of people exempted by me from January to March, 1913. In 1912 the percentage

of "effectives" to the total male adult population between the ages of 18 and 55 was slightly less than in the preceding year, being 94·03 in 1912 and 92·97 in 1913, as against 94·83 in 1911. The largest number of exemptions were in the remoter villages of Walapane and Uda Hewaheta, where there was much sickness in the early part of 1913. Amongst the defaulters two men were fined and none were imprisoned. A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1912 and 1913 is given below :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913	2,341 69	2,233 96
Commutation realized in money	21,378 50	21,357 0
Commutation realized in labour	9 0	3 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..	—	1,500 0
Miscellaneous receipts	510 48	749 60
Total ..	24,239 67	25,843 56

EXPENDITURE.			1912. Rs. c.		1913. Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			9,732 75	..	9,624 0
Amount expended on minor works			7,052 39	..	7,909 26
Establishment and commission to division officers :—					
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 400 0			Rs. c. 400 0	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	2,577 10			2,591 41	
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	1,559 3			1,769 65	
			4,536 13		4,761 6
Miscellaneous charges			684 44	..	475 40
Balance on December 31			2,233 96	..	3,073 84
Total ..			24,239 67		25,843 56

3. A sum of Rs. 14,961·65 was spent on minor roads in 1912 and 1913.

4. The two years under review were marked by a series of very heavy floods, which caused much damage to the District Road Committee roads and bridges. The extraordinarily heavy rains of December, 1912, and January, 1913, wreaked the worst damage in the Maturata valley. This valley has to rely on District Road Committee bridle paths and roads for all communication with Nuwara Eliya, although it is connected with Kandy by a good Public Works Department main road. These storms destroyed for several hundred yards (i.) the Maturata-High Forest bridle path, (ii.) the Maturata-Alma bridle path, and (iii.) Maturara-Idampitiya road (besides wrecking the Public Works Department road to Ellamulla at Idampitiya). As the ordinary funds at the disposal of the Committee were insufficient for the required repairs, an application was made to Government for a grant. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was allowed to this Committee in response, and with this sum the Maturata-High Forest road was deviated in many places and repaired as quickly as possible, but traffic between Maturata and Brookside was hung up for about six months. The Committee repaired the remaining slips and washaways on other roads as thoroughly as its diminished funds permitted, but was unable to entirely efface the traces of the above-mentioned floods.

5. On December 16, 1913, a cloud burst on the Pedro range adjoining Nuwara Eliya and caused floods throughout the whole district of unprecedented severity. Very few District Road Committee bridges in any part of the district survived. In Dimbula valley alone 24 bridges of varying sizes were swept away, of which many had been built with the aid of subsidies from the Committee. The Committee's bridle paths and roads traversed most of them. I append a list of the more important District Road Committee bridges which were washed away :—

(1) Waltrim bridge.
(2) Halveltota bridge.
(3) Morapatota bridge.
(4) Bridge over Madulu-oya.
(5) Bridge on Westward Ho-Dunsinane road.
(6) Rupaha bridge.
(7) Bridge between Pallarakelle and Wevahena road.
(8) Idampitiya bridge.
(9) Blackpool bridge.
(10) Agra Ouvah bridge.
(11) Fankerton bridge.
(12) Inverness bridge.
(13) Two bridges on Maturata-Mandarannuwara road.

6. In addition, the roads and bridle paths were damaged on all sides by slips and washaways.

7. In the face of such a calamity the Committee found itself unable to repair a single large bridge without the assistance of Government. The amount available for upkeep and repairs of 383 miles of roads and numerous bridges was less than Rs. 7,000, and bridges which have been constructed in succession from grants accumulated by years of economy cannot be replaced simultaneously without a substantial grant from the funds of the Colony. The Committee has therefore already applied to Government for some assistance of this nature.

8. The estates in Dimbula district alone suffered damage to the amount of Rs. 150,000, and in consequence this Committee cannot look to them for any extraordinary contributions. The balance of Rs. 3,073·84 shown in the statement of revenue and expenditure had all been earmarked or voted for special minor works before the last flood, and many of these works are already in progress or complete.

9. It should not be forgotten that the smallness of the funds of this Committee is chiefly due to the fact that 64·58 per cent. of the population being immigrant Tamil labourers are exempted from contributing to its funds.

March 3, 1914.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1911 and 1912.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	31,082	—	—	31,082	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	15,026	—	—	15,104	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	14,132		94·05	14,157		93·73
(b) Paying double commutation ..	110		·73	40		·26
(c) Labouring six days ..	8		·05	6		·04
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		14,250	94·83		14,203	94·03
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	284		1·89	292		1·93
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	205		1·36	212		1·40
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake..	52		·35	53		·35
(h) Fined	4		·03	2		·02
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	231		1·54	342		2·27
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		776	5·17		901	5·97
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	31,082	—	—	31,082	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	15,104	—	—	15,264	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	14,157		93·73	14,138		92·62
(b) Paying double commutation ..	40		·26	50		·33
(c) Labouring six days ..	6		04	2		·02
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		14,203	94·03		14,190	92·97
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	292		1·93	540		3·54
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	212		1·40	186		1·21
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake..	53		·35	42		·28
(h) Fined	2		·02	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	342		2·27	306		2·00
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		901	5·97		1,074	7·03
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1912–13.

Area of Province, 2,146½ square miles.
Population, 628,817.
Population of the Galle District, 251,041.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN 1913.

EMPIRE DAY was celebrated on May 24. Several thousand school children assembled on the Galle esplanade. Cadets and boy scouts paraded and were inspected. Sports, refreshments, and prizes followed.

2. The Hon. Mr. Stubbs, Acting Governor, spent the second week of September in the Province. Addresses were presented at Balapitiya and by the Chief Headmen and the Municipal Council at Galle. His Excellency visited the places of interest in the latter town, inspected the public buildings, and entertained the leading officials and residents. He then went on to Matara, Tangalla, Hambantota, and Tissamaharama, the headmen assembling at each place and tendering a hearty welcome to His Majesty's representative.

3. On December 16 parts of the Galle and Matara Districts suffered from a cyclone of exceptional violence, accompanied by heavy rain. The effects were felt, chiefly along the coast, from Hikkaduwa to Weligama.

4. Apart from the foregoing, the year was quiet and uneventful.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

5. July 1, 1912 : The posts of Assistant Superintendents of the Prisons at Galle and at Tangalla held by the Deputy Fiscals were transferred to the Superintendent of Police, Galle, and to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla, respectively. In addition, the Office Assistant, Galle Kachcheri, was appointed Additional Superintendent of Prison, Galle.

August 10, 1912 : Mr. L. W. C. Schrader was appointed District Judge, Galle, *vice* Mr. F. J. Smith transferred to Badulla.

August 15, 1912 : Mr. J. R. Walters was appointed Additional Police Magistrate, Galle.

August, 1912 : Mr. G. M. Clark was appointed Irrigation Engineer, Hambantota, *vice* Mr. J. A. Wilson transferred.

October 21, 1912 : Mr. C. L. Wickremasinghe was attached as Cadet to the Matara Kachcheri, *vice* Mr. P. B. Herat transferred to Point Pedro as Police Magistrate, &c.

November 21, 1912 : Mr. C. W. Bickmore was appointed Cadet, Galle Kachcheri, *vice* Mr. J. R. Walters transferred to Negombo as Police Magistrate.

October 19, 1912 : Mr. J. C. W. Rock was appointed District Judge, Tangalla, *vice* Mr. Allen Beven transferred to Ratnapura as District Judge.

December 4, 1912 : Mr. P. N. Banks, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla, was transferred to Nuwara Eliya.

January 1, 1913 : Mr. B. de Saram was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Galle Circle, Southern Province.

January 16, 1913 : Mr. M. Prasad was attached to the Galle Kachcheri as Cadet.

February 11, 1913 : Mr. E. T. Millington was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, *vice* Mr. Carey, who went on leave.

February 22, 1913 : Mr. C. W. Bickmore was transferred to Anuradhapura Kachcheri as Office Assistant.

February, 1913 : Mr. C. R. Lundie was appointed Superintendent of Surveys in charge of the Southern Province.

February 26, 1913 : Mr. H. W. Milligan was appointed Police Magistrate, &c., Matara, *vice* Mr. C. H. Jones transferred to Mannar as Assistant Government Agent.

March 5, 1913 : Mr. P. N. Banks was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla.

March 6, 1913 : Mr. T. R. E. Loftus was appointed Police Magistrate, &c., Galle, *vice* Mr. H. E. Beven transferred to Negombo as District Judge.

March 7, 1913 : Mr. G. H. Farrell was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle.

April 1, 1913 : Mr. J. H. Daniel was appointed Superintendent of Police, Southern Province, *vice* Mr. A. G. Gottelier transferred.

May 14, 1913 : Mr. C. S. Vaughan was appointed District Judge, Galle, *vice* Mr. L. W. C. Schrader transferred to Matara as District Judge.

May 15, 1913 : Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, Matara, was transferred to Kurunegala as District Judge.

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May 15, 1913: Mr. L. J. B. Turner was appointed Office Assistant, Galle Kachcheri, *vice* Mr. W. T. Stace transferred to Chilaw as Police Magistrate, &c.

June 9, 1913: Mr. M. Prasad was appointed Additional Police Magistrate, Galle.

July 1, 1913: Mr. J. S. de Saram was appointed Office Assistant, Matara Kachcheri, *vice* Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe transferred to Badulla.

July 1, 1913: Mr. M. M. Anthonisz was appointed Assistant Collector of Customs, Galle, *vice* Mr. R. O. de Saram transferred to Colombo Customs.

July 9, 1913: Mr. G. H. Farrell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle, was transferred to Colombo.

July 23, 1913: Mr. D. H. Balfour was appointed Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, Matara, *vice* Mr. H. W. Milligan transferred to Colombo as Assistant Government Agent.

August 8, 1913: Mr. F. J. Smith was appointed District Judge, Galle, *vice* Mr. C. S. Vaughan transferred to Jaffna as Government Agent.

September 15, 1913: Mr. J. D. Aitken was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle.

September 22, 1913: Mr. M. Prasad was appointed Police Magistrate, Point Pedro.

October 22, 1913: Mr. C. R. Cumberland was appointed District Judge, Galle, *vice* Mr. F. J. Smith transferred to Colombo as Postmaster-General.

October 27, 1913: Mr. L. W. C. Schrader, District Judge, Matara, was appointed Commissioner of Requests, &c., Colombo, and Mr. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, Tangalla, succeeded him.

October 27, 1913: Mr. F. D. Peries, Police Magistrate, Panadure, was appointed District Judge, &c., Tangalla.

November 1, 1913: Mr. A. W. Metzeling of Class V. of the Civil Service was appointed Office Assistant, Hambantota.

November 18, 1913: Mr. J. R. Walters was appointed Office Assistant, Galle Kachcheri, *vice* Mr. L. J. B. Turner appointed Assistant Commissioner of Excise.

REVENUE.

6. The following is a statement of the revenue of the Province for the last two financial years:—

District.	1911–12. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.
Galle ..	1,294,729 76 ..	1,314,411 51 ..	19,681 75
Matara ..	160,337 24 ..	365,020 2 ..	204,682 78
Hambantota ..	363,581 55 ..	392,134 46 ..	28,552 91

Excluding Land Sales, there was a decrease in the Galle District of Rs. 140,583·29, mainly due to the smaller sum realized for the Arrack Rents of the Matara and Hambantota Districts of the Province, which are credited in this Kachcheri, and to a falling off in Customs receipts. The keen demand for land for coconut cultivation and plumbago mining led to an increase of revenue under Land Sales of Rs. 156,376·60, and brought the total receipts of the district up to Rs. 19,681·75 in excess of the preceding year.

7. The Customs Department reports as follows on the work of the port of Galle; the figures given are for calendar years:—

Imports.—(1) The total revenue collected at this port for the last twelve months amounted to Rs. 611,120·13, being an increase of Rs. 8,725·92 over the revenue of the preceding twelve months.

(2) The revenue under "Sugar" was Rs. 53,462·47, being an increase of Rs. 24,555·12.

(3) The revenue under the head "Grain" shows a decrease of Rs. 24,252·83, due no doubt to the fact tha ta large consignment of grain was imported coastwise from Colombo.

(4) Port Dues amounted to Rs. 23,482·52—decrease of Rs. 3,531·54, due to a falling off in the number of vessels calling at this port.

Exports.—(1) There is an increase in the quantity of plumbago exported. There were 39,958 cwt. exported in 1913, being an increase of 3,641 cwt. over that of the peceding year.

(2) The increase in the quantity of rubber exported is noteworthy. In 1910 there was no shipment of rubber from this port. In 1911 the export was 1,310 lb.; in 1912 23,489 lb.; and in 1913 it rose to 37,971 lb.

(3) There is also an increase in copra, coconuts, and citronella oil; and a decrease in coir yarn.

Shipping.—The number of vessels calling at this port is yearly decreasing, as shown in the annexed statement. This is due to the withdrawal of the Clan lines from the Cape calling here for coal, &c.:—

Number of Steamers entering the Port of Galle during 1910 to 1913.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1910	165	1912	116
1911	141	1913	104

The vessels that do come, however, bring in much larger consignments of grain, &c., than before. The average is about 10,000 to 24,000 bags per vessel.

The work of the Department and the trade of the port will be greatly facilitated by the new export jetty now in course of construction and the additional warehouse which is sanctioned and will be erected shortly.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, &C.

8. The period under review was one of health and prosperity in general for the people of the Province. There was no epidemic, and the seasonal outbreak of malaria in Hambantota was less general and virulent than usual. Local industries flourished, there was abundance of work, and the food supply was well maintained. There was a set-back in parts of the Galle and Matara Districts in the shape of a cyclone which, on December 16, 1913, swept the coast and extended to some distance inland. The wind was of unprecedented violence; thousands of trees were blown down, blocking the railway in several places, and caused a suspension of traffic on most of the roads. The rain was not very heavy locally, but the rivers rose and flooded all low-lying localities. Weligama in the Matara District and Hinidum pattu in the Galle District suffered most severely in this respect. The floods subsided rapidly,

but much damage had been done to houses and gardens. The loss sustained by the destruction of coconut and breadfruit trees will, I fear, be felt for some years. Pressing necessity was relieved by private contributions, and the Government came to the aid of the poor with free timber for rebuilding their houses.

9. Dengue fever appeared in Galle towards the end of 1913, imported, it is believed, from Colombo. Many residents of the Fort suffered from this unpleasant complaint, which was carried into the villages by the people working in the stores of the town.

INDUSTRIES.

10. The people of the densely populated coastal districts are mainly engaged in fishing, coconut growing, and the manufacture of the products of the coconut palm; others in plumbago mining, the growing of citronella and the distillation of the oil, and the cultivation of vegetables. The harvest of fish was exceptionally good, but so much is despatched to the Colombo and up-country markets that the local supply is by no means so abundant or cheap as it should be.

11. The coconut industry was particularly active. Planting proceeded vigorously in all suitable private land, and there was a strong demand for Crown land for the same purpose. 1,618 acres and 19 perches were sold at the Galle Kachcheri (see paragraph 58).

12. There was a small increase in the areas planted with tea and rubber.

13. Plumbago mining was actively carried on. Mining leases covering 13 acres 3 roods of Crown land for five years were sold for Rs. 7,300. 957 mining declarations were received in 1913, 471 in 1912.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

14. The Galle District took the lead in bringing the advantages of Ordinance No. 7 of 1911 to the notice of the people. The first society to be formed was that of Wellaboda pattu. The number of members is 44, representing 1,185 shares. The authorized capital is Rs. 4,000. Loans amounting to Rs. 315 have been granted.

The Gangaboda pattu followed suit. It offers 1,000 shares of one rupee each, of which 545 have been taken up. Loans aggregate Rs. 100.

The Four Gravets Society has a present membership of 74 persons; Rs. 100·95 has been paid in, and Rs. 55 issued in loans.

The Talpe Pattu Society is less advanced; by-laws have been framed and office-bearers elected.

The Hinidum Pattu Society has fixed its capital at Rs. 500 in 1,000 50-cent shares. There are 65 registered members, and Rs. 228·25 have been paid in. The Committee has obtained Rs. 150 worth of bone dust to be advanced to cultivators.

These are small beginnings of an organization possessing great potentialities for the benefit of the villagers.

CATTLE DISEASE.

15. The condition of the Province as regards rinderpest was more satisfactory than in recent years. The disease appeared sporadically in all three districts, but the machinery for combatting it is efficient, and it was quickly stamped out. There were 421 deaths in the Province during the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913.

16. Hoof-and-mouth disease, a much less grave complaint, also appeared in various places, but was suppressed before it could spread to a serious extent, save in Hambantota-Walawe division, where there were 278 deaths. In Galle and Matara Districts there were 13 deaths.

EDUCATION.

17. The members of the Galle District School Committee were:—The Government Agent, Chairman; the Director of Education; J. P. Goonetilleke, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda pattu; E. R. Gooneratne, Gate Mudaliyar; Rev. H. Binks; Very Rev. Father J. Cooreman; Rev. G. A. Purser.

Two meetings were held during the year ended June 30, 1913.

New Buildings for Schools.—The Udugama boys' and the Kosgoda girls' schools were provided with new buildings at a cost of Rs. 1,562·24 and Rs. 2,739·35 respectively.

Extensions.—The Bentota girls' school was extended at a cost of Rs. 1,447·98. Tawalama and Aturuwella boys' schools were provided with a latrine each. Temporary kitchens were built for Opata boys' school and the Niyagama girls' school. A well was sunk for Walpita school for Rs. 50.

Repairs to existing Schools.—There are 63 Government schools in the district. Practically all of them were repaired during the year, the cost amounting to Rs. 2,723·26.

Acquisition of Land for Schools.—The site of the Galwehera girls' school was acquired with additional ground for a sum of Rs. 350. The site of the Kataluwa girls' school was donated by the owner, the Committee paying only the cost of survey and notary's fee.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure:—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	3,111 55	Erection of new buildings ..	4,561 75
Government grant, 1912–13 ..	5,014 0	Extension of existing schools ..	1,488 0
Village Committee contributions ..	4,140 0	Repairs to existing schools ..	2,723 26
Village Committee fines ..	1,800 20	Making and repairing fences ..	97 30
Rent of trees on school premises ..	100 50	Salaries	846 0
Miscellaneous receipts	65 40	Miscellaneous payments	102 10
		Rent of schools and teachers' quarters ..	138 0
		Acquisition of land for schools ..	476 35
		Refund of fines	9 50
		Balance in hand	3,789 37
Total ..	14,231 63	Total ..	14,231 63

CRIME AND POLICE.

18. The Superintendent of Police reports as follows :—

During the eighteen months under review the total cases of grave crime reported amounted to 2,347 cases; of these, the Galle District contributed 945 cases, Matara District 859 cases, and Hambantota District 543 cases.

Statement of all grave crime cognizable offences against the Penal Code for the last four and a half years is given below for the sake of comparison :—

	Total Grave Crime Cases reported.	Found False or Doubtful.	True Cases.
1908 (twelve months) ..	2,012	853	1,159
1909 (twelve months) ..	1,678	674	1,004
1910 (twelve months) ..	1,614	788	826
1911 (twelve months) ..	1,458	731	727
1912 (six months) ..	756	373	383

As no record was kept of direct cases during the years 1908 to June 30, 1912, such cases are not included in the above statement.

If the 31 direct cases are deducted from the total grave crime for the eighteen months, namely, 2,347 cases, the result is 2,316 cases, as compared with 2,214 cases for the previous eighteen months, thus showing an increase of 102 cases; but of these 2,214 cases, 1,110 were true cases, whereas of the 2,316 cases, 1,097 only were true cases, the result being a slight decrease on the true grave crime for 1912–1913 as compared with 1911–1912.

Cognizable Minor Offences against the Penal Code.—For the eighteen months there were 480 cases. As no account was kept in this Province of minor offences against the Penal Code prior to July 1, 1912, I am unable to quote any figures for the purpose of comparison.

The most prevalent grave crimes in the Province during the eighteen months were :—1st, burglary, 352 true cases; 2nd, hurt with knife, 213 true cases; 3rd, cattle stealing, 177 true cases; 4th, thefts over Rs. 20, 149 true cases; 5th, grievous hurt, 111 true cases.

Burglary heads the list of offences year after year. As a rule, it is difficult to make detections in these cases. The houses usually attacked are isolated houses in the interior, and are generally of the mud-wall description with tiled or thatched roofs. Thieves effect an entrance in most cases either through the wall or roof while the people of the house are alseep or absent, and articles stolen are, for the most part, of the non-identifiable description, such as money and common native jewellery, &c. It is noteworthy that houses in which dogs are properly kept tied up at night are seldom, if ever, attacked by thieves. The native pariah dog makes an excellent watch dog when tied up, inasmuch as he barks at everything. This is an argument in favour of villagers being encouraged to keep dogs to protect themselves from burglaries. As a matter of fact, every village is overrun by dogs of sorts, in fact they are a pest, as no one in particular apparently owns the majority of them, or troubles to feed them or tie them up at night. As it is, they are miserable animals, more or less diseased, leading a roving life in search of food. Something might be done to mend matters and teach villagers the utility of dogs.

Hurt with Knife and Grievous Hurt.—Cases still continue and are likely to do so. There is no checking this sort of crime so long as it remains inbred in Sinhalese men to fight with knives and paddy pounders in lieu of their fists.

Cattle Stealing is the third most prevalent crime in the Province. Nevertheless, the figures for the eighteen months, namely, 177 true cases, show a very marked decrease as compared with previous years.

Thefts over Rs. 20 call for no special comment. Such offences depend on opportunity, for it is "opportunity" that reveals the thief.

Murders.—During the eighteen months 50 cases of murder and homicide were reported. Of these, 10 cases were attempts to murder only. Of the remaining 40 cases, 31 cases were disposed of thus: 20 convictions and 11 acquittals. The remaining 9 cases are pending for trial before the next sessions of the Supreme Court. The majority of the murders were due to sudden quarrels, and the knife was responsible for 22 of the murders. This is one of the non-preventable crimes, but it is satisfactory to note that murders in this Province are on the decrease. The following murder statistics are of interest :—

1908	43	1911	39
1909	27	1912	34
1910	37	1913	26

Crime and Officers in charge of Stations.—On the whole, officers in charge of stations in the investigation of crime have done their work satisfactorily, but there have been instances of glaring stupidity, want of common sense, and a deplorable lack of thought and power of observation. If officers in charge of stations took more interest in their profession and tried to improve themselves by reading books placed at their disposal, also books on crime and the detection thereof, they would be less inefficient than they are. As it is, few officers, if any, ever appear to soar above the local newspapers, and many never reach even this altitude.

False Complaints.—With a view to putting a check on persons making false complaints of offences to police, such complaints being very numerous in the Province, prosecutions have been systematically instituted against such persons under section 54 of the Police Ordinance, and the Police Magistrates have invariably imposed fines of Rs. 25 on the complainants. I trust in time that these fines will act as a deterrent and check these false complaints.

Statutory Laws.—The total number of prosecutions by Police for breaches of statutory laws for the eighteen months was 1,571 cases, as compared with 792 cases for the previous eighteen months. Of these 1,571 cases, 1,320 ended in convictions, 1,987 persons being convicted.

Vigorous steps have been taken against gamblers, unlicensed gun holders, drunk and disorderly persons, nuisance committers, and persons infringing the rules of the road, &c.

Police Stations.—There are 26 police stations in the Province: 12 in the Galle District; 9 in the Matara District; and 5 in the Hambantota District.

In the Galle District the stations of Nagoda and Yakkalamulla might well be abolished, and a central station established at Nakiadeniya, which is situated midway between the two stations, and at a distance of seven miles from both stations. The only difficulty is that there is no building at Nakiadeniya to answer the

purpose of a police station. A station would have to be built to accommodate one sub-inspector, one sergeant, and eight constables. Crime in the police circuits of Nagoda and Yakkalamulla hardly justifies the existence of these two stations. In the Matara District the police stations of Gandara and Godauda are too close together, being barely four miles apart. Either a central station should be established midway between the two stations, or else the Godauda police station should be transferred to Dikwella, about three miles further along the coast road towards Tangalla. In the Tangalla Police District the Ranna police station should be abolished. The building is a miserable hovel and quite unfit for the purpose of a station. Unless a proper station is built at Ranna, I would suggest that the Ranna circuit be worked from Tangalla. There is very little crime at Ranna to justify the existence of any police station on the spot. Ranna is eight miles from Tangalla and on the motor bus road between Tangalla and Hambantota, so that it can be easily and quickly reached. If the station is abolished, the Ranna police should be added to the Tangalla police strength.

19. In the Galle District the improvement as regards crime has been maintained. In 1913 there were 324 grave crimes which were found to be true, as against 331 in 1912. Burglary and hurt with the knife were the most numerous offences. There were 13 cases of homicide—the same number as in 1912.

GALLE MUNICIPALITY.

20. The revenue for the year 1913 was Rs. 158,203·25, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 7,661·35. The expenditure was Rs. 165,302·95. The excess was met from savings.

21. *Loans.*—The Council's debt is Rs. 282,672·82. Its borrowing powers now stand at Rs. 385,588·18.

22. *Health.*—The general health was satisfactory. 79 cases of measles, 58 of chickenpox, 31 of enteric, 38 of dysentery, 28 mumps, and 29 of continued fever were reported. Towards the end of the year dengue fever broke out, apparently imported from Colombo, and many residents contracted it.

23. *Sanitation.*—A change was made in the scavenging system. The work had hitherto been done on contract, and was most unsatisfactory. The Council decided to do the work departmentally from January 1, contracting only for the supply of bulls and drivers for the carts. At first there was much trouble, chiefly owing to the failure of this contractor and the difficulty in organizing a new labour force. Ultimately the contract was cancelled and a fresh one entered into with a competent man; the coolies learned their work and the scavenging was satisfactorily carried out, showing a great improvement on the previous year.

Special attention was shown to the markets, and whitewashing and cleansing of stalls and tables were insisted on.

The public latrine at Pettigalawatta was improved at a cost of Rs. 3,000, and new latrines on the Seabeach and in the Customs road were commenced and good progress was made with the work.

24. A report by Major S. P. James, I.M.S., on the sanitary state of the town was carefully considered, and all possible steps taken to remedy the defects pointed out therein. The Council has since secured the services of a fully qualified Sanitary Officer, who is training the Inspectors in their duties.

25. The surface drainage of the town, which is in a very unsatisfactory state, was referred to a Special Committee of the Council. A large number of drains were built or repaired, but the draining of the low-lying lands and swamps has so far proved beyond the Council's capacity. The main difficulty lies in the position of these localities; they are so near the level of the sea that drains cannot be constructed with sufficient fall. The Government has been applied to for the services of a qualified engineer to advise the Council on this question.

26. *Roads.*—The roads were kept in an improved state of repair.

27. *Lighting.*—The unsatisfactory method of lighting this wind-swept town with kerosine lamps has long been a ground of constant complaint. A scheme of electric lighting has now been practically decided upon, and Government has been applied to for a loan of Rs. 150,000 for the purpose.

28. *Waterworks.*—The water from the Hiyare reservoir is not considered satisfactory owing to discoloration, although chemical and bacteriological analyses prove it to be of good quality and suitable for all domestic purposes. Mr. Thyne, Waterworks Engineer, Colombo, was consulted. He visited the reservoir and advised filtration. Before going to this expense the Council decided to await the efficacy of the removal of extensive mud deposits at the shallow end of the tank and other minor improvements recommended by him.

29. *Visit.*—His Excellency the Acting Governor visited Galle in September, and was presented with an address by the Council. A levée held at the pavilion on the esplanade was largely attended.

30. *Cattle Disease.*—37 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease were reported during the year. There was no rinderpest.

31. *Stray Cattle.*—219 stray cattle were seized and the owners prosecuted. This nuisance is on the decrease.

32. *Stray Dogs.*—493 ownerless dogs were destroyed.

SANITARY BOARD.

33. The Board consisted of the following members:—The Government Agent, Southern Province; the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province; the Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province; Mr. G. Ranasooriya, Proctor; Mr. Chas. Northway, Planter; Mr. J. P. Gunatilleke, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda pattu. One meeting was held in 1913.

34. The towns under the Board are Ambalangoda, Dodanduwa, and Hikkaduwa. The last named was brought under the Ordinance in July, 1913.

35. The Board erected a new fish market and butchers' stalls in Ambalangoda at a cost of Rs. 4,382·38, and a fish market in Dodanduwa for Rs. 2,510·80.

36. The Board scavenges, conserves, and lights these towns and maintains the minor roads within the limits.

37. The following are statements of the Board's revenue and expenditure :—

Sanitary Board, Ambalangoda.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1913.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	1,021 61	Establishment pay	1,525 0
Assessment tax	1,737 57	Lighting the street	675 12
Public conservancy	72 0	Scavenging	515 10
Compensation from Government on account of opium	3,750 1	Commission to collectors, &c. ..	598 80
Market rent	2,417 15	Miscellaneous payments	980 2
Slaughter-house rent	45 75	Repayment of loan from Government ..	375 0
Miscellaneous receipts	440 58	Erection of new markets	4,382 38
Fees on private latrines	79 0	Acquisition of land	451 9
Refund of stamp duty on licenses ..	1,119 0	Upkeep of water cart	339 25
Road tax	1,303 50	Fee of Sanitary Board Proctor ..	100 0
Fines	107 50	Construction of roads	664 50
		Refund of stamp duty wrongly recovered ..	25 0
		Refund of road tax	1 50
		Upkeep of two incinerators for disposal of night soil	822 71
		Fee paid to Government Analyst for testing some aerated waters	180 0
		Cost of a street lamp	45 60
		Balance in hand	412 60
Total ..	12,093 67	Total ..	12,093 67

Sanitary Board, Dodanduwa.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1913.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	9,009 2	Personal emoluments	262 50
Refund of stamp duty	351 50	Scavenging	600 0
Assessment tax	2,016 75	Acquisition of land for market, &c. ..	2,053 55
Miscellaneous receipts	126 75	Commission to collectors, assessors, &c. ..	572 75
Husk kraal fees	402 70	Miscellaneous payments	205 74
Road tax	1,563 0	Repayment of loan	520 0
Boat registration fees	57 0	Erection of a latrine	369 72
Fines in nuisance cases	187 0	Construction of roads	1,000 0
		Hire of latrine cooly	180 0
		Refund of road tax	6 0
		Construction of a fish market ..	2,510 80
		Balance in hand	5,433 56
Total ..	13,714 62	Total ..	13,714 62

Sanitary Board, Hikkaduwa.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Half-year ended December 31, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Loan from Sanitary Board, Ambalangoda .	100 0	Clerk's pay	30 0
Miscellaneous receipts	14 50	Cost of printing forms, &c.	30 0
Assessment tax	3 40	Balance in hand	57 90
Total ..	117 90	Total ..	117 90

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

38. There are six Mudaliyars' divisions in the Galle District, and each Mudaliyar is Chairman of Village Committees.

39. Roads, bridges, edandas, and buildings were well maintained. The revenue of the Committees, however, does not expand in proportion to the needs of a prosperous and progressive district, and the work of developing the means of inter-village communication and of connecting important villages with the cart roads consequently does not advance as satisfactorily as I should wish.

40. The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure:—

REVENUE.

Division.	Fines. Rs. c.	Rents. Rs. c.	Fish Kraals. Rs. c.	Husk Kraals. Rs. c.	Communal Collections. Rs. c.	Miscellaneous. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Wellaboda pattu	1,124 44	—	137 50	644 85	7,228 0	—	9,134 79
Bentota-Walallawiti korale	3,877 49	—	178 10	355 80	5,287 0	25 20	9,723 59
Talpe pattu	4,851 63	716 50	—	1,148 43	5,246 0	1 0	11,963 56
Gangaboda pattu	1,387 60	—	—	—	3,728 50	1 0	5,117 10
Four Gravets	3,000 12	—	—	—	2,211 50	—	5,211 62
Hinidum pattu	266 7	—	—	—	700 80	—	966 87
Total	14,507 35	716 50	315 60	2,149 8	24,401 80	27 20	42,117 53

	Rs. c.
Total revenue	42,117 53
Balance at end of June 30, 1912	24,666 44
Total	66,783 97

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.
Wellaboda pattu	8,557 95
Bentota-Walallawiti korale	7,785 4
Talpe pattu	8,488 20
Gangaboda pattu	5,088 10
Four Gravets	3,730 0
Hinidum pattu	761 43
Total	34,410 72
Revenue from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	42,117 53
Balance on June 30, 1912	24,666 44
Total	66,783 97
Expenditure from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	34,410 72
Balance on June 30, 1913	32,373 25*

* This amount has been voted away.

41. A Village Tribunal is established in each Mudaliyar's division, except Wellaboda pattu, and good work was done by the Presidents.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

42. A full report of the working of the Road Committees will be found in the Appendix. Out of a total of 53,390 men liable, 47,352 paid commutation in the Galle District, 2,946 were exempted, and 2,291 discharged their liability elsewhere.

43. The District Road Committee did all in its power to maintain the roads and bridges satisfactorily. The cyclone of December 16 described elsewhere swept away much good work and caused such damage that the Committee was forced to apply to Government for assistance. A special grant of Rs. 5,000 was the result, and the Committee was relieved from a position of serious embarrassment.

44. A determined effort was made to deal with the nuisance of stray cattle on roads. The headmen were warned that they would be held personally responsible, and that a fine of Rs. 5 would be inflicted in every well-authenticated case, no excuse or explanation being accepted. At the same time it was pointed out to them that the remedy lay in their own hands; that under section 94 of the Thoroughfares Ordinance the owners of stray cattle were liable to prosecution, even though the animals were not caught; that it was, therefore, unnecessary to rely solely on the licensed cattle seizers as hitherto, and useless to try to divert the blame to them; that they (the headmen) need only note the brands of stray cattle, ascertain the owners, and secure a witness, in order to enter a prosecution in the Village Tribunal. A standing order was made allotting to the headman half the fine inflicted in each case. Much activity ensued. In the Galle District alone, between July 1, 1912, and December 31, 1913, the headmen were fined Rs. 1,320 under these orders. 439 cases were instituted, and the court fines aggregated to Rs. 3,165, of which Rs. 1,564 was paid as rewards to the prosecuting headmen, who thus more than recovered the fines paid by them. The effect is very noticeable; comparatively few cattle are seen on the roads; many owners who relied on the side drains for pasturage have sold their cattle, others have driven them to distant villages. The only complaint comes from butchers, who say that cattle for the meat market are getting scarce.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

45. The operations of this Department were continued in the Hinidum, Gangaboda, and Talpe pattus of Galle District. The settlement of Welandawa and Yatemalgala in the last-named division was practically completed.

EXCISE.

46. The arrack rent of the Galle District realized Rs. 230,750 for the financial period of fifteen months, compared with Rs. 154,600 for the preceding twelve months.

47. There were 67 arrack taverns (in the proportion of 1 to 4,343 inhabitants) distributed with regard to population and requirements. Six taverns were abolished from the beginning of the rental year.

48. The toddy rents of the various subdivisions were sold for Rs. 48,520.

49. There were 41 toddy taverns, the majority of which were situated in the thickly populated coastal region, 1 to 7,097 inhabitants.

50. Foreign liquor licenses were dealt with for the first time under the Excise Ordinance. There was no increase in the number of buildings licensed, but fees were raised in respect of existing establishments, and aggregated Rs. 7,683 for the financial year 1913–14. The revenue from this source in the fifteen months ended June 30, 1913, was Rs. 5,248·25.

51. The Excise Ordinance has worked smoothly in this Province. Good work has been done in the detection of illicit manufacture and sale by the officers of the new department and by the headmen. There were 63 prosecutions and 55 convictions in the Galle District. No increase in drunkenness or in crime due to drinking has been remarked.

HOSPITALS, &C.

52. The Province has twelve hospitals (including those of the jails and houses of observation), at which 5,684 persons received treatment. Applications were made for new hospitals at Udugama and Elpitiya, mainly in the interests of estate coolies. The necessary inquiries were made, with the result that Udugama will probably be provided with a hospital and Elpitiya with a qualified medical officer.

53. There are 49 dispensaries in the Province, which were attended by 203,171 patients in 1913. New dispensaries were opened at Apareke and Mahawila.

IRRIGATION.

54. The few tanks in the Galle District were satisfactorily maintained.

55. The more important irrigation works in the Matara and Hambantota Districts are referred to by my Assistants.

PUBLIC WORKS.

56. Beyond maintenance no public work of great importance was undertaken during the year. In the Galle District the Residency and the Office Assistant's quarters were added to and rendered more commodious. Railway crossings were greatly improved by the insertion of concrete setts in lieu of the planks or sleepers. The Galle hospital was provided with a much-needed ophthalmic ward, a new jetty and warehouse at the Customs were commenced, and a number of minor works of general utility were carried out.

FORESTS.

57. The operations of the Forest Department in the Galle District were confined to the supply of sleepers and telegraph posts and other timber to Public Departments. The Assistant Conservator, Mr. Fyers, furnishes the following financial statement :—

	Rs.	c.
By sale of rejected timber	118	0
Royalty on timber	9,941	4
Do. firewood	2,482	50
Do. bata and cane	157	20
Do. clay, &c.	72	20
Sale of confiscated forest produce	487	96
Kitul rent	112	25
Fines and forfeitures	1,250	36
Other sources	150	31
Total ..	14,771	82

LAND SALES.

58. The periodical land sales were well attended, and there was keen competition for lots suitable for coconut growing. Land for tea, rubber, and cinnamon planting also received some attention. Altogether 856 lots comprising 2,055 acres 1 rood and 18 perches were sold, realizing Rs. 264,525·15, compared with 587 lots, 1,990 acres and 33 perches, and Rs. 139,510·65 in the previous year.

59. 104 acres 3 roods and 12 perches of claimed land was settled on various terms yielding Rs. 8,689·50; and certificates of quiet possession were issued for 55 acres 1 rood and 34 perches, the fees amounting to Rs. 232·50.

60. Plumbago mining leases for five years were sold for Rs. 7,300, covering 13 acres and 3 roods.

61. The transactions of the Land Department constitute a record for the Galle Kachcheri, if the year of the rubber boom be excluded. The staff had to be strengthened by the appointment of an additional clerk.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, &C.

62. The number of births registered in 1913 in the Galle District was 11,496, deaths 8,546, general marriages 2,083, Kandyan marriages 12, and Muhammadan marriages 80. Only a small portion of Hinidum pattu is under the Kandyan Marriages Ordinance.

PILGRIMAGES.

63. There are no pilgrimages of importance in the Galle District. Those of Matara and Hambantota are described by my Assistants.

CIRCUIT WORK.

64. Every part of the Galle District was visited by me during the year; in fact, I was constantly moving about the more populous divisions. The use of a light motor car in a well-roaded district renders this work far more expeditious and effective than formerly. Instead of a carefully prepared itinerary and a stately progress two or three times a year with baggage carts and a staff of clerks and interpreters, villages are visited frequently and promptly as occasion arises. The saving of time is immense.

65. Several circuits were undertaken in the Matara and Hambantota Districts, usually in the company of my Assistants. All the headmen were seen by me and their work examined.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Government Agent.

Galle, June 22, 1914.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following gentlemen :—In 1912 : Chairman, the Hon. Mr. C. M. Lushington from January 1, 1912, to May 15, 1912, and the Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings from May 15 to December 31, 1912; the Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department; Messrs. H. R. Dobree; F. H. de Vos; E. R. Gooneratne (Gate Mudaliyar); and Magdon Ismail.

In 1913 : Chairman, the Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings; the Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department; Messrs. B. W. Leefe; H. R. Dobree; F. H. de Vos; E. R. Gooneratne (Gate Mudaliyar); and Magdon Ismail.

2. In 1912 meetings of the Provincial Road Committee were held on February 9, March 5, July 12, September 13, and November 8; and in 1913 on February 15, June 25, and November 1. The opinion of the members was taken by circular at other times.

3. There was one case of encroachment reported in 1912; this is still pending. In 1913 there were five cases reported, four of which are still pending.

4. For the two years 1912 and 1913 a large number of licenses to seize stray cattle, &c., under section 94 of the Ordinance were issued both for principal and minor roads on account of the heavy motor traffic.

5. The following statements show the revenue and expenditure for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Southern Province, for 1912.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912	—	5,486 76
Amount received from District Road Committee on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Galle District Road Committee	26,738 0	
(b) From Matara District Road Committee	24,325 50	
(c) From Hambantota District Road Committee	8,875 0	
		59,938 50
Compensation for loss of tolls	—	15,863 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	11,590 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Galle District Road Committee	2,723 8	
(b) From Matara District Road Committee	2,233 78	
(c) From Hambantota District Road Committee	1,621 36	
		6,578 22
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(a) From Galle District Road Committee	735 0	
(b) From Matara District Road Committee	345 0	
(c) From Hambantota District Road Committee	215 0	
		1,295 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	2,822 18
	Total	103,573 66

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	44,956 0	
(b) Resthouses	13,632 80	
		58,588 80
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	6,060 75
Provincial Road Committee's establishment	—	1,224 96
Toll grants remitted to—		
(a) Galle District Road Committee	9,620 70	
(b) Matara District Road Committee	6,019 20	
(c) Hambantota District Road Committee	223 10	
		15,863 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Galle District Road Committee	4,300 0	
(b) Matara District Road Committee	5,000 0	
(c) Hambantota District Road Committee	2,290 0	
		11,590 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	5,690 69
Balance on December 31, 1912	—	4,555 46
	Total	103,573 66

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Southern Province, for 1913.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913	—	4,555 46
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Galle District Road Committee ..	21,360 75	
(b) From Matara District Road Committee ..	18,768 50	
(c) From Hambantota District Road Committee	6,161 75	
		46,291 0
Compensation from Government for tolls on minor roads	—	15,863 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	14,625 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Galle District Road Committee ..	2,968 43	
(b) From Matara District Road Committee ..	2,138 3	
(c) From Hambantota District Road Committee	1,245 54	
		6,352 0
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(a) From Galle District Road Committee ..	780 94	
(b) From Matara District Road Committee ..	361 11	
(c) From Hambantota District Road Committee	207 95	
		1,350 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	7,246 33
	Total ..	96,282 79

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	34,717 75	
(b) Resthouses	11,573 25	
		46,291 0
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	—	8,475 39
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	6,194 9
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	1,350 0
Toll grants remitted to—		
(a) Galle District Road Committee ..	9,620 70	
(b) Matara District Road Committee ..	6,019 20	
(c) Hambantota District Road Committee ..	223 10	
		15,863 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Galle District Road Committee ..	6,625 0	
(b) Matara District Road Committee ..	5,000 0	
(c) Hambantota District Road Committee ..	3,000 0	
		14,625 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	2,935 6
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	549 25
	Total ..	96,282 79

6. Statements of expenditure on principal roads are annexed :—

Statement of Expenditure on Principal Roads during the Year 1912.

	Amount. Rs. c.
Galle District.	
Bentota to Goiyapana	11,075 0
Dodanduwa to Baddegama	1,670 0
Galle to Udugama	3,420 0
Galle to Akuressa	3,546 50
Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwala	168 0
Kahawe to Batapola	176 0
Total ..	20,055 50
Matara District.	
Akuressa to Wiharehena	5,525 0
Dikwella to Beliatta	900 0
Goiyapana to Tangalla	8,775 0
Hakmana to Tangalla	1,025 0
Matara to Hakmana	1,775 0
Matara to Akuressa	244 25
Total ..	18,244 25
Hambantota District.	
Hambantota to Tanamalwila	2,462 50
Tangalla to Hambantota	3,012 50
Tangalla to Hambantota, 138th mile to Liyangahatota ..	468 75
Wirawila to Kirinda	712 50
Total ..	6,656 25

Statement of Expenditure on Principal Roads during the Year 1913.

	Amount. Rs. c.
Galle District.	
Bentota to Goiyapana	8,500 0
Dodanduwa to Baddegama	1,250 0
Galle to Udugama	2,757 50
Galle to Akuressa	3,250 0
Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwala	132 0
Kahawe to Batapola	131 0
Total ..	16,020 50
Matara District.	
Akuressa to Wiharehena	4,175 0
Dikwella to Beliatta	600 0
Goiyapana to Tangalla	7,187 50
Hakmana to Tangalla	800 0
Matara to Hakmana	1,075 0
Matara to Akuressa	238 50
Total ..	14,076 0
Hambantota District.	
Hambantota to Tanamalwila	1,937 50
Tangalla to Hambantota	2,012 50
Tangalla to Hambantota, 138th mile to Liyangahatota ..	188 75
Wirawila to Kirinda	482 50
Total ..	4,621 25

7. *Resthouses* in this Province were well maintained during the years 1912 and 1913, and the following works were undertaken on them :—

1912.

(i.) Improvements to Akuressa resthouse approach road.
(ii.) Wall on south side of Hikkaduwa resthouse garden.
(iii.) Protection of northern wall of Hikkaduwa resthouse garden.
(iv.) Extension of Bentota resthouse boundary wall.
(v.) Improvements to stables at Kamburupitiya resthouse.
(vi.) Repairs to roof of Dikwella resthouse.
(vii.) Re-plastering walls of Dikwella resthouse.
(viii.) Extension of boundary wall, Matara resthouse.
(ix.) Glass shutters and venetians for Bentota, Elpitiya, and Imaduwa resthouses.
(x.) Construction of a motor garage at Ambalangoda resthouse. (Half amount met by Provincial Road Committee and half by Village Committee.)

1913.

(i.) New stables and coach house, Udugama resthouse.
(ii.) Construction of a new storeroom, kitchen, &c., at Weligama resthouse.
(iii.) New stable, coach house, and harness room at Weligama resthouse.
(iv.) Wall on south side of Hikkaduwa resthouse.
(v.) Improvements to Matara resthouse.
(vi.) Improvements to Dikwella resthouse.
(vii.) Urgent repairs to Ambalangoda resthouse.
(viii.) New kitchen and outhouses, Ambalangoda resthouse.
(ix.) Motor garage, Ambalangoda resthouse.
(x.) Construction of a drain behind Walasmulla resthouse.
(xi.) Reconstruction of the verandah roof of Ambalangoda resthouse.
(xii.) Approach road to Bentota resthouse.
(xiii.) Construction of steps and drains at Deniyaya resthouse.

8. *Branch Roads.*—The Committee dealt with the assessment of the branch road from Deniyaya to Hayes.

1912–1913.: The private contributions amounting to Rs. 3,745·44 (culverts Rs. 91·44 and maintenance Rs. 3,654) for the upkeep of the road were duly paid.

1913–1914: The proprietors have been requested to pay in their contributions for the year 1913–1914.

9. A gratuity of Rs. 3,000 was awarded to Mr. J. W. Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, by the Provincial Road Committee in recognition of his services for a period of 33 years, in which capacity he supervised the construction, improvement, and repair of the several resthouses in the Galle District which are under the control of this Committee.

10. *Staff.*—1912: Mr. J. E. Austin, the Head Clerk of the Provincial Road Committee, was appointed Superintendent of Minor Roads, Matara, Mr. A. J. G. de Zilva was promoted to his place, being himself succeeded by Mr. E. D. Bandaranayaka.

1913: Mr. Alfred Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, was on half-pay leave from April 1, 1913, to February 4, 1914, to recruit after severe illness. Mr. Austin, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Matara, was appointed to act as Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, on half his own pay and half that of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, drawing the latter's allowances. Mr. Solomons, Head Clerk, District Road Committee, Matara, was appointed to act as Superintendent of Minor Roads, Matara, on half his own salary and half that of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Matara, and the latter's allowances. This left half the salary of the Head Clerk, Matara, for remuneration of such additional assistance as the District Road Committee, Matara, may require.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

Galle, February 5, 1914.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, GALLE, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

Constitution of Committee :—The Committee was composed of the following members :—The Hon. Mr. C. M. Lushington, Chairman, from January 1 to May 15, 1912 ; the Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings, Chairman, from May 16, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ; Mr. D. J. Wimalasurendra, District Engineer (*ex-officio*) ; Mr. E. D. Bowman, European Member ; Dr. E. Ludovici, Burgher Member ; and Mudaliyar E. V. Gooneratne, Native Member.

2. Meetings of the District Road Committee were held on February 9, 1912, and February 15, 1913, and the sanction of the Committee was obtained on many works by circular.

3. An election of unofficial members of the District Road Committee was held in November, 1912, for the ensuing three years. Dr. E. Ludovici and Mudaliyar E. V. Gooneratne were re-elected as representatives of the Burgher and Native communities respectively, and Mr. E. D. Bowman was re-appointed as European Member.

4. *Staff*.—The Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. J. W. Erskine, resigned his post on March 31, 1912. He was granted a gratuity of Rs. 3,000, with the sanction of Government, from District Road Committee funds in recognition of his services rendered to the Committee for a period of 33 years. Mr. Alfred Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Matara, was appointed to succeed him.

5. The following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 :—

	1910.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	220,951	—	—	220,951	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	53,390	—	—	52,124	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	46,804		87·66	46,938		90·05
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	548		1·02	367		·70
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	15		·02	17		·03
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		47,367	88·71		47,322	90·78
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,946		5·51	1,966		3·77
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,291		4·29	2,052		3·93
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	200		·37	215		·41
(*h*) Fined	66		·12	37		·07
(*i*) Imprisoned	16		·02	16		·03
(*j*) Left local area	14		·02	38		·07
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,533	10·36		4,324	8·29
7. Unaccounted for	—	490	·91	—	478	·91

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	220,951	—	—	220,951	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	53,425	—	—	55,316	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	47,758		89·39	49,148		88·84
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	344		·64	561		1·01
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	15		·02	4		·007
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		48,117	90·06	—	49,713	89·87
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,352		4·40	2,007		3·62
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,124		3·97	2,488		4·49
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	226		·42	164		·29
(*h*) Fined	45		·08	63		·11
(*i*) Imprisoned	12		·02	7		·01
(*j*) Left local area	24		·04	66		·11
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,783	8·95		4,795	8·66
7. Unaccounted for	—	525	·98	—	808	1·46

The steady annual increase in the percentage of those who pay their tax in the return given in the report of 1911 was maintained in 1912 and 1913.

6. Collection of commutation and calling out of labour was carried out as usual. The large number of persons returned as "otherwise not arrested" have been found to be all, or nearly all absentees.

7. Statements of revenue and expenditure are appended, as also a statement of sums voted and expended upon the different roads in charge of the Committee :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

REVENUE.		Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912		6,616 18
Commutation realized in money		72,669 0
Commutation realized in labour		22 50
Compensation for loss of tolls		9,620 70
Government contribution in aid of minor works		4,300 0
Miscellaneous receipts		1,807 55
Total		95,035 93
EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		26,738 0
Amount expended on minor works		42,676 6
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(a) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. 735·00	
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	,, 5,684·56	
(c) Commission to division officers	,, 7,479·04	
		13,898 60
Miscellaneous charges		4,969 76
Balance on December 31, 1912		6,753 51
Total		95,035 93

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

REVENUE.		Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913		6,753 51
Commutation realized in money		75,435 0
Commutation realized in labour		6 0
Toll grant on minor roads		9,620 70
Government contribution in aid of minor works		6,625 0
Miscellaneous receipts		1,101 86
Total		99,542 7
EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		21,360 75
Amount expended on minor works		51,938 74
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. 780·94	
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	,, 7,369·94	
(c) Commission to division officers	,, 7,030·13	
		15,181 1
Miscellaneous charges		4,658 95
Balance on December 31, 1913		6,402 62
Total		99,542 7

8. In addition to the ordinary maintenance of roads, the following improvement votes were sanctioned :—

	Rs. c.
In 1912.	
(1) For construction of two large boats for use at Atumale ferry	250 0
(2) For the purchase of an iron roller for use on the Ambalangoda-Elpitiya road	180 0
(3) For the construction of a new edanda over the Nannikita-ela	350 0
(4) For the construction of an 8-foot bridge on the 11th mile of the Baddegama road	409 26
(5) Keembi-ela bridge	2,663 0
(6) Halpatota-Batapola 8-foot bridge	392 39
(7) Culverts, Karandeniya road	300 0
(8) Madampe-Gonapinuwala road	426 0
(9) Baddegama road	666 0
In 1913.	
(1) Maintenance of Karandeniya-Atumale road	2,790 0
(2) Imaduwa-Ahangama road	1,084 0
(3) Pilane-Habaraduwa road	563 0
(4) Keembi-ela bridge	3,083 75
(5) Construction of a ferry boat for the Dodangoda ferry	1,500 0
(6) Ukwatta bridge	150 0
(7) Polpogoda bridge and purchase of pile driver	1,155 0

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

Galle, February 5, 1914.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1912–13.

Area of the District: 481 square miles. Population at Census, 1911: 227,359.

I.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

THE principal administrative changes during the period were as follows :—

Mr. G. W. Woodhouse was District Judge till May, 1913, when he was succeeded by Mr. L. W. C. Schrader, who in October was succeeded by Mr. J. C. W. Rock.

Mr. C. Harrison Jones was Police Magistrate till February, 1913, Mr. H. W. Milligan from February to August, and Mr. D. H. Balfour from August.

Mr. K. de Kretser, District Engineer, was succeeded in April, 1913, by Mr. J. G. Drieberg.

Mr. P. B. Herat was Office Assistant till September, 1912, Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe from September, 1912, to July, 1913, and Mr. J. S. de Saram from July.

Mr. H. W. Milligan acted as Assistant Agent for three months from March, 1913, during the illness of the writer.

2. The bund of Haliela tank breached on the night of August 23, 1912, without previous warning, leaving a gap 150 feet wide and 50 feet deep. There was fortunately no loss of life, but considerable damage to property, the crop in the fields below the tank having just been reaped and not removed by the owners before the catastrophe. Government decided to restore the tank, one of the most important major works in the district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,000. The tank was made some forty years ago, and its collapse is attributed to original faulty construction.

3. Empire Day was celebrated on May 24, 1913. The Hon. Mr. Wood Renton, Acting Chief Justice, was present, and gave an interesting address to the children.

4. His Excellency the Acting Governor visited the district on September 11, 1913, and was accorded a loyal reception. Addresses were presented by the Chief Headmen and the general public. There was an illuminated procession of boats at night.

5. The district was swept by a disastrous cyclone on December 16, 1913, the full fury of which fell on the villages in the valley of the Polwatu-ganga in the Weligam korale. Nearly a dozen villages were flooded and over 1,000 houses entirely demolished. The headmen and well-to-do inhabitants did good work in succouring the distressed. The roads, railway, and telegraph line were all damaged, and for some days Matara was without communication with Galle and Colombo.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The revenue for the eighteen months was Rs. 541,906·61, a large increase as compared with the figures for the previous twelve months (Rs. 160,337·24) and the eighteen months ending on June 30, 1911 (Rs. 244,350·19). This increase is accounted for by large land sales and the sales of toddy rents.

7. The expenditure of this Department was Rs. 67,339·51.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

8. *Public Health.*—There has been a great improvement in this respect over the period 1911–12. Malaria has been much less prevalent, and there have been no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases. The headmen have done good work in enforcing simple sanitary precautions in the villages. The death-rate of the district for 1913 was 23·65 and the birth-rate 42·20.

9. *Food Supply.*—The food supply was ample, but all food stuffs have increased in price. The chief articles of diet are rice (half of which is grown locally), fine grain, jak, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, manioc, vegetables of many kinds, fish, and in the towns and larger villages meat. In no part of the district has there been any scarcity.

10. *Industries.*—Agriculture occupies the majority of the inhabitants. The paddy crops were particularly good, and for 1913 approximated in value one and a half million rupees. Cinnamon and citronella fetched good prices, and coconuts continued to prove a lucrative investment. The mining industry was somewhat depressed owing to the fall in the price of plumbago. There was an increase in the area cultivated with tea and rubber. The fishermen had a prosperous year. Some apprehensions have been expressed as regards the proposals to start trawling operations on a large scale as likely to interfere with the local fishing industry.

11. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—These have been started in the Weligam korale and Kandaboda pattu, but without much enthusiasm. It is doubtful whether they are wanted in a progressive district like Matara. Even if the cultivator has to return one and a half bushel of paddy for the one he borrows, he knows that he has borrowed it when paddy is scarce, and that he has to return it when it is plentiful. Expressed in cash the interest he pays is really very small.

12. *Health of Cattle.*—This was on the whole good. There were a few isolated outbreaks of rinderpest, which were promptly suppressed. The figures are as follows :—

Number affected	215	Number recovered	59
Number shot	50	Number died	106

13. *Pilgrimages.*—The only local pilgrimage of any importance is the Dondra Fair, which takes place in August. Both in 1912 and 1913 the usual arrangements were made as to sanitation and special police. There was no disturbance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

14. There are 42 Government schools and 45 grant-in-aid schools in the district. The average daily attendance at the former was 5,032. There is much keenness for education in the coastal villages, but in the interior pressure is required to make the people send their children to school.

15. As the Mudaliyar of Weligam korale remarks, the generation with which compulsory education was introduced in its present form has not yet come to manhood, but there is no doubt that it is turning out a better, a more law-abiding type of men than its forbears.

16. The District School Committee has opened a new school at Bamunagama to replace a closed Wesleyan Mission school. New buildings were constructed at Deiyandara and Owitigamuwa, and the Mirissa Anglo-vernacular school was extended. A girls' school is being built at Naotunna.

17. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the School Committee for 1913 is annexed :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1912	—	4,182 31
Government contributions for 1913–14 ..	—	6,777 33
Village Committee contributions :—		
Four Gravets ..	25 0	
Weligam korale ..	500 0	
Morawak korale ..	100 0	
Wellaboda pattu ..	1,000 0	
Kandaboda pattu ..	302 5	
		1,927 5
School fines :—		
Village Committee, Four Gravets ..	12 50	
Village Tribunal, Weligam korale	314 10	
Village Tribunal, Morawak korale	237 85	
Village Tribunal, Gangaboda pattu	123 10	
Village Tribunal, Kandaboda pattu	573 45	
Village Tribunal, Wellaboda pattu	127 50	
		1,388 50
Miscellaneous receipts ..	—	21 0
Total ..		14,296 19

PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Salaries	588 0	
Repairs to buildings ..	1,848 44	
Making and repairing fences, wells, &c. ..	489 50	
Erection of new buildings and extension of existing buildings	5,566 22	
Miscellaneous expenses :—		
House rents .. Rs. 132·50		
Stationery .. ,, 23·10		
Other .. ,, 35·32		
	190 92	
		8,683 8
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	5,613 11
Total ..		14,296 19

V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

18. The police and headmen have worked harmoniously in the suppression of crime, which shows a general decrease. The conduct of the regular police has shown great improvement, and complaints of improper interference have been few.

19. Keenness and efficiency have been encouraged among the minor headmen by the distribution of rewards, which are paid by me on circuit. This recognition of merit is having the best effect, and there is no doubt that the headmen are more efficient than formerly. The sum of Rs. 5,640·40 was so distributed during the eighteen months under review, a large increase over the Rs. 1,813·73 paid during the previous twelve months. For the same period fines amounting to Rs. 2,160·25 were imposed on minor headmen for various offences. Four vidane arachchies and eight police officers were dismissed, the services of two police officers were discontinued, three vidane arachchies and ten police officers resigned, and three police officers died. An additional constable arachchi was appointed for Morawak korale, making a total of three constable arachchies for this division, which has no regular police.

20. The unbecoming uniform coats of the police headmen were improved by the addition of silver buttons. The buttons bear at the top the Crown, on the centre the letters P and H, and below the number assigned to the headman. The cost of the buttons was met by the headmen themselves.

21. Honorary ranks, including one Muhandiramship, and other distinctions were conferred on several of the headmen. Long service medals were presented to two vidane arachchies with 43 and 35 years' service respectively.

22. *Crime.*—The district enjoyed an almost complete immunity from homicides for nearly a year from April, 1912, to March, 1913. Since then, however, there has been a recrudescence of this form of crime ; 18 cases were reported for the eighteen months, as against 17 for the previous twelve months. Of these, 6 resulted in convictions, 6 in acquittals, and 6 are pending.

23. There were 219 cases of burglary, of which only 97 were reported as true cases, 92 cases of robbery with 11 true cases, 148 cases of cattle stealing with 55 true cases, and 148 cases of hurt with knife, of which 68 were true cases.

24. Sessions of the Supreme Court were held in Matara in September, 1912, and May, 1913. In September, 1913, the Matara cases were heard in Galle. It is hoped that this arrangement will not be permanent. The moral and deterrent effect of holding the sessions locally cannot be over-estimated.

VI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

25. The report of the Matara Local Board appears as an appendix.

26. *Sanitary Board, Weligama.*—The ordinary public works of the Board have been well maintained. The rules, which came into force at the end of 1912, gave the Board much-needed powers, and at

the same time increased its revenue by enabling it to recover the fish tax, the rent of which was sold for two years for Rs. 7,000. Consequently the Board was able to embark on a more ambitious programme than was possible heretofore. A complete drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 22,000 was prepared and is now in hand. Half the cost will be met by Government and half by the Board. Permanent markets will also be erected shortly, and steps have been taken to acquire a recreation ground for the town at a cost of Rs. 4,000. Two additional latrines were completed in 1912, and two more are now being built. The Board has applied for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for drainage and markets.

27. The Board consisted of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent; the District Engineer, Matara; the Medical Officer, Weligama; the Mudaliyar of Weligam korale; Messrs. B. Samaraweera and G. M. Samaraweera. The last named died in July, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. D. Samaraweera.

28. A statement of revenue and expenditure for 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1912	—	3,296 31	Salaries of establishment ..	1,198 0	
Fish rent collections ..	3,129 5		Upkeep of public works ..	747 23	
Assessment tax collections ..	1,130 21		Expenses on account markets	211 87	
Commutation tax collections ..	2,427 0		Public works (new) ..	711 40	
Cattle pound collections ..	229 30		Moiety for construction of drains	4,500 0	
Cemetery collections ..	141 0		Scavenging	998 88	
Fines	1,397 75		Upkeep of latrines ..	690 15	
Market rents ..	753 0		Street lighting	821 96	
Licenses	649 25		Cemetery expenses ..	202 0	
Conservancy of latrines ..	26 0		Cattle pound expenses ..	158 40	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	4 25		Refund of amount due to Village Committee, Weligam korale, on account cattle pound, Weligama ..	450 0	
Rents on meat stalls ..	141 0		Commission to assessors and assessment tax collectors ..	177 74	
		10,027 81	Commission to commutation tax collectors ..	337 47	
			Expenses on account fish rent	142 83	
			Miscellaneous expenses ..	532 61	
					11,880 54
			Balance on December 31, 1913	—	1,443 58
Total ..		13,324 12	Total ..		13,324 12

VII.—GANSABHAWAS.

29. *Village Committees.*—The revenue and expenditure of the six Village Committees of this district was as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
By balance on July 1, 1912 ..	22,815 94	Expenditure during 18 months ended December 31, 1913	69,064 3
Receipts during the 18 months ended December 31, 1913	61,481 91	By balance on December 31, 1913 ..	15,233 82
Total ..	84,297 85	Total ..	84,297 85

30. The following new works were undertaken and completed during the year :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Construction of bridge and embankment on Higgoda road	1,169 60	Deiyandara Village Tribunal buildings ..	1,200 0
Akuressa market	581 18	Improvement to Deniyaya Village Tribunal building	430 0
Cement drains round Akuressa market ..	144 60	Godapitiya Village Tribunal building, completion of	603 3
Paratiyawala bridge	81 60	Outhouses of Godapitiya Village Tribunal building	297 93
Embankment on Poramba-Diyalape road	105 0	Two footbridges on Radawela to Iriyatota road	770 0
Kekanadura to Diyagaha road ..	390 0	Thirty-six masonry culverts on different Village Committee roads in the district ..	1,104 50
Ratmale to Urugamuwa road ..	2,352 1		
Concrete floors on Hakmana market bungalows	600 0		
Hakmana Village Tribunal building and outhouses	2,852 0		

31. The following were maintained :—

4 cattle pounds.	13 Village Tribunal court-houses.
2 Village Committee bungalows.	16 ambalams.
13 market bungalows.	412 miles of roads and paths.

32. A sum of Rs. 4,152·05 was placed at the disposal of the District School Committee.

33. A sum of Rs. 998 out of the Government grant of Rs. 1,000 allowed to the Matara District for village works during 1912-13 was spent on the construction of the following works :—

	Rs.	c.
Six culverts on Iriyatota to Radawela Village Committee road ..	285	0
Rajagalgoda bridge, with retaining wall on road from Kadduwa to Tibbotuwawa	213	0
Bridge on Pallegama to Deniyaya road	500	0

and a sum of Rs. 400 was spent on Naimana to Hungangoda Village Committee road, which is still under construction from the similar grant for 1913-14.

34. *Village Tribunals.*—Of the cases decided in the five Village Tribunals, appeals were lodged in 434 ; of these, 139 were set aside in appeal. 34 cases were in appeal to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and all save 8 were affirmed. In 1913 the Village Tribunals disposed of as many as 15,157 cases.

VIII.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

35. *Village Settlement.*—242 lots were dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent. Of these, 102 lots of 294 acres 3 roods 6 perches were declared Crown, 98 lots were declared private, and 42 lots were sold for Rs. 721. Of the villages referred to the Assistant Agent for settlement, only 9 now remain to be disposed of, and most of these are nearly complete.

36. *Land Sales.*—Some large blocks of land have been sold during the eighteen months under review, and the revenue under this head constitutes a record. There were 36 public sales ; 1,745 acres 3 roods 34 perches were disposed of, realizing Rs. 222,146·84. 308 lots of Crown lands were leased, realizing Rs. 13,509·82. Three acres of Crown land supposed to contain plumbago were leased for five years for Rs. 12,170.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

37. *Major Works.*—I am indebted to Mr. Henman, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, for the following report on the major works in this district :—

Dandeniya, Denagama, and Uyanwewa are small isolated works in good order and costing but little to maintain. The total expenditure on these small works amounted to Rs. 3,698·28. During the past wet season considerable seepage was observed at the outer toe of Dandeniya bund, and observations were daily made of the flow.

Most of this seepage was undoubtedly due to the natural drainage off the bank itself, but there would appear to be a certain amount of infiltration through the bund when the tank is nearly full, and I propose to spread a layer of retentive soil over the inner slope as soon as the tank is sufficiently shallow to permit of this being done.

A special sum of Rs. 150 was expended on rubble pitching for the northern bund of Denagama tank and the spill tail channel was graded and lined with rubble pitching.

Gangaboda Pattu Scheme.—The total expenditure of Rs. 5,377·46 includes the following items :—

	Rs.	c.
Guardian's pay	699	92
Upkeep of channels and bunds, 13 miles	1,888	50
Repairs to masonry	1,313	87
Issue of water	650	98

Shortly before midnight on August 23, 1912, the bund of Haliela tank breached without warning. The tank was exactly full at the time, 30 feet deep, but not spilling. The breach rapidly widened out to a width of 100 feet at the base and 150 feet across the top, and the tank is believed to have emptied within an hour. The failure of this dam was undoubtedly due to excess saturation induced by faulty construction. The work of reconstruction of the dam was commenced in April last. Apart from Haliela tank, the works under the Gangaboda pattu scheme have been well maintained and are in excellent order. The Ellawela and Urapola channels are subject to heavy slips during the rains, as these channels are in steep hillside cutting, and on various occasions were temporarily blocked during the past year. No difficulty, however, was experienced in getting the obstructions quickly removed.

Kekanadura.—The following were the chief items of the Rs. 2,441·50 expended in upkeep of Kekanadura tank and channels :—

	Rs.	c.
Guardian's pay	300	0
Upkeep of channels and bund, 6 miles	1,119	32
Repairs to masonry	260	8
Issue of water	168	75

Considerable seepage was observed along the outer toe of Kekanadura bund, which was carefully watched and daily measurements of flow recorded. Here, as at Dandeniya, some of the seepage observed is due to natural drainage after rain from the long slopes above. Nearly 100 cubes of retentive earth were placed along the inner slope during September and October at a cost of Rs. 350. The bund would appear to be constructed of the gravel cabook material found in Haliela bund, and it has been deemed advisable that Kekanadura tank should not be allowed to store up more than 25 feet of water until the bund has been carefully overhauled.

Local conditions are more favourable in the Matara District for good maintenance of work than anywhere else in Ceylon. There is an ample supply of labour everywhere available, the district is healthy and prosperous, and a prolonged drought is very rarely experienced.

Construction.—Estimate No. 34 of February 17, 1913, for the restoration of Haliela tank is Rs. 12,970. Work on the restoration of Haliela tank was commenced in March last, and a total sum of Rs. 12,762·70 expended before the close of last year. Labour is, as a rule, plentiful in the Matara District, and good progress will be made with the work before the wet season commences in October next. The rail and truck plant is now in active operation, and promises to pay for itself before the end of the job. On May 29, 1912, 9·02 inches of rain fell at Haliela, and a flood passed through the breach 5 feet 3 inches deep at the gauge. Considering the volume of the flood the damage done was inconsiderable ; 170 cubes of replaced earthwork were scoured out again, and the bottom of part of the flume gave way owing to the weight of the water.

The foundation and low level work has been completed, and the main dam will be carried up as soon as the rains are over. The existing culvert is large enough to pass the usual fine weather run-off from the tank catchment, but could not deal with the catchment flow after a heavy fall.

Cultivation.—In the Matara District the cultivation returns have been exceptionally good, especially the yala crop just reaped. The huwandiram sales on paper representing 1/48 of the crop totalled Rs. 15,275, as against Rs. 9,885 for the previous yala. The value of the yala harvest reaped last August would apparently be approximately Rs. 750,000, which speaks volumes for the prosperity of the Matara District.

38. *Water-rate.*—Rs. 6,957·92 were recovered in rates during the year.

39. *New Lands brought under Irrigation.*—12 acres 3 roods 10 perches.

40. *Huwandiram.*—The amount realized by the sale of huwandiram rents during the period under review was Rs. 37,340·50. The yala of 1913 was particularly good. It realized a sum of Rs. 15,275, as against Rs. 9,885 for the corresponding crop of the previous year. Out of this, the sum of Rs. 4,587·52 was spent on construction and upkeep of village irrigation works.

41. The following works were undertaken and completed during the period :—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Kitalagama flood gate	367	50
2.	Polatiyagoda distribution gate	77	55
3.	Anicut at Kitalagama	63	27
4.	Kohuliyadda road culvert	190	30
5.	Urapola distribution gate	58	37
6.	Kohuliyadda anicut	214	50
7.	Flood gate at Muttetuwela	110	0
8.	Iniwaruwa anicut	155	0
9.	Footbridge at Batuwita	132	0
10.	Maintenance of Kongal-ara anicut	59	50
11.	Maintenance of Pallawala anicut	175	0
12.	Maintenance of Tittamuguna tank	115	50
13.	Maintenance of Nupe canal	156	0
14.	Maintenance of Makawita tank	30	0
15.	Maintenance of Kumbalgama tank	279	50
16.	Maintenance of tanks in Wellaboda pattu	177	50
17.	Urgent repairs to village works	600	0
18.	Improvements to Dediyagala gate	42	0
19.	Walpita masonry sluice	364	62
20.	Culvert opening at Kohuliyadda road	190	30

42. *Fine Fund.*—Total receipts for the year were Rs. 987·50 and expenditure Rs. 281·81.

X.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES.

43. *Excise.*—The Ordinance is working very well, and there is a general consensus of opinion as to the benefits derived from it. Illicit traffic has almost disappeared. There has been no increase of drunkenness. The headmen have done good work in prosecuting offenders and earned numerous rewards.

44. There were 41 arrack taverns and 40 toddy taverns in the district for the rent period July, 1912, to June, 1913. Four toddy taverns were closed for the present rent period. There is thus an average of one tavern to every 6¼ square miles, and this distribution is likely to remain unaltered for some time.

45. The consumption of toddy is estimated at 148,000 gallons during the year 1913 ; of arrack, 19,076 gallons.

46. Thirty-two foreign liquor licenses have been issued to the value of Rs. 2,732·50 ; accurate figures of consumption of foreign liquor are not yet available.

47. *Game Protection.*—There were seven prosecutions for shooting deer, in all of which convictions were obtained.

48. *Dog Registration.*—A large number of stray dogs were destroyed.

49. *Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—The nuisance of stray cattle on roads was considerably abated. The local headmen were held responsible and fined whenever stray cattle were found on roads in their divisions.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

50. The main roads and bridges were maintained in good order. The following works were completed :—

(*a*) Survey of proposed road from Hakmana to Embilipitiya in Sabaragamuwa.
(*b*) Removing trees on Coast road.
(*c*) Cement drains, Deniyaya bazaar.
(*d*) Construction of passing places at each mile of the Deniyaya road.
(*e*) Relaying floors of Matara Kachcheri.

51. The following works have been sanctioned :—

(*a*) Quarters for the Police Magistrate.
(*b*) New office room for the Assistant Government Agent.
(*c*) Cement drains at Weligama.

52. The following works are required :—

(*a*) A new Residency.
(*b*) Cement drains at Dikwella and Kirinde.
(*c*) Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police.
(*d*) Conversion of Weligama-Telijjawila road into a principal road.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

53. *Demarcation of Forest Areas.*—The boundaries of Apparekka, Oliyagankele, Viharakele, and Masmulla proposed reserves were attended to during the year.

54. *Supply of Timber to Public Departments.*—2,939 na broad gauge sleepers and 179 cubic yards of firewood were supplied to the Railway. As the Department is now using coal instead of wood, the supply of firewood was discontinued in July, 1912.

55. *Financial.*—The cash receipts of the Forest Department were Rs. 11,348·41. This includes a sum of Rs. 2,440·64 on account of fines and forfeitures.

56. *Forest Protection.*—Owing to the inadequacy of the forest staff, the work of protecting the forests falls largely on the headmen. The Assistant Government Agent dealt with 199 cases reported by them and recovered Rs. 2,098 in fines.

57. *Communal Reserves.*—The necessity of establishing village forests has become apparent. With the keen demand for land which exists, the villagers will soon have no forests for the supply of their domestic wants. Most of the forest offence cases were attributed to the lack of communal reserves.

Matara Kachcheri,
February 28, 1914.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE DURING 1912 AND 1913.

Composition of the Committee.—Chairman: Mr. G. F. R. Browning, Assistant Government Agent; Official Member: Mr. K. de Kretser, District Engineer, who was succeeded by Mr. J. G. Drieberg in March, 1913; Native Member: Mr. O. C. Tillekeratne, Kachcheri Mudaliyar; European Member: Mr. W. A. Elwell till the end of 1912, and Mr. W. W. Fyers thereafter; Burgher Member: Mr. G. E. Keuneman having ended his term, Mr. G. P. Keuneman was nominated for the new term 1913 to 1915.

2. *Staff.*—The staff remained unaltered, with the exception that Mr. Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, having gone to England on sick leave in March last, Mr. J. E. Austin, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Matara District, was called upon to act for Mr. Erskine, and Mr. R. A. Solomons, Head Clerk of this Committee, was appointed to act as Superintendent here. The rest of the clerical staff with the assistance of an extra clerk performed the office work.

3. *Collections.*—The result of the working of the Ordinance in 1912 and 1913 is shown in the statements appended:—

REVENUE.		Amount. Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money		59,704 0
Commutation realized in labour		364 25
Toll grant on minor roads		6,019 20
Government contribution in aid of minor works		5,000 0
Miscellaneous receipts		1,414 29
		72,501 74
Balance on January, 1913		5,977 46
Total		78,479 20

EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		18,768 50
Amount expended on minor works		28,719 98
Establishment and commission to division officers:—		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. 361·11	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	,, 5,482·92	
(*c*) Commission to division officers	,, 5,516·60	
		11,360 63
Miscellaneous charges		2,976 58
		61,825 69
Balance on December 31, 1913		16,653 51
Total		78,479 20

Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1911 and 1912 and 1912 and 1913.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census		207,550	—	—	207,550	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' list reported liable to labour	—	43,456	—	—	43,307	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by						
(a) Paying single commutation	37,352		85·95	36,638		84·60
(b) Paying double commutation	370		·85	485		1·11
(c) Labouring six days	848		1·95	652		1·5
(d) Labouring twelve days	1		·002	2		·004
4. Total discharged obligation		38,571	88·76		37,777	87·23
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,920		4·41	2,632		6·07
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	1,924		4·42	1,823		4·2
(g) Double entries, or entries by mistake	174		·4	169		·39
(h) Fined	19		·04	8		·01
(i) Imprisoned	7		·01	3		·006
(j) Left local area	841		1·93	895		2·06
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,885	11·24		5,530	12·76
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	207,550	—	—	207,550	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' list reported liable to labour	—	43,307	—	—	44,551	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	36,638		84·30	39,140		87·85
(b) Paying double commutation	485		1·11	331		·74
(c) Labouring six days	652		1·5	244		·54
(d) Labouring twelve days	2		·004	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		37,777	87·23		39,715	89·14
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,632		6·07	1,890		4·24
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	1,823		4·2	1,907		4·28
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	169		·39	142		·31
(h) Fined	8		·01	9		·02
(i) Imprisoned	3		·006	5		·01
(j) Left local area	895		2·06	883		1·98
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,530	12·76		4,836	10·85
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. *Roads and Bridges.*—The minor roads and bridges continued to be maintained in good order. The yearly Government grant of Rs. 5,000 was spent to the best advantage in the construction of the Mulativana-Urubokka road.

5. The report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads is appended.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Chairman.

February 13, 1914.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MINOR ROADS, MATARA.

THIS Committee has now the maintenance of nearly 150 miles of cart road and 22 miles of bridl path It is gratifying to be able to record that the steady interest and concern manifested in the proper maintenance of these roads, in order to cope with the ever-increasing traffic, due to the opening up of numerous estate have resulted to-day in converting a third of this mileage into track-metalled roads, which would otherwi scarcely stand the strain thrown on them, especially in wet weather.

I am also glad to be able to state that although the rainy weather conditions prevailing during the latter half-year of 1912, January and February, 1913, and again towards the end of May were anything but auspicious for road work, efforts at maintaining the roads in good condition were not unsuccessful. Heavy rain and floods in May affected gravel roads and those running along the river bank very badly, but the damage was steadily righted.

Bridges.—There are over forty bridges, ten of them quite large, spanning the various roads. The were carefully looked after. Special attention was paid to culverts, and four new ones built.

The night of August 23, 1912, is memorable for the breach of the bund of the Halida tank, and the carrying away with it of a section of the District Road Committee road from Kamburupitiya to Akure a. The Committee have therefore taken over the Village Committee road from Kadduwa to Tibbotuwawa to serve as an alternative route to Akuressa.

The Mulatiyana-Urubokka road was again taken in hand with the Government grant and opened up to the 26th mile ; much rock had to be blasted ; two bridges and some culverts were also built. Work on the next mile is now progressing.

A very severe rain storm—said to be unprecedented—occurred on December 16 last, and practically devastated parts of the Weligam korale, and caused much damage to some roads in other pattus. The platforms of the Denepitiya and Kolaedanda bridges, about the largest in the district, were completely swept away. Large culverts collapsed on the Weligama-Telijjawila road, embankments were breached, and road surface broken up.

The following improvements were taken in hand :—

(1) Track metalling 4 miles of the old Morawak korale road.
(2) Taking over Kadduwa-Tibbotuwawa Village Committee road and maintaining it as a District Road Committee road.
(3) Rebuilding Owitigamuwa bridge on the Kamburupitiya-Kirinde road.
(4) Building cement concrete drains along District Road Committee road at Tihagoda bazaar.
(5) Building a large culvert with cover slab of reinforced concrete on Kadduwa road.
(6) Track metalling 5 miles of the Mulatiyana-Urubokka road.

Resthouses.—All resthouses in the district were as usual well maintained. A new kitchen, stables, outhouses, and a motor garage were built at Weligama, steps and drains at Deniyaya, and a permanent portico at Dikwella.

R. A. SOLOMONS,
Acting Superintendent of Minor Roads.

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, MATARA, FOR 1912-13.

THE following are classified comparative statements of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Matara for the years 1911 and 1912 and 1912 and 1913 :—

REVENUE.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	3,506 95	3,601 63
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	4,353 0	4,269 0
Other	672 50	692 75
Licenses :—		
Liquor	—	950 62
Opium	8,308 75	3,144 0
Carts	1,157 32	1,257 75
Other	670 37	685 4
Rents :—		
Markets	2,467 87	2,380 61
Other	1,311 24	1,366 9
Fines	789 75	559 0
Miscellaneous	3,435 87	3,227 35
	26,673 62	22,133 84
Balance brought forward on January 1	9,051 44	14,236 82
	35,725 6	36,370 66
Balance carried forward on December 31	14,236 82	11,294 19

EXPENDITURE.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1912 Amount. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	2,346 64	2,380 0
Office contingencies	275 60	247 75
Cost of audit	126 62	126 92
Revenue services	651 74	783 66
Sanitation	5,667 44	5,328 77
Lighting	3,846 7	3,207 99
Police charges	91 79	203 85
Public works :—		
Maintenance	4,809 7	6,081 69
New construction	1,152 75	4,809 26
Miscellaneous	2,520 52	1,006 68
Total	21,488 24	25,076 47
Balance	14,236 82	11,294 19

REVENUE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	3,601 63	3,740 63
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	4,269 0	4,671 0
Other	692 75	1,375 0
Licenses :—		
Liquor	950 62	735 25
Opium	3,144 0	3,930 0
Carts	1,257 75	1,129 0
Other	685 4	626 25
Rents :		
Markets ..	2,380 61	2,509 40
Other	1,366 9	1,808 83
Fines	559 0	653 50
Miscellaneous ..	3,227 35	3,185 47
	22,133 84	24,364 33
Balance brought forward on January 1 ..	14,236 82	11,294 19
Total ..	36,370 66	35,658 52
Balance carried forward on December 31 ..	11,294 19	11,865 80

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund :—		
Establishment ..	2,380 0	2,460 0
Office contingencies ..	247 75	319 20
Cost of audit ..	126 82	122 58
Revenue services ..	783 66	826 96
Sanitation ..	5,328 77	6,108 69
Lighting	3,207 99	3,694 25
Police charges ..	203 85	215 25
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	6,981 69	6,302 77
New construction ..	4,809 26	2,461 76
Miscellaneous ..	1,006 68	1,281 26
Total ..	25,076 47	23,792 72
Balance ..	11,294 19	11,865 80

Revenue.—The revenue of the Board for the year 1911 shows an excess of Rs. 4,539·78 over that of 1912. This is due to the Board having been paid in 1911 compensation for the loss of the opium license from October 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, and again from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. A comparison of the revenue of 1912 with that of 1913 shows that there has been an increase of Rs. 2,230·49 in the latter year.

Expenditure.—The expenditure in 1912 exceeded that of 1911 by Rs. 3,588·23. This is due to the Board having undertaken new works, of which the following are a few :—

(*a*) Adding a new room to the Inspector's quarters at a cost of Rs. 550.
(*b*) Relaying the floor and passages of the Kotuwegoda vegetable market with cement concrete at a cost of Rs. 2,150.
(*c*) Building a rubble masonry platform for the dhobies' kraal at a cost of Rs. 450.

Health of the Town.—There were no epidemics of a serious nature during the years under review.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily carried out by a staff of nine coolies and three weeders. The sweepings were removed in five carts and buried in the swamp by the Public Works Department yard. A good portion of this marshy land has now been reclaimed, and is to be leased out for a school garden to the manager of the S. P. G. schools. The hollows in the Kotuwegoda esplanade have also been filled with the sweepings, and a recreation ground has thus been provided.

One public latrine at Kotuwegoda—a crowded locality—having been found insufficient, a masonry building with five compartments was erected at a cost of Rs. 495·45.

Public Works.—The following are some of the works carried out :—

(*a*) New paths were opened out and gravelled in the cemetery.
(*b*) 10,500 feet of drains were cut in different parts of the town, where the drainage was defective, at a cost of Rs. 184·19.
(*c*) The low ground in the vicinity of the Kotuwegoda market was filled with gravel, as the heavy rains during the monsoons converted the place into a swamp.
(*d*) The bathing kraals were kept in repair at a cost of Rs. 175.
(*e*) The Seabeach road was protected with rubble blocks, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 496·70.
(*f*) Four culverts were built at Elliott road, Pennycuick road, Market road, Kotuwegoda, and at Paramulla; cost Rs. 431·25.
(*g*) As an experiment a 50-ft. sea wall of reinforced concrete was built along the Beach road at Kotuwegoda to prevent erosion by the sea, at a cost of Rs. 198·61.
(*h*) The old English cannon which had been used as a time gun, and which was lying in the Residency grounds, was mounted on a new teakwood gun carriage and placed on the ramparts on a concrete platform.
(*i*) The town clock was given a thorough overhauling. The dials were re-painted and the machinery cleaned and oiled, new springs were fixed, and other repairs executed at a cost of Rs. 212·50.
(*j*) Half a mile of jungle was cleared along the northern bank of the river from the bridge head towards Naimana at a cost of Rs. 100. Should funds permit the Board intends to open a road along this bank and connect it with the road leading to Naimana ferry.

The following works have been undertaken during the year 1913 and are in course of construction :—

(*a*) Cement plastering the pillars of the Kotuwegoda vegetable market and renovating the roof at a cost of Rs. 1,469.
(*b*) Constructing cement concrete drains round the Kotuwegoda market square; cost Rs. 2,350.
(*c*) Fixing fly-proof mesh to the butchers' stalls at Kotuwegoda at a cost of Rs. 860.
(*d*) Building the pillars of the Nupe fish market shed with masonry, and substituting a permanent Calicut tiled roof for the present cadjan one.
(*e*) Filling up the swamp near the railway turntable pit and converting it into a carriage stand; cost Rs. 386.

Mr. R. B. Gooneratne, one of the sitting members, having left for England at the beginning of 1913, Mr. J. W. R. Ilangakoon was elected in his place.

At the biennial election of Unofficial Members of the Board held in December, 1913, the sitting members were re-elected.

Mr. A. C. Alhut, Chairman of this Board, was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Excise in May, 1912, and I succeeded him. Mr. K. de Kretser, District Engineer, left for England in May, 1913, and Mr. J. G. Drieberg succeeded him.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1911 and 1912 and 1912 and 1913 are annexed :—

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	13,806	—	—	13,806	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	3,517	—	—	3,374	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,826		80·35	2,768		82·04
(b) Paying double commutation ..	38		1·08	39		1·15
(c) Labouring six days ..	36		1·02	43		1·27
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,900	82·45		2,850	84·46
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	138		3·92	116		3·43
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	210		5·97	139		4·11
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	137		3·89	106		3·14
(h) Fined	1		·028	1		·029
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	131		3·72	162		4·801
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		617	17·54		524	15·53
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	13,806	—	—	13,806	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	3,374	—	—	3,607	
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,768		82·04	3,040		84·28
(b) Paying double commutation ..	39		1·15	37		1·02
(c) Labouring six days ..	43		1·27	11		·304
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,850	84·46		3,088	85·61
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	116		3·43	93		2·57
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	139		4·11	197		5·46
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	106		3·14	77		2·13
(h) Fined	1		·029	1		·027
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		
(j) Left local area	162		4·801	151		4·18
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		524	15·53		519	14·38
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—		

Matara, March 2, 1914.

G. F. R. BROWNING.
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1912–13.

Area, 1,013 square miles; Population at Census of 1911, 108,237.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

SEVERE floods occurred in December, 1912, and January, 1913. Many roads, bridges, and culverts were seriously damaged, but there was fortunately little damage to private property.

Empire Day was celebrated on May 24, 1913, with a parade of local volunteers and the saluting of the Union Jack by the school children. Sports were held in the afternoon.

Rinderpest was finally stamped out in January, 1913, and since then there has been no recurrence of the disease.

Salt was successfully manufactured on a small scale at Kirinda in July, 1913. This marks a new departure in the salt industry of this district.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, Acting Governor, visited the district on September 12, 1913.

The following administrative changes occurred :—

On October 17, 1912, Mr. J. C. W. Rock succeeded Mr. Allan Beven as District Judge, Tangalla.

In February, 1913, Mr. T. A. Carey was succeeded by the writer as Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota.

Mr. F. D. Peries succeeded Mr. J. C. W. Rock as District Judge, Tangalla, in October, 1913.

Mr. A. W. Metzeling was appointed Office Assistant at the Hambantota Kachcheri in November, 1913.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows the revenue of the district under its main heads for the financial years 1912–13 :—

	January, 1910, to June, 1911 (18 Months). Rs. c.	July, 1911, to June, 1912. Rs. c.	July, 1912, to June, 1913. Rs. c.
Customs ..	—	15 70	29 26
Port, Harbour, and other Dues ..	309 70	998 65	1,161 18
Licenses, Excise, &c. ..	780,323 83	317,360 9	345,594 42
Fees of Court ..	34,536 16	29,088 0	26,284 22
Government Railway ..	—	37 60	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	22,410 99	10,952 27	11,647 86
Land Revenue ..	5,838 38	3,368 47	6,251 48
Total, exclusive of Land Sales ..	843,429 26	361,820 78	390,968 42
Land Sales ..	6,095 63	1,760 77	1,166 4
Total ..	849,524 89	363,581 55	392,134 46

As compared with a total of Rs. 363,581·55 for the previous year, the revenue shows an increase of Rs. 28,552·91. This is chiefly due to increased sales of salt and the separation of the arrack and toddy rents. The toddy rents are now credited at this Kachcheri, whereas formerly the whole of the revenue from arrack and toddy was brought to account at the Galle Kachcheri.

It should be noted, however, that these figures by no means represent the total contribution by the district to the revenue of the Island. The arrack rent is credited at the Galle Kachcheri, and the receipts from land sales conducted by the Settlement Officer are brought to account by him.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 101,802·66, as against Rs. 111,302·06 for the previous year.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, &C.

The period under review has been an unusually prosperous one for the district. The rainfall has been sufficient, and crops have been generally good. In the West Giruwa pattu food has been abundant; in the East Giruwa and Magam pattus the supply has been very satisfactory. With this increased prosperity there has been a very noticeable improvement in the health of the people. Beyond the usual outbreak of malaria during the north-east monsoon rains, there has been no epidemic of sickness in the district, and even this annual visitation has been much less severe in its intensity. The people have at last realized the value of quinine as a preventative against malaria. Large quantities are distributed free through the headmen, and prophylactic treatment is systematically administered in the schools.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries of the people are fishing, and the cultivation of paddy, citronella, coconuts, fine grain, and vegetables. The Salt Department at Hambantota also provides employment for a considerable number of people. Minor industries are mat-weaving by women, pottery, lacquer, and brasswork.

The fishing industry in the bays of West Giruwa pattu is one of considerable importance. The catches have been good, and in addition to supplying the local markets, large quantities are despatched to Matara, whence they are conveyed in ice by train to Colombo and other places. In the East Giruwa and Magam pattus there is very little fishing.

In the West Giruwa pattu citronella growing vies with paddy as the premier agricultural industry of the pattu. Climatic conditions in this division seem peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of citronella, very extensive and ever-increasing areas being planted with this product by local capitalists. The climate of East Giruwa and Magam pattus is, however, too dry for citronella, and, taking the district as a whole, paddy cultivation is by far the most important industry. The period under review has been a very successful one for paddy growers. Under the four major irrigation works the crops have been uniformly good, and even under the village tanks conditions for cultivation have been unusually favourable.

Coconuts have done well throughout the district. Fine grains did well, except in Magam pattu, where they were a partial failure owing to unfavourable weather. Vegetable growing flourished in West Giruwa pattu, where it is practised on a large scale; but the climate of the other two pattus is, as a rule, too dry for this form of agriculture.

Of the minor industries, the brass and lacquer work of Angulmaduwa and the pottery of Puwakdandawa enjoy a considerable reputation.

Tobacco has been cultivated on a small scale with some success in Magam pattu. In this division, too, cotton has been experimentally grown with very promising results, and lands have been temporarily leased on easy terms by Government with a view to the development of this industry.

Chena cultivation on Crown lands is restricted to a limited number of the poorest villages in the district.

CATTLE DISEASE.

There were sporadic outbreaks of rinderpest during the latter half of 1912, but the district has been entirely free from this scourge since the end of January, 1913. Hoof-and-mouth disease has occasionally made its appearance. The health of cattle is now, however, uniformly satisfactory, and the numbers are considerably on the increase.

PILGRIMAGES.

The annual pilgrimage to the Tissa festival is the only one of any importance in the district. The festival was celebrated on June 17 and 18, 1913, and was attended by about 25,000 people. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, and order was maintained by the local headmen.

EDUCATION.

The District School Committee was composed of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the Director of Education; the Very Rev. Father P. Cooreman, Hambantota; and Mudaliyar H. Jayawardana, Tangalla.

There are 34 Government and 13 grant-in-aid schools in the district.

New schools completed or under construction during the period under review are Kiwula, Rekawa, Illukmulla, Getamanna, and Palle Beragama. Extensions were also undertaken at Nakulugamuwa, Middeniya, Walasmulla, and Talawa.

Each school is provided with a garden, every endeavour being made to interest the children in horticulture.

Education is compulsory, and the provisions of the Town and Rural Schools Ordinances are strictly enforced against parents who neglect to send their children to school.

Statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1912, and December 31, 1913, are annexed:—

Accounts of the District School Committee, Hambantota, for 1912.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912 ..	3,521 70	Erection of new buildings and extension of existing schools	1,189 0
Government contribution ..	3,164 0	Repairs to buildings	1,195 80
Village Committee contribution ..	2,400 0	Furniture and school apparatus ..	504 0
Fines in school cases	972 0	Salaries	287 66
		Stationery	48 87
		Miscellaneous	10 0
		By balance	6,821 87
Total ..	10,057 70	Total ..	10,057 70

Accounts of the District School Committee, Hambantota, for 1913.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913 ..	6,821 87	Erection of new buildings and extensions of existing schools	2,862 50
Government contribution ..	2,225 8	Repairs to buildings	1,169 56
Village Committee contribution ..	2,200 0	Furniture	79 50
Fines	929 75	Salaries	390 0
		Stationery and printed forms ..	97 35
		Miscellaneous	87 40
		Fencing school gardens ..	119 50
		By balance	7,371 39
Total ..	12,176 70	Total ..	12,176 70

CRIME AND POLICE.

The district is in charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police stationed at Tangalla. There are police stations at Tangalla, Hambantota, Beliatta, Walasmulla, and Ranna.

Serious crime is chiefly confined to the West Giruwa pattu, 241 out of the 283 true cases reported by the police having occurred in this division, which contains about three-fourths of the total population of the district.

Since July, 1911, there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of homicide by shooting, and during the period under review there were only two cases of this nature. This is especially noteworthy, inasmuch as the West Giruwa pattu had formerly a most unenviable notoriety for the number of its shooting cases. This pleasing result is due in a large measure to the activity displayed by the police and headmen in seizing large numbers of unlicensed guns and their subsequent confiscation by the Police Magistrates, and to the wholesale exercise by the Assistant Government Agent of the power of withdrawal and refusal of licenses vested in him by the provisions of the Firearms Ordinance of 1908.

During the eighteen months there have been six true cases of homicide.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of burglaries, and a satisfactory decrease in the number of cattle thefts.

Co-operation between the police and headmen has been, on the whole, satisfactory, in practical work, supervision of habitual criminals, and patrolling.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Board was composed of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the District Judge, Tangalla; the District Engineer, Hambantota; the Medical Officer, Tangalla; the Medical Officer, Hambantota; Mr. A. D. S. Wickramasingha, Tangalla; Mr. B. T. A. Cassim, Hambantota.

The following towns have been proclaimed under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance:—Hambantota, Tangalla, and Beliatta.

During the period under review a vegetable market was built at Hambantota; Bazaar street, Tangalla, was metalled; and an iron latrine was erected at Beliatta. A fish market at Beliatta is under construction.

Roads, existing markets, and buildings were satisfactorily maintained.

Borings have been made by the Public Works Department at Tangalla in connection with the question of providing the town with a water supply, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the three towns for the years 1912 and 1913:—

1912.

Hambantota.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1911 ..	5,623 62	Expenditure for the year ..	4,945 74
Revenue for the year	8,026 75	Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	8,704 63
Total ..	13,650 37	Total ..	13,650 37

Tangalla.

Balance on December 31, 1911 ..	3,721 28	Expenditure for the year ..	4,240 74
Revenue for the year	6,968 35	Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	6,448 89
Total ..	10,689 63	Total ..	10,689 63

Beliatta.

Balance on December 31, 1911 ..	958 39	Expenditure for the year ..	1,363 79
Revenue for the year	2,812 1	Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	2,406 61
Total ..	3,770 40	Total ..	3,770 40

1913.

Hambantota.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	8,704 63	Expenditure for the year ..	7,366 40
Revenue for the year	9,843 55	Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	11,181 78
Total ..	18,548 18	Total ..	18,548 18

Tangalla.

Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	6,448 89	Expenditure for the year ..	4,596 57
Revenue for the year	8,621 23	Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	10,473 55
Total ..	15,070 12	Total ..	15,070 12

Beliatta.

Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	2,406 61	Expenditure for the year ..	1,921 61
Revenue for the year	3,488 97	Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	3,973 97
Total. ..	5,895 58	Total ..	5,895 58

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

There are three Mudaliyars' divisions in the district, and each Mudaliyar is Chairman of the Village Committee. There is also a Village Tribunal in West Giruwa pattu.

In addition to the ordinary recurrent expenditure on maintenance of roads and buildings, the following works were completed during the period :—

Extraordinary repairs to roads and culverts necessitated by flood damage.
Reconstruction of Agalakumbura and Okewela bridges.
Ambalantota fish market.
Tissa vegetable market.
Hambantota cattle pound.
Outhouses, Ambalantota Village Committee bungalow.
Mahawela market.
Erection of sign posts indicating the residence of every minor headman throughout the district.

The following sums were placed at the disposal of the District Schools Committee :—

	1912. Rs.	1913. Rs.
West Giruwa Pattu	1,550 ..	1,550
East Giruwa Pattu	525 ..	325
Magam Pattu	325 ..	325

The work of the Village Tribunal of West Giruwa pattu is shown in the following statement :—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Irrigation.
Cases pending on July 1, 1912 ..	9 ..	21 ..	14
Instituted during July 1, 1912, and December 31, 1913	759 ..	1,339 ..	153
Decided during July 1, 1912, and December 31, 1913	762 ..	1,345 ..	167
Pending on December 31, 1913 ..	6 ..	15 ..	—

A statement of revenue and expenditure of the three Committees in 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

1912.

Name of Pattu.	Balance on January 1, 1912. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Balance on December 31, 1912. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu ..	1,758 6	10,553 15	11,405 34	905 87
East Giruwa Pattu ..	386 70	1,418 26	1,716 88	58 8
Magam Pattu ..	1,500 63	2,969 17	2,817 94	1,651 86
Total ..	3,645 39	14,940 58	15,940 16	2,615 81

1913.

Name of Pattu.	Balance on January 1, 1913. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Balance on December 31, 1913. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu ..	905 87	12,572 38	11,736 5	1,742 20
East Giruwa Pattu ..	58 8	1,189 0	1,239 5	8 13
Magam Pattu ..	1,651 86	2,874 91	4,453 50	73 27
Total ..	2,615 81	16,636 29	17,428 55	1,823 60

THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The following statement shows the operations under the Waste Lands Ordinance in this district. The work of the Land Settlement Department has been confined almost entirely to the Giruwa pattus :—

Statement of Work done during the period of July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Year	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913
Notices	57
Acreage	18,471A. 1R. 11·2675P.
Number of final orders published ..	278
Acreage declared Crown	28,138A. 1R. 36·7475P.
Acreage disposed of, sold	265A. 3R. 20·02P.
Amount	Rs. 4,892·50
Declared private	2,609A. 2R. 13P.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

A full report on the working of this Ordinance will be found in the Appendix.

One hundred and seventeen prosecutions were entered against cattle owners for allowing cattle to stray on the main roads, convictions being obtained in all but eight cases. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 934·50. The headmen are also held personally responsible and fined by the Assistant Government Agent in all cases where the presence of stray cattle on main roads is brought to his notice by a responsible person. Headmen in turn receive a reward of Rs. 5 for every successful prosecution instituted by them. Owing to the rigorous measures adopted for the suppression of this nuisance I notice a distinct improvement in this district, owners being more careful in looking after their cattle and keeping them away from the roads.

A large number of prosecutions have also been entered against cart drivers for leaving their carts on the roadside with the bulls unyoked.

EXCISE.

The Matara-Hambantota arrack rent for 1912–13 realized Rs. 93,200. Eighteen taverns were authorized in this district.

Under the new Excise system the toddy rents for the same period were sold separately for the first time and realized Rs. 18,875. Out of 42 taverns sold only 24 were opened, owing to difficulty experienced by the renters in obtaining trees for tapping and securing suitable sites. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 17,263·34. Of the balance due, authority of Government was obtained to strike off sums of Rs. 1,125 and Rs. 275 on account of the Kahawatta Lower and Walasmulla Lower rents respectively, and the renter of the Kirama division was sued for the recovery of Rs. 211·66. Judgment was entered in favour of the Crown. Rs. 55 has already been recovered, and writ has been re-issued for the balance.

The number of toddy taverns authorized for the year 1913–14 was reduced to 29, and the number of arrack taverns to 16.

The new Excise Ordinance came into force on January 1, 1913, and is working very smoothly in this district. There has been a decrease in illicit practices, and relations between the Excise officers, headmen, and police have been entirely satisfactory. The district formed one range with an Inspector at Tangalla.

The Advisory Committee for the district under the new Ordinance was constituted on October 24, 1913, and consists of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. H. Jayawardana, Mudaliyar of West Giruwa pattu ; Mr. H. Dahanayaka ; and Mr. B. T. A. Cassim.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There are hospitals at Hambantota and Tangalla, and 39 dispensaries in the district. 1,216 patients were treated in hospital and 91,342 at the dispensaries.

A commodious hospital at Tissa is in course of construction and will shortly be completed.

IRRIGATION.

Major Works.—There are four major irrigation works, Walawe right bank, Kirama-oya, Urubokka-oya, and Kirinda-oya left bank. The irrigable area under these works is approximately 13,862 acres. Water-rate for 1912 amounted to Rs. 14,410·41, and the whole of this amount has been recovered Of the amount due for 1913, all but a balance of Rs. 22·88 has been recovered. The lots in default have been re-advertised for sale.

The major works have been satisfactorily maintained by the Irrigation Department during the period, and there was an adequate supply of water under all the schemes. Crops were good.

The construction of the Kirinda-oya right bank scheme is rapidly approaching completion, and the works should be finished in the course of next year.

The settlement of lands under the proposed Walawe left bank scheme has been almost completed by the Land Settlement Department.

Village Tanks.—There were 207 tanks on the list on July 1, 1912, in charge of two Irrigation Sub-Inspectors stationed at Tangalla and Hambantota respectively. Out of this number, 146 were in process of restoration, 40 being actually completed during the period. 157 prosecutions were entered for default of labour. 29 tanks were sluiced.

Rs. 2,438·52 was spent out of the Fine Fund on salaries of staff, earthwork, repairs to spills, &c., and Rs. 254·96 out of the amount allowed to the Director of Irrigation for village works was expended on the manufacture of cement concrete pipes.

SALT.

The following statement shows the quantity of salt harvested at each lewaya, with the total collections during the years 1911, 1912, 1913 :—

Total Amount collected during each of the Years 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Name of Lewaya.	Total for 1911.		Total for 1912.		Total for 1913.		Total for 1911, 1912, and 1913.	
	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.
Maha Lewaya ..	59,804	11	27,023	24	—		86,827	35
Bundala Lewaya ..	94,127	49	18,921	50	4,376	79	117,425	66
Palatupana Lewaya ..	102,151	39	39,676	64	—		141,827	103
Kirinda Lewaya ..	—		—		2,447	23	2,447	23
Malalakalapuwa ..	—		907	108	—		907	108
Koholankala ..	—		3,498	10	—		3,498	10
Godekalapuwa ..	—		3,552	49	64	18	3,616	67
Total ..	256,082	99	93,579	81	6,888	8	356,550	76

The harvest of 1913 was almost a complete failure. Heavy rains and floods in December, 1912, and January, 1913, filled the lewayas to overflowing. There was no sign of formation till late in the season, and it was then repeatedly dissolved by showers of rain.

The prospects for the coming season are favourable, as the monsoon rains have been very light in the vicinity of the lewayas.

The collections for 1912 show a substantial decrease on those of the previous year, but it must be borne in mind that the year 1911 was exceptionally favourable for salt formation owing to the prolonged drought during the first nine months. In 1911 there were both spring and autumn collections, whereas in 1912 collection took place only in the latter half of the year. Another factor in the situation was that collection in 1912 was seriously handicapped by a shortage of gatherers. In 1911 the highest number employed at any one time was 850, whereas in 1912 it never rose above 300. The question of securing sufficient labour for collection is one of ever-increasing difficulty.

In July, 1913, salt was manufactured for the first time in the history of this district. The experiment was made on a small scale at the Kirinda Lewaya, which is practically useless as a producer of naturally formed salt. Although formation was interfered with by rain, 2,447 cwt. 23 lb. of salt were collected. With the improvement of the bed of the lewaya, which was found to be silted up with driven sand, I am of opinion that far better results may be looked for this year. There is no difficulty about transport, the lewaya being situated at a distance of only half a mile from the Kirinda stores. The development of this lewaya should be an asset of considerable value to Government.

The total quantity sold during 1913 was 111,221 cwt. 64 lb., as against 95,623 cwt. in 1912 and 124,643 cwt. in 1911. The increase in sales in 1913 over those in 1912 is due in part to the removal of rinderpest restrictions on traffic.

The total quantity of salt removed from the lewayas to the Hambantota and Kirinda stores during the eighteen months amounted to 122,661 cwt. 69 lb. Transport from Bundala, the most important lewaya, was impracticable for nearly five months, owing to serious flood damages to the road.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The following particulars with regard to the operations of the Forest Department have been supplied to me by the Assistant Conservator, Mr. Fyers :—

Thirty-four telegraph posts were supplied to the Telegraph Department and 195 cubic feet of timber to the Public Works Department.

The boundaries of the Yala game sanctuary and of the Mahakaluwaragoda and Kanumuldeniya proposed reserves were demarcated.

Financial Statement.

	Rs. c.
By sale of rejected timber	42 50
Royalty on timber	1,222 58
Royalty on firewood	202 50
Royalty on clay, &c.	131 20
Ranawara bark	3,010 0
Sale of confiscated forest produce	18 21
Fines and forfeitures	53 74
Other sources	35 19
	4,715 92

LAND SALES.

1,863 lots were sold by the Settlement Officer and one by the Assistant Government Agent. The total acreage sold was 3,111A. 2R. 30P., and the total amount realized Rs. 64,493·55.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal works completed during the period are :—Port light, Hambantota ; operating room, Hambantota hospital ; improvements to Tangalla roads.

The principal works in hand or sanctioned in 1913 are :—Tissamaharama hospital ; improvements, Wirawila-Bundala road ; improvements, Wirawila-Kirinda road ; improvements, Liyangahatota road ; new salt stores, Hambantota ; improvements, inlet channel to Maha Lewaya.

Works required are :—Water supply to Hambantota and Tangalla ; quarters for Government clerks, Hambantota ; permanent anicuts on the Kirama and Urubokka-oyas ; roads for Tissamaharama ; railway to Beliatta and Walasmulla.

THE GAME SANCTUARY AND GAME PROTECTION ORDINANCE, NO. 1 OF 1909.

The following extract from the report of Mr. G. M. Crabbe, Honorary Secretary of the Game Protection Society, compiled after his visit to the sanctuary in September last, is of interest :—

I visited the game sanctuary in September, which is the driest month of the year. There is a very large amount of game in the southern part of the sanctuary, more especially spotted deer, which can be seen in large herds, and it is evident they have not been disturbed, for so long as the wind is in one's favour they can be approached fairly close.

Since the rinderpest some two years ago, which caused so much destruction among the buffalo and sambur, these animals have increased considerably. Strange to relate the rinderpest seemed to have no effect on spotted deer, but the pigs were almost wiped out by feeding on the carcases of the diseased animals.

I noticed a large number of buffalo calves of various ages, and saw several herds of full-grown animals in the open. Sambur also appear to be on the increase.

There is a considerable difficulty in patrolling the northern and eastern boundaries of the sanctuary owing to the want of open paths. There is practically only one road at present, and that is between Yala and Kummane on the Kumbukkan-oya, and consequently this portion of the sanctuary, which is not likely to be poached upon, receives more than its share of patrolling. The northern boundary should be cleared and widened to allow the sanctuary guardian's travelling carts to pass, and a track cut from the side of the Kumbukkan-oya.

The chief point which calls for attention is the want of a water supply halfway between Yala and Kumbukkan-oya. At the time of my visit, the driest month of the year, the water was practically all dried up, and throughout the day and night deer could be seen in large numbers continually coming down and licking the thin slimy mud. I feel certain a number of fawns and does in young must die during the very dry weather from want of water, as the two rivers forming the boundaries are too far away from the centre of the sanctuary. Originally the tank at Pallepotana was restored and held water for some years, but this is now breached, and dries up as soon as the rains cease. The only water that is obtainable is by digging in the sand, and that is hardly fit for human consumption.

The tank should be restored for collecting water for the dry season for game, and a well should be made at Pallepotana to enable the sanctuary guardian and his watchmen to get drinking water.

I am informed by the guardian that a certain amount of poaching still goes on along the northern and eastern boundaries, and that owing to the want of roads it is most difficult to put a stop to it.

I have put forward a suggestion that the residents' reserve, which lies between Palatupana and Yala, should be increased in size by including a portion of Uva along the northern boundary, as well as a part of the Eastern Province, and so enable that part of the country to be watched and prevent poaching. Another strong factor must be taken into consideration, viz., that if game is not allowed to freely expand over the adjoining country, the sanctuary will get congested, and there is always the possibility of disease breaking out from overcrowding.

At present game in the sanctuary is confined to a limited area, and is not allowed to spread over the outside country as it should do. For several months in the year deer are unable to cross the Menik-ganga and Kumbukkan-oya, owing to the water being too deep, and the one part where they could increase, viz., in Uva, is considerably poached upon, so that the deer are driven back to the sanctuary, where they are not molested.

I have no hesitation in saying that game has vastly increased during the last few years, and this is chiefly due to protection and the interest taken in his work by the Sanctuary Guardian, Mr. Englebrecht.

The protection of game was carried out by the sanctuary ranger and watchers, who are under the control of the Assistant Government Agent. There are twelve watchers in all, ten paid by Government and two by the Game Protection Society. Eight Government watchers are stationed in the sanctuary, and the remaining four in the resident sportsmen's reserve.

Elephants are increasing in the Magam and East Giruwa pattus. Licenses to shoot three rogues were issued free during the period.

The question of restoring an abandoned Crown tank in the sanctuary to provide an additional water supply for the game during the dry weather is under consideration. The extension of the residents' reserve into the Uva and Eastern Provinces has also been suggested.

The prohibition of the sale of the right to collect and export shed horns has been extended by Government for a further period of two years from June 30, 1913. This regulation is aimed at the gang poacher, who finds in the collection of horns ample opportunity for illicit destruction of game.

The prohibition of the issue of licenses to capture wild buffalo is still in force until further notice.

A statement of prosecutions for the whole district under the Game Protection Ordinance (No. 1 of 1909) is annexed :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Number of prosecutions	44 ..	64
Number of convictions	31 ..	40

March 2, 1914.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, HAMBANTOTA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; the District Engineer (*ex-officio*) ; Mr. O. W. Henman, European Member ; Mr. E. G. Auwardt, Burgher Member ; Mr. H. Jayawardana, Mudaliyar, Native Member.

There has been no change in the staff during the period.

The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1912 and 1913 :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	110,547	—	—	110,547	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	24,239	—	—	23,694	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	20,360		83·99	21,035		88·77
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	289		1·20	246		1·04
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	104		·43	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	1		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		20,754	85·62		21,281	89·81
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,264		5·22	872		3·68
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	970		4·	514		2·17
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	64		·26	69		·27
(*h*) Fined	8		·03	7		·03
(*i*) Imprisoned	9		·03	10		·04
(*j*) Left local area	1,170		4·83	941		3·97
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		3,485	14·37		2,413	10·18
7. Unaccounted for	—		—	—		—

The slight decrease in the number of males reported liable to labour is due to villagers leaving the district in search of employment.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

1912.

REVENUE.		Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912		10,515 95
Commutation realized in money		31,413 0
Commutation realized in labour		159 0
Toll grant on minor roads		223 10
Government contribution in aid of minor works		2,290 0
Miscellaneous receipts		61 68
Total ..		44,662 73

EXPENDITURE.		Amount. Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		8,875 0
Amount expended on minor works		24,774 90
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	Rs. 215·00	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	„ 3,600·30	
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	„ 2,680·56	
		6,495 86
Miscellaneous charges		2,002 4
Balance on December 31, 1912		2,514 93
Total ..		44,662 73

1913.

REVENUE.		Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913		2,514 93
Commutation realized in money		32,552 50
Toll grant on minor roads		223 10
Government contribution in aid of minor works		3,000 0
Miscellaneous receipts		192 0
Total ..		38,482 53

EXPENDITURE.		Amount. Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		6,161 75
Amount expended on minor works		23,058 31
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	Rs. 191·47	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	„ 3,622·64	
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	„ 2,874·84	
		6,688 95
Miscellaneous charges		1,481 23
Balance on December 31, 1913		1,092 29
Total ..		38,482 53

A comparative statement showing the expenditure on roads and bridges during 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	1912. Amount.	1913. Amount.
West Giruwa Pattu.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Beliatta-Katuwana	19	5,326 71	5,326 90
Beliatta-Getamanna	5½	590 70	578 95
Tangalla-Wiraketiya	8½	958 95	2,364 62
Ranna-Wiraketiya	10	1,377 31	1,443 37
Walasmulla-Wiraketiya	4½	473 0	976 56
Dammulla-Wiraketiya	6¼	2,821 76	2,821 12
Talahaganwaduma-Miella	2	359 85	359 89
Total ..		11,908 28	13,871 41
East Giruwa Pattu.			
Hatagala-Katuwana	23	965 86	1,382 90
Ambalantota-Nonagama	3	208 25	258 25
Total ..		1,174 11	1,641 15

Name of Road	Length in Miles.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.
Magam Pattu.			
Ambalantota-Wanduruppa ..	1½ ..	198 0 ..	197 50
Ambalantota-Koggalla ..	8 ..	307 25 ..	363 97
Sittrakala-Koggalla ..	5 ..	247 25 ..	308 0
Maha Lewaya-Gonnoruwa ..	8 ..	350 0 ..	368 50
Gonnoruwa-Migahajandura ..	11 ..	259 70 ..	419 50
Migahajandura-Koggalla ..	15 ..	239 85 ..	418 75
	Total ..	1,602 5	2,076 22
Upkeep of bridges and culverts ..	— ..	1,999 88 ..	1,999 26
Rebuilding abutment on bridge No. 13	— ..	1,014 0 ..	—
	Total ..	3,013 88	1,999 26

The following Government grants were allowed :—

Road.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
Tangalla-Wiraketiya ..	2,000 ..	2,000 ..	2,500
Tissa roads	500 ..	290 ..	500

During the period the principal special works undertaken by the Committee, in addition to the works provided for by the Government grants, were the reconstruction of the bridges over the Hitawaka-oya and at the 16¼ mile on the Beliatta-Katuwana road, extensive improvements to the Walasmulla-Wiraketiya road, and the metalling of the Beliatta-Katuwana road from the Talahaganwaduwa junction to the Walasmulla resthouse, a distance of one mile.

The resthouses in the district were maintained in good order.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Chairman.

Hambantota, March 2, 1914.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1912–13.

Area of the Northern Province, 3,369⅞ square miles.
Area of the Jaffna District, 998⅝ square miles.
Population of the Northern Province, 369,651 (Census of 1911).
Population of the Jaffna District, 326,510 (Census of 1911).

I.—HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE.

October, 1912.—Mr. P. B. Herat succeeded Mr. Rock as Police Magistrate, Point Pedro.

November.—Mr. A. W. Seymour succeeded Mr. A. P. Boone as Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu.

January, 1913.—Mr. M. A. Young succeeded Mr. Seymour at Mullaittivu. Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett was attached to the Jaffna Kachcheri as Cadet.

February.—Mr. C. Harrison Jones succeeded Mr. R. N. Thaine as Assistant Government Agent, Mannar.

July.—Mr. N. E. Ernst succeeded Mr. Balfour as Office Assistant. Mr. Pritchett left for Trincomalee as Police Magistrate.

August.—Mr. H. R. Freeman was appointed Government Agent, Western Province, and was succeeded by the writer. Mr. Freeman had been Government Agent, Northern Province, since March, 1910.

September.—Mr. M. Prasad succeeded Mr. Herat as Police Magistrate, Point Pedro.

October.—His Excellency Mr. R. E. Stubbs, the Acting Governor, visited the Province, travelling by motor car from Vavuniya *viâ* Mullaittivu to Jaffna, where he stayed four days.

November.—Mr. E. T. Hughes succeeded Mr. Young at Mullaittivu.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. The revenue of the Jaffna District for the financial year which ended on June 30, 1913, was Rs. 984,104·64, as against Rs. 971,854·13 for the twelve months 1911–12. The corresponding figures for the whole Province are Rs. 1,136,706·47 for 1912–13, as against Rs. 1,127,165·99 for 1911–12.

3. In district revenue the chief increases are (in round figures) Customs, Rs. 8,400 (imports of cotton goods, export of chanks); Warehouse Rent, Rs. 3,100; Excise, Rs. 64,000, due to the toddy rents having been sold separately; Police Court Fines, Rs. 7,200; Land Sales, Rs. 7,200; and the decreases, Customs (imports of grain), Rs. 10,000, due to good local crops in 1912; Salt, Rs. 35,500, due to less salt being available for export; Stamps, Rs. 33,000, due to the vending of stamps by Postmasters, who remit proceeds direct to Colombo; Sale of Timber, Rs. 7,400.

4. As regards expenditure, the payments made on account of services voted in the Supply Bill for the Jaffna District amounted for the twelve months 1912–13 to Rs. 535,772·08.

5. The Kachcheri is a general pay department. To meet such payments a sum of Rs. 1,751,635·62 was received during 1912–13 as remittances from the General Treasury. The Postmaster of Jaffna draws about Rs. 40,000 a week from the Kachcheri to cash remittances by money order, mostly from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

6. Complaints have been made to me about the difficulty of obtaining small change in and near Jaffna; this is largely due to the Railway receipts being sent direct to Colombo instead of being paid in at the Kachcheri.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY, HEALTH, AND CONNECTED SUBJECTS.

7. The chief agricultural industries of the district are the cultivation of paddy, the palmyra palm, coconuts, dry grain, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, and manioca.

8. *Paddy.*—This is the chief food product; only one crop is raised in the year, and this is dependent on natural rainfall during the north-east monsoon (October–March). The area under cultivation is, in round figures, 44,000 acres, and the average yield in 1913 was 13½ bushels per acre. The quantity produced is insufficient for local consumption; large quantities of paddy are imported every year from South India and Burma, and to a smaller extent from Batticaloa and other Ceylon ports outside the Northern Province. The method of cultivation has undergone no change. It is considered to be the best suited to local conditions.

9. The quantity of rice and paddy imported in 1912 and 1913 was as follows:—

	1912. Cwt.	1913. Cwt.
Paddy.		
From India, Burma, &c.	572,224	524,736
From Batticaloa and other Ceylon ports outside the Northern Province	94,489	42,929
Rice.		
From India, Burma, &c.	146,507	156,219

The price of paddy varied from Rs. 2·25 to Rs. 3 a bushel.

10. *Palmyra.*—The area under palmyra is estimated at 36,800 acres. This palm is found in almost every part of the district. No labour is required for its cultivation; the palm wants no watering. Seeds have only to be buried in the earth, and the palm grows of itself; it grows also from self-sown seeds. The products and their uses are numerous. In fact, the palmyra palm is to the Jaffna man what the date palm is to the African. A few of the products are olas (leaves used for fencing, thatching, &c.), odiyal (roots boiled and dried, or dried and made into flour), pinattu (the pulp of the fruit dried in the sun and used as sweetmeat), toddy, jaggery, nar (fibre), ekel (the leaf rib used for making ropes and brooms).

11. Palmyra timber is much used in building. The value of palmyra timber exported from the Jaffna District to India was in 1912 Rs. 27,414; in 1913 Rs. 31,226.

12. *Coconuts.*—The estimated area under coconuts is 18,800 acres. The prospects of this industry continue to be good, owing to the demand for copra for export. The price ranged from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per candy (5 cwt.).

13. *Dry Grain.*—This term is used to denote various descriptions of millet. The area under cultivation in 1913 was about 12,600 acres, and the average yield 10½ bushels per acre—the cultivation is practised as a rotary crop on tobacco or paddy lands—the poorer villagers depend largely for their food supply on this kind of grain, each cultivator growing enough to supply his own immediate wants.

14. *Fruit and Vegetable growing.*—The area under cultivation is estimated at about 12,900 acres. The export of garden produce to Colombo is considerable, and prices have risen owing to the wider market.

15. *Tobacco.*—This is the most remunerative crop of the cultivators. The cultivation is carried on in the dry weather (January–May). The plants are watered by irrigation from wells by means of the well-known well sweeps. About half a dozen "Noria" pumps have of late been introduced, and their utility is appreciated. The area under cultivation is estimated at 6,700 acres.

16. Two varieties are grown, one for smoking and the other for chewing. The former is cultivated on a limited scale. The cigar trade suffers from the competition of tobacco grown in other parts of Ceylon and of imported cigarettes.

17. Chewing tobacco is grown on a more extensive scale; most of it is sent to Cochin and Travancore. The trade suffers from the competition of Coimbatore tobacco and the restriction placed by the Travancore Government on the quantity imported from Jaffna, the maximum allowed in one year being 5,745 candies (1 candy = 600 lb.).

18. With the object of improving smoking tobacco to make it suitable for European consumption, the Agricultural Department is taking steps to establish an experimental garden in the district.

19. *Manioca (Cassava).*—This is a very useful product cultivated as a rotary crop on tobacco lands, and is watered from wells. It is grown only for local consumption.

20. As regards 1912–13, Mr. Freeman remarks as follows:—

> "The paddy crops of the peninsula, Pooneryn, and Karachchi were generally good, rain falling just in time to save damage or loss.
>
> "Fine grain and vegetable crops were normal; these are always secured in the peninsula even in years of prolonged drought by irrigation from wells.
>
> "In the Wanni the paddy crops were good in many villages, while flies caused damage in others.
>
> "Coconuts suffered from drought, as they do annually; 50 per cent. more rain is wanted, and properly distributed through the year, to make Pallai and Kalmunai peninsula successful coconut districts.
>
> "Tobacco was a satisfactory crop.
>
> "Manioca and chillies, useful and paying products, should replace tobacco if the market becomes glutted owing to the restriction on importation to Travancore.
>
> "The Jaffnese are remarkable agriculturists, and their art of making something out of little or nothing is highly developed."

21. As regards the latter half of 1913, the prospects of paddy cultivation were generally favourable, thanks to timely and abundant rain; in a few low-lying places, where good water could not escape quickly, the crops were damaged by excess of water. In the Jaffna town division there have been instances of low-lying paddy fields being filled up and converted into coconut gardens, which are found to be more profitable. Such conversion has seriously interfered with pre-existing conditions of drainage.

22. The Maniagar of the Town division reports:—

> "Tea and coffee form an indispensable item in both well-to-do and poor houses, supplanting the popular and wholesome curdled milk. The increasing consumption of tea and coffee has sent up the price of milk, and consequently of ghee."

He adds:—

> "The want of a good dairy is much felt; it is the general belief that unadulterated milk is hardly to be expected from private salesmen."

23. The value of curry stuffs imported was as follows:—

	Coastwise. Rs.	From Foreign Ports. Rs.
1912	23,338 ..	59,596
1913	48,361 ..	51,721

24. Total Imports and Exports:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Coastwise. Rs.	Foreign. Rs.	Coastwise. Rs.	Foreign. Rs.
1912 ..	2,126,486 ..	3,933,330 ..	2,226,685 ..	1,120,638
1913 ..	2,442,970 ..	3,890,055 ..	2,200,989 ..	1,109,385

25. *Health.*—There was no epidemic of serious infectious disease such as cholera or smallpox. Malarial fever was normal—severe at the beginning and close of 1913. At Talaimannar, however, the malaria at the end of 1913 was of a milder type than usual; this may be ascribed to the measures taken by the Sanitary Department to reduce the number of mosquitoes.

26. A Government dispensary with beds for two in-patients was opened at Delft in July, 1912, and was well patronized. A dispensary is needed at Kodikamam.

A return of work of Medical Mission institutions is annexed :—

	1912.			1913.		
	No. of Persons.	No. of Visits.	No. of In-patients.	No. of Persons.	No. of Visits.	No. of In-patients
McLeod Hospital, Inuvil ..	.. 3,690	.. 7,567	.. 1,878	.. 4,086	.. 7,660	.. 2,034
Green Hospital, Manippay	.. 3,515	.. 7,756	.. 1,254	.. 2,334	.. 3,200	.. 781
Karativu Dispensary ..	.. 2,817	.. 3,826	.. 175	.. 467	.. 556	.. 23
Puttur Outdoor Dispensary—Jevon's Dispensary for Women and Children	.. 1,555	.. 3,916	.. —	.. 755	.. 1,961	.. —

27. *Health of Cattle.*—There has been a decided improvement since the last report. There were some sporadic cases of rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease, but not severe. Out of 1,029 cases of disease in the eighteen months, there were recoveries in 529 cases. The number of black cattle in the district is about 300,000 and of buffaloes 5,600.

28. *Fisheries.*—Fishing is the occupation of a large number of the people living on the seacoast and on the shores of the Jaffna lagoon. Supplies were plentiful. Fish both fresh and dried are exported to Colombo, Anuradhapura, and other places outside the Province.

29. The question of keeping turtles lying on their backs for days together in the turtle shed at Jaffna before they find purchasers to kill them was considered. There seems to be no other practical method of keeping turtles, and I am assured by those who are conversant with the matter that it does not involve much cruelty.

30. Another question considered was the framing of regulations to prevent disputes regarding the use of stake nets in the Jaffna lagoon. It is proposed to prohibit the use of these nets by one set of fishermen for more than three days at a time, with the object both of giving all fishermen an equal chance of fishing in favoured localities and also of preventing over-fishing. I wish to record the assistance given me on this subject by the Rev. Father Deslandes, Parish Priest of Passaiyur.

31. The export beyond sea of chanks and bêche-de-mer was as follows :—

	1912.		1913.	
		Value. Rs. c.		Value. Rs. c.
Bêche-de-mer ..	Cwt. 489	.. 16,460 0	.. Cwt. 609	.. 30,960 0
		Duty paid. Rs. c.		Duty paid. Rs. c.
Live chanks ..	No. 1,602,800	.. 3,205 60	.. No. 1,545,075	.. 3,090 15
Dead chanks ..	No. 316,600	.. 633 20	.. No. 283,000	.. 566 0

The chanks are sent to Calcutta, and are used there for the manufacture of cheap jewellery, such as bracelets and anklets. It appears that it is the custom at the funerals of certain castes in India that all jewellery is broken, and has to be replaced by the nearest male relation of the deceased.

32. *Game.*—This appears to be more plentiful in the Wanni than was the case a few years back. The game watcher at Koilkunchukulum was reappointed in October, 1912. A watcher should be appointed for Tunukkai to check poaching.

Elephants appear to be more numerous than is desirable in the Mannar District, and the Mannar railway suffered on several occasions from the penchant of those animals for sliding down new embankments.

A leopard crossed from the mainland to the peninsula and was shot.

33. *Land.*—The demand for land is not large; such demand as exists is principally for coconut planting. All available land in the peninsula suitable for paddy growing is under cultivation. There have been inquiries from Jaffna emigrants in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States for land under the Karachchi irrigation scheme. The extent sold by the Crown in 1913 was 244 acres 2 roods 4 perches at an average price of Rs. 62 an acre. There is land fairly suitable for coconut growing in the Pachchilaippalli and Punakari divisions, but the initial stages of growing would be difficult owing to the shortness of the rainfall.

IV.—EDUCATION.

34. The Rural Schools Ordinance is in force in the Mannar District, and is about to be introduced into the Mullaitivu District. The Ordinance is not in force in the Jaffna District, the missionary bodies and Hindu organizations supplying the educational wants of the people.

V.—CRIME AND POLICE.

35. (1) During the eighteen months there was really no outstanding case of crime that calls for comment, with the exception perhaps of two murders, one of which occurred at Tellippalai in July 1913, when an old woman was murdered by her son—an exceptionally brutal case—and a murder occurring at Valvedditturai, when a young girl was clubbed and her body thrown into the sea. There was not sufficient evidence in this case to convict or even commit any one for trial, though it was common knowledge in the district who had been guilty of the crime.

(2) In June, 1913, there was an outbreak of petty burglary in the town, three cases being reported in a week, none of which were detected.

(3) The granting of a license to the "carpenters" of Neerveli South was the cause of a feud which has lasted throughout the whole period under review, the Vellalas on the one side objecting to the "carpenters" moving in procession with music, and the "carpenters" persisting in their attempt to encroach upon the old-time privileges of the higher caste. This feud was responsible for no less than two cases of unlawful assembly, one of grievous hurt, and several petty acts of spite, such as the burning of straw stacks.

I would say that all crime in the Northern Province is due to disputes on the subject either of land or caste.

(4) I attach homicide figures :—January to December, 1912, 7 ; January to December, 1913, 6.

(5) There is very little cattle stealing in the Jaffna District. Out of 42 cases reported between July, 1912, and December, 1913, only 25 per cent. were found to be true cases. Most of the so-called stolen cattle are stray animals that have been left untethered.

(6) *Police.*—The strength of the Northern Province police was increased in 1913 by 7 police constables, necessitated by the need for extra guards at the reclamation works. The only special work on which police were employed was rinderpest duty in the Mullaittivu District.

(7) The opening of the Mannar line for pilgrim traffic in June, 1913, was the cause of a large influx of pilgrims, and police were stationed for the first time at Puliyadi-irakkam instead of Piramanalankulam, and a larger force than usual was required in the camp.

(8) *Headmen.*—On the whole, the headmen and police have worked well together, and for special good work I would commend the Maniagar of Tenmaradchi and the Police Vidanes of Maviddapuram and Kondavil. The only fault I have to find with headmen is their delay in sending in their crime reports.

VI.—QUASI-MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

36. Detailed reports are appended on the Local Board of Jaffna, the Sanitary Board, and the Provincial and District Road Committees.

37. A new resthouse at Jaffna is much wanted ; the existing building lacks amenity, as it is shut in from fresh air and exposed to road dust. The best site for a new resthouse would appear to be behind the Ridgeway Hall, but the Provincial Committee has not enough funds to build a new resthouse without assistance from Government.

38. The only Gansabhawa court in the Jaffna District is that of Delft island. A statement of work done during 1913 is annexed :—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Number of cases pending on January 1	3 ..	1
Number of cases instituted	246 ..	182
Number of cases decided	249 ..	182
Number of cases amicably settled	12 ..	21
Number of cases pending on December 31, 1913 ..	— ..	1
Number of appeals to Government Agent	7 ..	3
Number of appeals affirmed	7 ..	2
Number of appeals set aside	— ..	1

VII.—EXCISE.

39. *Arrack.*—From July 1, 1913, the number of arrack taverns in the Jaffna District was reduced from 35 to 23. In 1912 tavern consumption was 38,512 gallons and in 1913 38,371 gallons, showing a slight decrease. The decrease in the number of taverns has apparently had very little effect on consumption. The slight decrease in consumption may more probably be attributed to the higher retail selling price of arrack. The arrack rent figures are—for 1912, Rs. 127,275 ; for 1913, Rs. 157,062.

40. *Toddy.*—From July 1, 1913, the number of toddy taverns was reduced from 135 to 113. The toddy rent figures are—for the financial year 1912–13 (12 months), Rs. 32,300 ; for 1913–14 (15 months), Rs. 264,364.

41. The renters for 1912–13 made large profits, and in consequence there was reckless competition at the sale of the rents for 1913–14, with the result that many renters found themselves unable to fulfil their contracts. On representing matters to Government, the Government Agent was, on the advice of the Excise Commissioner, authorized to allow the renters to surrender their rents in cases where the Government Agent was satisfied that the amount bid for the rent was considerably in excess of its true value. At the re-sales the rents fetched about 60 per cent. of the original bids.

42. As to the effect of the new system on drunkenness, Mr. Freeman makes the following remarks :—" Owing to the old system of sale of toddy everywhere in gardens, not in taverns, it is difficult, even if at all possible, to compare the amount of drinking with that under the new system ; drinking is more in evidence under the latter, but with close contact with the people and the country I am unable to say that it has increased ; in some villages it is certainly less."

43. The Jaffna Maniagar reports :—" Toddy, the extraction and sale of which was a monopoly in the hands of the climber caste unchecked for years, has since the introduction of the Excise scheme assumed a respectability, in that even Vellalas of standing and respectability do not deem it below their dignity to sit and measure out the liquor to every condition of drinkers who resort to their tavern. Besides, by the centralizing of this drink to certain fixed localities, toddy drinking is more perceptible now than when the sale was distributed all over the country, and every climber's house was a toddy tavern. The new system has conduced in a large measure to reduce the opportunities for drunkards to indulge in crimes, as there are so many deterring and restraining influences working against any such tendencies in a drunkard according to the present method of tavern-keeping, and the supervision exercised by the renter conscious of his responsibility and duty both to the Government and to his customers. Under the present scheme drinkers get good toddy for the money they pay, and tappers ready cash for the toddy supplied to the taverns."

44. The Delft Maniagar reports :—" The Excise laws have had a wholesome effect in Delft, whatever may be said to the contrary elsewhere. They have reduced crime to the minimum, and have made the lazy home-loving Delfter to become more industrious and useful to himself and those dependent on him. Vellalas have given up climbing trees, being unwilling to be licensed as toddy drawers."

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

45. The only major work in the Jaffna District is the Karaichchi irrigation scheme, which was commenced in 1902. The revised estimate for this work is Rs. 1,377,000, of which nearly Rs. 800,000 has been spent. Construction of the tank bund and excavation of the natural spill channel to the western sluice were continued, the work of excavation being accelerated by the use of a steam navvy. The engineer in charge reports that the labour force has been steady and generally sufficient. About 140 prisoners were employed daily at Mankulam jail in wedging stones and breaking for masonry construction work.

A survey of a 1,000-acre block for sale has been made. It is not expected that irrigation can be commenced under the scheme for another three years. It is proposed to charge irrigation rate at Rs. 4 an acre on Crown land sold.

46. There are only eight village tanks in the Jaffna District, all situated in the Tunukkai division. Of these, one is completed and seven under restoration. These tanks are in charge of the Mannar Irrigation Inspector.

47. The following is an account of the Irrigation Fine Fund :—

	Mannar, including Village Tanks of Tunukkai Division.	Mullaittivu.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on July 1, 1912	1,750 63	6,980 26
Receipts	1,061 32	5,312 95
Expenditure	1,031 0	4,793 17
Balance on December 31, 1913	1,780 95	7,500 4

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

48. Special repairs have been sanctioned for the Dutch Church in Jaffna Fort, as the roof was found to be decayed and in danger of collapsing. The new road bridge at Elephant Pass is nearing completion. The new police office, Jaffna; post office, Jaffna Kachcheri; and lighthouse at Kovilam Point are in progress.

49. Work was continued by prison labour in the Karaiur reclamation ground. This work will afford employment for the convicts of the Jaffna prison for many years to come.

50. The work of improving the Mullaittivu Kachcheri was in abeyance pending decision of the question of the transfer of the headquarters of the Mullaittivu District to Vavuniya; the latter place has the advantage of being on the railway.

X.—SALT.

51. The salt manufactured in the Chiviyateru salt pans in 1912 amounted to 64,982 cwt., as against 14,888 cwt. in 1913. The latter quantity would have been larger had not the manufacture been intentionally limited for want of storage accommodation at the Karaiur salt stores.

52. Natural salt collected from the lewayas in Vadamaradchi West, Valikamam East, and Tenmaradchi in 1912 amounted to 54,543 cwt. The natural salt collected in 1913 amounted to only 24,254 cwt., the weather being at first unfavourable. Of the 1913 collection, 15,961 cwt. were obtained from the Karanavai lewaya in September, an unusually late month for the formation of salt.

53. 6,365 cwt. were transported in the latter half of 1912 from Mattalan in the Mullaittivu District to the Tondaimannar store, and 11,670 cwt. in 1913. A new store was built in 1913 at Tondaimannar.

XI.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

54. (1) During the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913, 15,415 broad gauge and 2,140 narrow gauge sleepers were turned out by the Forest Department, and out of these and the balance in hand, 39,781 broad gauge and 20,015 narrow gauge sleepers were made over to the Railway.

(2) 6,346 tons of firewood were supplied to the Jaffna depôt, and 12,489 cubic yards of firewood, in addition to logs and scantlings, to the various branches of the Railway Department.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

55. Three Co-operative Credit Societies were registered under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911 for the following localities in the Jaffna District, namely, Kopai, Tellippalai, and Uduppiddy.

56. There were several visits from circus and theatrical companies to Jaffna, and the performances were well patronized. The Maniagar reports that the visit of the Suguna Vilasa Sabai from Madras has given an incentive to start a similar dramatic company in Jaffna with the object of reviving Tamil drama.

7. A return of rainfall at the Jaffna observatory for 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

Rainfall.

	1912.		1913.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
January ..	0·82	2	4·07	9
February ..	0·01	1	0·52	1
March ..	—	—	0·14	2
April ..	1·02	4	1·15	3
May ..	1·74	3	1·30	1
June ..	1·26	2	0·06	1
July ..	0·35	1	2·08	1
August ..	1·20	2	0·18	3
September ..	0·06	1	4·82	5
October ..	5·32	14	11·74	11
November ..	12·82	15	30·27	15
December ..	6·11	10	11·01	14
Total ..	30·71	55	67·34	86

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Government Agent

May 15, 1914.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE revenue for 1912 was Rs. 32,400 and for 1913 Rs. 34,100 compared with Rs. 30,700 in 1911. The expenditure for 1912 was Rs. 30,300 and for 1913 Rs. 31,400, as against Rs. 32,100 in 1911. Details of revenue and expenditure for 1911, 1912, and 1913 are given in the following statement:—

REVENUE.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1911. Total. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes:—						
Property rates	10,214 93		11,411 77		10,015 26	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	11,418 75		11,377 50		13,518 0	
Other	797 81		855 68		852 28	
		22,431 49		23,644 95		24,385 54
Licenses:—						
Liquor	633 75		325 0		1,678 18	
Opium	339 19		150 76		188 45	
Carts	1,668 24		2,170 0		2,498 0	
Other	1,287 56		2,100 65		1,806 75	
		3,928 74		4,746 41		6,171 38
Rents:—						
Markets	2,178 0		2,111 0		2,071 50	
Other	278 80		946 90		583 0	
		2,456 80		3,057 90		2,654 50
Fines	—	40 50	—	5 60	—	0 37
Miscellaneous:—						
Conservancy	590 50		574 50		605 0	
Vehicle plates	107 0		116 0		111 0	
Other	182 29		228 27		218 8	
		880 79		918 77		934 8
Deposits	—	992 0	—	42 50	—	—
		30,730 32		32,416 13		34,145 87
Balance on January 1	—	2,325 38		942 47		3,026 12
Total	—	33,055 70		33,358 60		37,171 99
EXPENDITURE.						
Administration:—						
Establishment	4,124 16		4,317 16		4,404 93	
Office contingencies	404 50		486 66		436 58	
Cost of audit	144 95		144 69		175 17	
Revenue services	1,347 50		2,011 70		1,192 74	
		6,021 11		6,960 21		6,209 42
Sanitation:—						
Conservancy	2,280 93		3,011 48		2,902 30	
Receptacles	610 85		619 81		618 14	
Scavenging	2,786 87		2,712 21		2,934 8	
Esplanade well	120 24		142 92		131 40	
Infectious diseases	1,359 97		24 67		507 56	
Other	470 11		479 9		131 77	
		7,628 97		6,990 18		7,225 25
Lighting	—	960 63	—	1,164 30	—	1,633 14
Police	—	342 38	—	598 90	—	479 40
Public works:—						
Maintenance:—						
Upkeep	9,693 99		9,785 87		10,001 67	
Improvements	372 55		433 10		461 84	
Repairs	226 77		163 0		—	
Tools	—		—		468 56	
		10,293 31		10,381 97		10,932 7
New works	—	5,804 73	—	3,241 26	—	4,264 67
Miscellaneous	—	1,062 10	—	995 66	—	717 45
		32,113 23		30,332 48		31,461 40
Balance on December 31	—	942 47		3,026 12		5,710 59
Total	—	33,055 70		33,358 60		37,171 99

2. *Revenue.*—Under "Property Rates" the increase in 1912 is due to the arrears of 1911 having been paid in 1912; and the decrease in 1913 is due to the accounts for the third quarter of 1913 not having been closed during the year.

Under "Thoroughfares Ordinance Collections" the increase in 1913 is due to the commutation tax having been raised to Re. 1·50 from Re. 1·25.

Under "Liquor Licenses" the decrease in 1912 is due to the fact that the amount for 1912 is only for the second half of the year, the first half being included in 1911; the increase in 1913 is due to the revenue from foreign liquor licenses being given to Local Boards.

Under "Carts" the increase in 1912 is due to a larger number of carriages and jinrickshas having been licensed in 1912; the increase in 1913 is due to handcarts and trolleys being licensed for the first time.

Under "Licenses: Other" the increase in 1912 is due to the fact that the refund of stamp duty for 1911 on annual certificates issued to Supreme Court proctors was drawn in 1912.

Under "Rents: Other" the increase in 1912 is due to larger revenue from circus parties.

3. *Expenditure.*—Under "Revenue Services" the increase in 1912 is chiefly due to the commission to some division officers for 1911 having been paid in 1912; the decrease in 1913 is due to the commission for 1913 not having been fully paid during the year.

Under "Conservancy" the increase in 1912 is due to the working of additional latrines.

Under "Scavenging" the increase in 1913 is due to an additional gang of coolies being employed.

Under "Infectious Diseases" the increase in 1913 is chiefly due to the cost of the upkeep of the infectious diseases hospital for 1912 having been paid in 1913.

Under "Lighting" the increase in 1912 and 1913 is due to five new lamps having been erected in 1912 and ten in 1913.

Under "Police" Rs. 598 for 1912 represents the cost of shooting 682 stray dogs and seizing 1,576, of which 1,524 were destroyed. During 1913 1,598 stray dogs were seized, of which 1,587 were destroyed.

Under the head "Public Works: New Works" Small Bazaar building and Fourth Cross street drain were completed in 1912; in 1913 4 new latrines, 3 receptacles, and the First Cross street drain were constructed.

4. The administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinances is shown in the following statement:—

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	40,424	—	—	40,424	—		40,424	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	10,470	—	—	10,445	—		10,245	
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—									
(*a*) Paying single commutation	9,005		86·01	8,890		85·11	8,573		83·68
(*b*) Paying double commutation	65		0·62	86		0·82	142		1·39
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—	—		
4. Total discharged obligation ..		9,070	86·63		8,976	85·93		8,715	85·07
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—									
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	277		2·64	330		3·16	248		2·42
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	599		5·72	647		6·20	744		7·26
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	95		0·91	181		1·73	135		1·32
(*h*) Fined	8		0·08	5		0·05	23		0·22
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	421		4·02	306		2·93	380		3·71
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		1,400	13·37		1,469	14·07	—	1,530	14·93
7. Unaccounted for ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. No loan has yet been raised by the Board, but a loan will probably be necessary to enable the Board to undertake a scheme for the drainage of flood water which collects in certain parts of the town during the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon. Such a scheme is one of the greatest needs of the town. Owing to flatness of the land, the drainage of large volumes of water collected in a short time is a difficult matter; the difficulty has been increased by the blocking of natural outlets in various ways, such as the construction of the railway, building operations, and the conversion of paddy fields into gardens. The matter was considered by the Board during the latter half of 1913, and by-laws have been framed with the object of preventing interference with natural drainage in future. The Board is taking steps to obtain a survey of the levels of the town with a view to preparing a scheme for flood outlets.

6. *Public Health.*—There were no cases of serious epidemic disease such as cholera or smallpox in 1912 or 1913.

Births and Deaths.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	1,512 ..	1,361 ..	1,361
Deaths	1,244 ..	1,422 ..	1,494
Birth-rate	37·4 ..	32·9 ..	32·3
Death-rate	30·7 ..	34·4 ..	35·5

7. In August, 1913, Major S. P. James, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., visited Jaffna to report on the sanitation of the town. His report is in the printer's hands.

8. In October, 1913, His Excellency Mr. R. E. Stubbs, Officer Administering the Government, paid a visit to Jaffna. An address of welcome was presented to him by the Board.

9. In 1912 the Board consisted of the following members :—Mr. H. R. Freeman, Government Agent; Dr. W. W. Margenout, Provincial Surgeon; Mr. A. de C. Carson, Provincial Engineer; Mr. A. Cathiravelu; Mr. S. Tambyah Pillai; and Mr. S. Katiresu. In August, 1913, Mr. C. S. Vaughan succeeded Mr. H. R. Freeman.

10. In December, 1913, there was an election of three unofficial members to hold office during 1914 and 1915. Of the sitting members, Mr. Tambyah Pillai did not contest. The other two were re-elected, and the third place was filled up by the election of Mr. S. Kandayya.

11. There were nine meetings of the Board during 1912 and seven during 1913.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

April 11, 1914.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1912 AND 1913.

THE Board consists of the following members :—The Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, Mr. T. C. Changarappillai, Mr. M. S. Ramalingam.

2. There are three towns under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinances, namely, Point Pedro, Valvedditturai, and Kayts.

3. The revenue and expenditure of each town are attached :—

Point Pedro.

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	1,731 10	1,266 80
Receipts during the year	4,557 63	3,734 70
Total ..	6,288 73	5,001 50

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Payments during the year	5,021 93	3,802 18
Balance on December 31	1,266 80	1,199 32
Total ..	6,288 73	5,001 50

Valvedditturai.

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	889 7	276 90
Receipts during the year	1,983 70	1,818 18
Total ..	2,872 77	2,095 8

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Payments during the year	2,595 87	2,037 89
Balance on December 31	276 90	57 19
Total ..	2,872 77	2,095 8

Kayts.

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	1,117 87	225 62
Receipts during the year	1,922 70	1,470 79
Total ..	3,040 57	1,696 41

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Payments during the year	2,814 95	1,643 66
Balance on December 31	225 62	52 75
Total ..	3,040 57	1,696 41

4. The ordinary expenditure of each town is on conservancy and lighting. In the latter half of the year the Udaiyar of each town was appointed Sanitary Supervisor.

5. In Valvedditturai portions of the town become submerged each year with the advent of the north-east monsoons. Inquiries are being made as to whether it will be possible to drain these portions at a reasonable cost.

6. The clerk to the Board was dismissed in November, 1913, for irregularities in the charges for destruction of dogs. Mr. Eliathamby Arumainayagam was appointed in his place.

7. The question of bringing the large villages of Vaddukkoddai, Kankesanturai, and Chavakachcheri under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinances is under consideration.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

May 15, 1914.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THERE was no change in the composition of the Provincial Road Committee, which consisted of the following members:—The Government Agent; Mr. A. de C. Carson, Provincial Engineer: Mr. J. J. Patterson; Mr. T. M. Tampoe; Mr. M. S. Ramalingam; Mr. J. Cherubim; and Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, J.P.

2. One meeting of the Provincial Committee was held in 1912 and two in 1913.

3. *Resthouses.*—The resthouses in the Province were maintained in good order. The newly-built resthouse at Puliyankulam was opened to the public on August 1, 1912. As a result of railway extension to Mannar, additions and improvements to the three resthouses on the Mannar-Madawachchi road are being effected at a cost of Rs. 6,600.

4. The following statements shows receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Committee:—

1912.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912	—	3,865 22
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c.:—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	35,356 75	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	—	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	—	
		35,356 75
Government grant in aid of minor works		1,500 0
Government grant for building Puliyankulam resthouse ..	—	1,546 77
Resthouse collections:—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	2,024 50	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	470 37	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	777 35	
		3,272 22
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment:—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	1,752 70	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	—	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	—	
		1,752 70
Miscellaneous receipts		886 86
Total ..		48,180 52

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	26,518 75	
(*b*) Resthouses	6,418 71	
		32,937 46
Building Puliyankulam resthouse	—	1,546 77
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	5,720 79
Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	—	1,652 64
Government grant in aid of minor works expended on Mankulam-Tunukkai road	—	668 51
Miscellaneous charges	—	214 26
Balance on December 31, 1912	—	5,440 9
Total ..		48,180 52

1913.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913	—	5,440 9
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	33,034 0	
(b) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	—	
(c) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	—	
		33,034 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	1,000 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	2,221 9	
(b) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	501 83	
(c) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	618 84	
		3,341 96
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(a) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	1,602 70	
(b) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	—	
(c) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	—	
		1,602 70
Miscellaneous receipts	—	306 50
	Total ..	44,725 25

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	24,775 75	
(b) Resthouses	8,258 25	
		33,034 0
Building Puliyankulam resthouse	—	995 58
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	5,556 68
Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	—	1,332 66
Government grant in aid of minor works expended on Mankulam-Tunukkai road	—	809 53
Miscellaneous charges	—	685 86
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	2,310 94
	Total ..	44,725 25

5. *Encroachments.*—The following list shows the localities in which encroachments on public thoroughfares were dealt with under the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 :—

1912.

(1) Karanavai-Thunnalai and Kodigamam-Point Pedro road.
(2) On a lane leading from Kuddippanai lane in Veemankamam in Valigamam North.
(3) On a lane from Dutch road to Kantherodai-Chunnagam road.
(4) On the 3rd and 5th mile of Jaffna-Kankesanturai road.
(5) On the 5th and 9th mile of Jaffna-Kankesanturai road.
(6) On the 6th mile of Jaffna-Kankesanturai road.
(7) On the drainage channel at Valalai.

1913.

(1) On a lane leading from Manipay-Kaitady road in Changuvely.
(2) On a lane and water-course leading from 2nd quarter of 4th mile of Jaffna-Karaitivu road to Anaicoddai-Vadducoddai road.
(3) On Dutch road from Kadduvan to Mailiddy near 13th milepost of Point Pedro-Punnalai road.
(4) On Dutch road leading from Anaicoddai to Navaly.
(5) On a lane leading from 2nd quarter of 7th mile of Point Pedro-Punnalai road in Tondaimannar.
(6) On a lane leading from 1st mile of Chunnagam-Kantherodai road towards the north in Kantherodai.
(7) On a lane leading from Jaffna-Kankesanturai road to Kantherodai village.
(8) On a lane leading from 4th quarter of the 5th mile of Jaffna-Kankesanturai road to the cremation ground.

6. *Staff.*—Mr. T. S. Appadurai, who had been Head Clerk of the Provincial Road Committee for five years, died in June, 1912, and was succeeded by the Second Clerk, Mr. P. J. Muttukumaru. There was a general promotion in the Department. The services of Mr. O. D. Werkmeister, Superintendent of Minor Works, Jaffna District, were dispensed with in November, 1913. His successor had not been appointed by the close of the year.

May 15, 1914.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

JAFFNA DISTRICT.

THERE was no change in the composition of the District Road Committee during 1912. The Committee met once in the year; most of the business was done by circulation of papers as in previous years. The triennial election held during the latter part of December, 1912, resulted in the election of the following members for 1913, 1914, and 1915:—Mr. S. Katiresu (European member); Mr. A. Cathiravelu (Burgher member); Mr. A. Sapapathy (Native member).

At the beginning of the year 1913 the Committee consisted of the following members besides the elected members:—Messrs. W. Black, District Engineer, and C. M. Sinnayah, Mudaliyar, Additional Member. In August, 1913, Mr. H. R. Freeman, Chairman, left the district for Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. C. S. Vaughan as Chairman. Three meetings were held during the year.

2. The following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1911, 1912, and 1913:—

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	277,855	—	—	277,855	—	—	277,855	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	65,181	—	—	65,960	—	—	64,599	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—									
(a) Paying single commutation	57,033		87·50	57,221		86·75	57,085		88·37
(b) Paying double commutation	218		·33	423		·64	246		·38
(c) Labouring six days	830		1·27	734		1·11	803		1·24
(d) Labouring twelve days	75		·12	81		·12	37		·06
4. Total discharged obligation		58,156	89·22		58,459	88·62		58,171	90·05
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—									
(e) Exempted on account of old age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,225		1·88	1,974		2·99	2,489		3·85
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	3,462		5·31	3,220		4·88	2,179		3·37
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	346		·53	337		·51	226		·35
(h) Fined	11		·02	22		·04	12		·02
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	3		·01	2		·01
(j) Left local area	1,981		3·04	1,945		2·95	1,520		2·35
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		7,025	10·78		7,501	11·38		6,428	9·95
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. The funds administered by the Committee are accounted for in the following statements:—

1912.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1912	9,950	58
Commutation realized in money	72,583	75
Commutation realized in labour	1,120	0
Miscellaneous receipts	42	35
Total	83,696	68

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses	35,356	75
Amount expended on minor works	16,491	20
Establishment and commission to division officers:—		
Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,752	70
Cost of District Road Committee establishment	6,879	99
Commission to division officers	5,637	67
Miscellaneous charges	2,632	76
Balance on December 31, 1912	14,945	61
Total	83,696	68

1913.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1913	14,945	61
Commutation realized in money	86,365	50
Commutation realized in labour	1,315	50
Miscellaneous receipts	86	71
Total ..	102,713	32

EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	33,034	0
Amount expended on minor works	25,966	54
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,602	70
Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	6,784	99
Commission to division officers	6,835	41
Miscellaneous charges	2,372	64
Balance on December 31, 1913	26,117	4
Total ..	102,713	32

4. *Minor Works.*—The expenditure on special works during the two years were as follows:—

1912.

	Rs.	c.
(1) Road to Kaddudai	180	68
(2) Earth road at Anaicoddai	260	0
(3) Repairs to flood damages	649	82
(4) Extension of Alaveddy road	860	80
(5) Extension of Pallai road	443	45
(6) Mallagam-Punnalaikadduvan road	141	60
(7) Upkeep of lanes	81	0
(8) Sinking wells on roadsides	404	83
Total ..	3,022	18

1913.

(1) Road to Kaddudai	72	20
(2) Extension of Alaveddy road	396	94
(3) Extension of Pallai road	48	50
(4) Mallagam-Punnalaikadduvan road	947	38
(5) Upkeep of lanes	141	0
(6) Alvai-Thunnalai-Karanavai-Thunnalai road	405	0
(7) Maviddapuram-Keerimalai road	586	0
(8) Eluvaitivu road	214	0
(9) Lane from 17th mile, Jaffna-Point Pedro road, to Karanavai-Thunnalai road	477	0
(10) Building a workshop in District Road Committee store ..	223	40
(11) Repairs to jetty at Delft	130	30
(12) Improvements to Mandativu road	294	0
(13) Improvements to Copay South road	478	69
(14) Kaithady road	411	0
(15) Navakeeri to Achchuveli road	486	25
(16) Tondaimannar-Uduppiddy road	823	6
(17) Navali road	275	0
(18) Improvements to Chavagacheri-Thanankilappu road ..	917	0
(19) Improvements to Kaluthaipiddy road	55	0
(20) Sinking wells on roadsides	267	95
Total ..	7,649	67

5. The mileage of roads in charge of the Committee at the end of 1913 is as follows:—Metalled roads, 153½ miles; gravelled roads, 12¾ miles; natural roads, 149 miles; total, 315¼ miles.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

May 15, 1914.

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1912-13.

Area, 943¼ Square Miles; Population, 25,601 (1911).

I.—HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

THE prosperity of the district during the eighteen months from July, 1912, to December, 1913, has hardly been commensurate with the developments that have taken place. It is chiefly outsiders who have profited by these developments, and the apathy of the permanent inhabitants is chiefly responsible for that fact. It must, however, be borne in mind that the continued unhealthiness of the district, and the cold season of 1912-13 was one of the worst on record, has sapped the energy of the people.

2. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government visited Mannar on June 18, 1913, travelling through the whole distance from Madawachchi by rail. The visit was chiefly in connection with the railway and the connected works at Talaimannar. His Excellency, however, received a deputation of the leading residents on the 19th with reference to the needs of the district.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—In February, 1913, Mr. R. N. Thaine was promoted to be Government Agent of Sabaragamuwa, and was succeeded as Assistant Government Agent here by the writer of this report.

4. In May, 1913, Mr. S. M. Rajasooria was succeeded as District Engineer by Mr. S. J. Kirby. Owing to the number of special works being undertaken, more especially the construction of the North Coast road and the Mannar waterworks, Mr. H. N. Worth was sent up for nearly three months, between September and December, 1913, to assist Mr. Kirby.

5. Dr. K. K. Jacob succeeded Dr. C. F. Nugara as Medical Officer, Mannar, in August, 1913, and in the same month Dr. S. F. G. Danforth gave way as Medical Officer, Adampan hospital, to Dr. A. Chellappa.

6. In August, 1912, Mr. N. Bulner returned to Mannar as Postmaster, succeeding Mr. Herft, who was transferred to Kegalla.

7. In the Kachcheri there were few changes of importance, except that occasioned in the Fiscal's Office in October, 1913, by the sad death of Mr. A. T. Muttiah, whose place was filled by Mr. W. S. Joseph from the Mannar Railway Department. The post of recordkeeper was rendered vacant by the decease of Mr. B. Swaminathan in June, 1913, and was filled by Mr. K. Rajaratnam. Two or three of the junior clerks were very beneficially affected by the grants of the Legislative Council during this period as the result of the investigations of the Salaries Committee. Previously the prospects of their reaching a salary on which they could maintain themselves without the assistance of private means were small. There was an unfortunate case, however, of an officer who, at the end of the period reviewed in the last Administration Report, resigned his post in the Kachcheri, thinking there was no chance of an improvement of his prospects. Another vacancy occurring shortly after the increases of salary were allowed, an applicant with better qualifications than the one who had resigned in 1912 came forward. Owing to the improvement in their position the work put in now by the subordinate clerks is much better than formerly.

8. There have been no changes among the Chief Headmen and Udaiyars during the period.

9. *Indo-Ceylon Connection.*—Steady progress has been made on the Mannar railway during the period. The linking up took place on April 12, 1913, since which date construction trains have run regularly every week and for some time twice a week backwards and forwards between Madawachchi and Mannar. These trains have been of the greatest service to Government officials living in and coming to Mannar. Free passes have been issued frequently to private persons, who have hastened to avail themselves of them. It is hoped that these persons will realize at once the altered conditions when the line is opened to regular traffic. The idea has been springing up among certain people that they possess a right to travel free by construction trains whenever they wish to. Cases of obstruction have come before the Police Court, and bitter protests have been made by persons travelling without passes, who have been set down by the Railway authorities at places other than their destinations.

10. New sources of ballast have been found by the engineers during the period, but more especially the dry bed of the Arivi-aru, about 19 miles from Mannar, the coarse sand from which has proved most useful. The Mannar District is, on the whole, very deficient in good materials for road or building construction.

11. A great amount of work has been done at Talaimannar, especially in 1913. Both piers have been completed, and nearly all the buildings required for the railway. The construction of buildings for the Customs, Medical, and Police Departments was entrusted to the Chief Resident Engineer in March, 1913. The temporary buildings were nearing completion at the end of the year, and some of the permanent buildings were well under way. A site for a lighthouse was acquired at the extreme western point of the Mannar island, and the work of construction has begun. Much has been done on the recommendation of sanitary advisers, in the filling up of borrow pits, and large schemes, involving the acquisition or resumption of a considerable extent of land for the prevention of malaria and for the improvement of the general sanitation, have been undertaken. The development of Talaimannar, consequent upon the construction of the Indo-Ceylon railway, has affected the administration of the Mannar District more than any previous event in its history.

12. The work on the Indian side is already practically complete, and the opening of the connection to through passenger traffic will probably have taken place some time before this report is published.

13. *Madu Pilgrimage*—The pilgrimage of 1912 was concluded successfully. The 1913 pilgrimage took place as usual between June 23 and July 2. In spite of some fairly heavy and most unseasonable rain on the last two days, the pilgrimage was a highly satisfactory one. Numerous special trains were run through to Madu road siding and brought a full complement of pilgrims. The Railway returns show that only about 10,000 persons travelled by these trains. From this I am inclined to think that the numbers at previous Madu festivals have been over-estimated. Nearly half of those present in 1913 must have come by train, and yet it is generally considered that the pilgrimage was as well attended as any previous ones. The new road to Madu, 6½ miles in length, was not in such good condition as had been hoped; but even in 1913 pedestrians derived great benefit from it. There was a plentiful supply of

water for all purposes, and the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. The excellent spirit that animated the pilgrims is evidenced in the cheerful patience with which, practically devoid of shelter, they endured the rain, and in the fact that there were no instances of crime or disorder.

14. Empire Day was celebrated with enthusiasm in 1913. More school children took part than in previous years, most of the outlying schools sending contingents into Mannar instead of having local celebrations. It is probably better, however, not to bring in the children from any distance, as only the bigger boys come, and disappointment is caused among the little ones.

15. *Mannar Water Supply.*—Progress in the construction of the new waterworks was slower than was anticipated in the last Administration Report. By the middle of 1913 all the pipe lines originally provided for were laid, but at the end of the year the large concrete well had only just been commenced. The standpipes are not yet erected owing to delay in the supply of some of the fittings. It is satisfactory, however, that the pipe lines have been continued for another 150 yards or so into the crowded area of Moor street, and there is still a little money available for any small extension which is found to be really necessary. There should be a regular supply of water before the middle of the dry season of 1914.

16. *Settlement of Mannar Town.*—Though the survey was supposed to be complete in June, 1912, the work of settlement under the Waste Lands Ordinance could not be commenced at once. The Settlement Officer and his Assistant, Mr. Wait, made their preliminary detailed inspection in August, 1913, and the settlement should be almost complete in 1914.

17. Receiving post offices were opened at Adampan in Mantai North and at Tarakkundu in Mannar island in August, 1912. The receiving office at Parayanalankulam resthouse was shifted to the dispensary at Puliyadi-irakkam.

18. *Rinderpest.*—The district was fortunately free from rinderpest during the eighteen months under review, though in March, 1913, there were cases not far from the northern boundary.

19. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall both in 1912 and 1913 was up to or slightly above the average, being 37·20 and 38·31 inches for the respective years. But there was unusually heavy rain in January, 1913, while the drought was severe from April to October. The rain in the last two months of the year was continuous but never very heavy, with the result that water has not lain about in great quantities. It is feared by most people that there will be a shortage of subsoil water in Mannar island during 1914, which will cause severe distress, unless there is good rain in the beginning or middle of the year. On the mainland the rainfall in 1913 was somewhat heavier, except in portions of Musali. In the neighbourhood of Marichchukkaddi the rainfall was considerably above the average.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

20. The revenue collected in the district from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, was Rs. 115,440·15, as against Rs. 109,029 in the preceding twelve months. The revenue for the whole period was Rs. 175,116·72. As the recoveries for the first six months are generally much the same as those for the last six months, it will be seen that there has been an increase during the period under review.

21. Noticeable increases are in Port Dues, owing to the recovery of coastwise rent at the Mannar Customs since 1912, and in Land Sales, due to the increased demand for land in the Giant's tank area and to the sale of valuable coconut lands at Silavaturai.

22. The principal decreases are in the recovery of Ferry Tolls, due to the fact that a smaller amount was obtained for the ferry rent in view of the approaching opening of the railway, and in the sale of stamps for elephant licenses.

23. A detailed statement is appended :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 (12 Months).	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913 (12 Months).	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 (18 Months).
I.—CUSTOMS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Imports.			
Grain	1,437 28	1,557 4	2,524 59
Cotton manufacture	41 46	24 45	50 38
Sugar	116 38	350 87	547 8
Other goods	214 27	314 29	534 64
	1,809 39	2,246 65	3,656 69
II.—PORT, HARBOUR, &C.			
Port dues	487 20	388 70	595 72
Warehouse rent	1,273 77	1,974 7	2,967 63
	1,760 97	2,362 77	3,563 35
III.—LICENSES, EXCISE, &C.			
Excise.			
Salt	29,523 0	30,915 0	43,806 0
Arrack, rum, and toddy	46,492 88	44,286 21	66,971 40
Sundries	45 0	5 0	7 50
Tolls.			
Ferry tolls	5,356 24	4,080 21	5,876 97
Stamps.			
Various revenue and postal service	8,698 77	7,464 60	10,653 0
Fines, &c.			
Courts	821 75	1,565 38	2,692 98
Departmental	137 34	57 0	132 75
	91,074 98	88,373 40	130,140 60

	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 (12 Months). Rs. c.	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913 (12 Months). Rs. c.	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 (18 Months). Rs. c.
IV.—FEES OF COURT, &c.			
Cattle branding fees	—	575 65	617 65
Receipts, Government Printing Office	8 0	129 56	189 31
Hospital and dispensary receipts	369 6	422 79	552 33
Irrigation work recoveries	10,480 11	10,956 11	22,181 34
Opium sales	78 79	73 7	111 82
Recordroom collections	54 73	77 19	113 80
Survey fees	—	76 8	87 87
Sundries	178 45	479 40	507 25
	11,169 14	12,789 85	24,361 37
VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.			
Sale of old stores and cast animals	221 60	44 93	84 94
Unclaimed deposits	53 43	9 19	30 43
Abatement under Ordinance No. 13 of 1906	64 66	134 24	275 21
Sundries	62 47	319 0	393 13
	402 16	507 36	783 71
IX.—LAND REVENUE.			
Rent of Government buildings	103 50	120 69	182 79
Rent of lands	626 30	493 88	693 75
Miscellaneous land revenue	374 50	55 50	93 37
Revenue of Forest Department.			
Receipts, Forest Department	507 35	828 6	1,321 43
	1,611 65	1,498 13	2,291 34
X.—LAND SALES.			
Lands	1,200 71	7,662 99	10,320 66
Total Revenue	109,029 0	115,440 15	175,116 72

24. As the Kachcheri is only one of the spending Departments of the district, a full statement of expenditure is of little interest and is not inserted. The expenditure at the Kachcheri was Rs. 36,573·80 from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, as against Rs. 28,535·93 for the preceding twelve months. The expenditure for the whole period of eighteen months was Rs. 53,379·69. The increase was almost entirely due to the increase of salaries.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

25. There has been a slight but almost universal increase in the prosperity of the people of the district during the eighteen months. Owing to successful paddy crops there has been a marked improvement in the Wanni area. The fish-curing industry has continued to develop, while there has been no decline in tobacco cultivation. In the Mannar island persons have at last come forward to profit by the high wages to be earned by work on the railway. The women of Talaimannar do light earthwork and supplement the incomes which their husbands derive from fishing. Many of the Erukkalampiddi Moormen have undertaken work in the ballast pits at Tottaveli. Too late almost have the people realized that good wages can be earned for work that is neither unhealthy nor degrading.

26. *Health.*—The health of the people has continued to be unsatisfactory, but it is pleasant to record an improvement at the end of the period. The continuance of the rains in January, February, and March, 1913, caused an increase of malaria and of deaths due to debility or complications arising out of recurrent malaria.

Exposure to the rain at Madu festival in July produced numerous cases of pneumonia and bronchitis, and caused an increase in the death-rate at a season of the year when it is usually lowest. The following are the figures for the eighteen months :—

	1912.		1913.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
First quarter	—	—	208	329
Second quarter	—	—	270	316
Third quarter	180	238	293	234
Fourth quarter	144	203	236	254
Total	324	441	1,007	1,133

27. These figures are not so unsatisfactory as they appear at first sight. There has been a large number of persons migrating into the district and remaining only for a few months, or perhaps for a year or more. These persons come for work on the railway, for fishing and fish-curing, or for tobacco and even paddy cultivation. Among this shifting population many deaths occur, but very few births, for the married women either do not accompany their husbands, or return to their own district at the time of their confinement.

28. Great attention has been devoted during the period to the improvement of the sanitary conditions under which the people live. Reference is made elsewhere to the four small towns which have been for some years under the Sanitary Board Ordinance. It was found during 1913 that the existing system of supplying scavengers to certain villages was practically useless. These scavengers were paid only Rs. 10 each a month. This is not considered a living wage in this district. The result was that only old and effete men were obtained, and there was practically no supervision. There was one of these scavengers for three fairly populous villages, Karisal, Tailankudiyiruppu, and Puthukudiyiruppu. Practically nothing was done in any of the villages, so that it was decided to abolish this scavenger and employ the money more profitably elsewhere till these villages can be taken in hand seriously. The pay of the scavengers at Vangalai and Arippu, where the work was fairly satisfactory, was increased. The scavenger at Arippu, whose work was light, was made to visit Silavaturai, which is only three miles away, two days a week. Towards the end of 1913 a scavenger was appointed at Puliyadi-irakkam, a place rapidly developing in importance, as it includes the railway siding known as Madu road, important Public Works Department and Irrigation cooly lines, and the extensive grounds of the old hospital, which is now used only as a dispensary. Several boutiques have sprung up at Puliyadi-irakkam. It was considered more important to take sanitary precautions for a place where such precautions will not be resisted by the prejudices of conservatism and ignorance than for villages where these prejudices are strong. Under the supervision of an energetic headman Puliyadi-irakkam should soon be a clean village, where more advanced sanitary, and especially anti-malarial, measures can be introduced.

29. It has been impossible to do much to improve the sanitary conditions of the ordinary villages of the Giant's tank area, of Musali, the Wanni, and the pattus through which the North Coast road passes. Harangues to the people on the necessity of boiling and filtering the water which they drink, of constructing their houses and huts so that sunlight and fresh air may occasionally find their way in, and of removing from the neighbourhood of their compounds receptacles in which mosquitoes can breed naturally have but little effect. They cannot afford elaborate filters, and the natural ones which they might procure could probably not deal with the impurities of the water on which they rely. They fail to see that the injury to their health caused by sudden emergence in the early morning from the stifling dens in which they sleep into the cold air can be avoided if they will accustom themselves to a little ventilation even on nights when there is a heavy dew. Most of the villages consist of houses dotted about on slightly raised ground in the middle of paddy fields and swamps. Such being the case it is not much use their removing a few old tins and coconut shells, even if they can be convinced that the scourge of malaria is due chiefly to the prevalence of mosquitoes.

30. *Wells.*—Thanks to an increased grant for the financial year 1912–13, good work was done in the provision of wells for some of the villages where they were most needed. The construction of good masonry wells in outlying places is expensive. Wells at Kompuvaittakulam and Valliyapalai in the Wanni were begun in 1912 and completed early in 1913. Expensive wells at Kondachi in Musali South and Pichaivanivannedunkulam in Musali North were constructed in 1913. Money also was spent on repairing wells which were constructed some years ago. There is another difficulty in the matter of providing wells in addition to lack of funds. Owing to ignorance of the local geological conditions wells have sometimes been sunk at spots where the water shortly turns brackish. It is this fact which necessitates the abandonment of certain small hamlets by the inhabitants and migration to places where the water is supposed to be better.

31. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of dispensaries in the Mannar District is large in proportion to the population, but it has generally been considered insufficient. At the end of 1913, in addition to the two hospitals at Mannar and Adampan, there were Government dispensaries at Pesalai and Talaimannar village in Mannar island; on the mainland there were dispensaries at Vidattaltivu, at Iranai Iluppaikulam in the Wanni, at Puliyadi-irakkam, at Vangalai, Silavaturai, and Mullikulam, all situated on the coast south of Mannar. The Pesalai apothecary visits Erukkilampiddi twice a week, and the inhabitants of that populous place object to the idea of a Government dispenser living in their midst; for such a man is almost certain not to be a Moorman, and will assist in the attacks made upon their uncleanliness by the Sanitary Board, and upon their ignorance by the District Schools Committee and resident schoolmaster. The Vidattaltivu apothecary visits Iluppaikadavai once a week, and can do the same for Attimoddai without difficulty. The dispensary at Iranai Iluppaikulam is now a permanent one, and the apothecary visits Palampiddi and Mundumurippu each once a week. The apothecary from Puliyadi-irakkam visits Murungan twice a week; but a new dispensary at the latter place is now in hand, and will be completed before the end of the financial year 1914–15. Then the permanent dispensary will be at Murungan, which is the more populous place, and will probably be accessible by rail from Puliyadi-irakkam. The distance from Murungan to Nanaddan is only five miles, and there is already a good minor road most of the way, so that the people of Nanaddan will be sufficiently provided for, especially as the Vangalai apothecary visits them twice a week. The building of a new type dispensary has already been begun at Silavaturai, the remains of the old resthouse building being employed. The apothecary visits Periyapullaichipotkeni and Arippu each once a week. The dispensary at Mullikulam, in the extreme south of the district, has been of great service during the period as before. There are about 600 persons in that little group of villages round the Marichchukkaddi pearl banks, and the neighbourhood has never been considered a health resort.

32. *Midwife.*—The high mortality among women after childbirth has continued to cause anxiety. Only in Mannar town has there been a trained midwife, but the paucity of cases which she has been called in to attend during the period discourages the idea of appointing others at present for the rest of the district. From July to December, 1912, the Mannar midwife attended only one paying and four non-paying cases, and from January to August, 1913, seven paying cases and one non-paying case. Perhaps owing to a feeling of discouragement the midwife obtained leave early in October and did not return though called on to do so. Another woman has been appointed in her place from January, 1914.

33. *Food Supply.*—The food supply during the period has been better than in most previous years. Thanks to very fair harvests, there has been a good supply of locally-grown paddy. Those who are engaged in fishing or in work on the railway and other public works have been well able to pay the higher price demanded for imported rice.

34. The difficulty of obtaining fresh fruit and vegetables, especially in the towns, is a serious drawback. A considerable quantity of green plantains is imported from Jaffna, but the poor people cannot afford them. Sufficient effort is not made by the people to grow vegetables in the places where they can be made to grow.

35. Fish has been plentiful, and, on the Mannar island and along the coast, continues to be the only food, in addition to rice and palmyra products, which the majority obtain. During 1913 there were bitter complaints in Mannar that fresh fish had risen enormously in price or could not be procured at all. The fishermen found it more profitable to sell to the fish-curers instead of taking their fish to the market. While it was realized that it is impossible to fight against the law of prices as affected by supply and demand, efforts have been made with partial success to bring a good supply of fresh fish into the market and to keep the fish-curers away from the town.

36. The problem of the food supply of Talaimannar port has been a troublesome one. Owing to the difficulty of maintaining a proper supply for Railway Construction coolies and others, several boutiques have been allowed to remain, though they are much below the proper sanitary standard. The Railway employés have continued during the period to come into Mannar for week ends, and so the more provident have been able to keep themselves supplied. The supply of fresh fish at Talaimannar has been fair, but somewhat irregular. Here, again, the fisherman prefers to take his fish to the big market, *i.e.*, to the fish-curer, who is ready to take all that is supplied. There was a demand for meat at Talaimannar. Goats were frequently slaughtered, but the price of mutton remained too high. In November, 1913, two butchers were licensed to slaughter cattle at Talaimannar, but beef even then was very seldom procurable.

37 *Cattle and other Animals.*—Though the district was free from rinderpest, there was a general and rather severe outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease in October, 1913. This seriously interfered with ploughing operations, as the buffaloes were chiefly affected.

38. The cattle on the Mannar island are a hindrance to its development. The breed is probably more degenerate than any in Ceylon. The few promising bulls, if they can be caught, are sold to traders from Jaffna and elsewhere. The remainder roam without restraint and breed indiscriminately. Often the ownership is doubtful, and no complaint is heard from the owners when cattle are killed on the railway line, as not infrequently happens. It has been estimated that the total value of the cattle on the island, exclusive of Coast bulls, is less than the amount annually spent by proprietors of coconut and other lands in fencing. There have been several applications during the period for licenses to shoot stray cattle. Free licenses have also been issued to shoot dangerous buffaloes, a few of which still remain. Owing to the apathy of the people efforts to improve the breed of the cattle and to exercise some control over them have failed. On the mainland the buffaloes and black cattle are almost as wild, but there they are indispensable. They continue, however, to cause damage to the railway embankments and irrigation channels.

39. In November and December, 1912, there was a serious epidemic among the cats of Mannar and Erukkilampiddi. It was found on inquiry that similar epidemics had occurred in other years, but less severe. As nothing was known as to the cause of the disease, and different opinions prevailed as to the symptoms, some anxiety was felt that other animals, and even human beings, might be affected. The investigation in February, 1913, by a leading officer of the Medical Department was made too late to discover with certainty the causes of the outbreak.

IV.—INDUSTRIES.

40. *Paddy Cultivation.*—Paddy cultivation is the chief industry in the district, and continues to increase in the Giant's tank area, where application to buy small lots of Crown land have been numerous. Two fairly good sirupokam crops in 1912 and 1913 have shown that a good profit can be made out of paddy cultivation. It is regrettable that even the most enterprising proprietors have not been able to persuade their cultivators to adopt improved methods of ploughing.

41. An attempt to cultivate a small extent of paddy on the Mannar island near Tarakundu in 1912 met with no success. In Musali North and South, Iluppaikadavai, Perumkali, and the two Wanni pattus there has been little change in the extent and condition of paddy cultivation. Especially in the Wanni certain tracts of fields are abandoned, but generally a corresponding extent in some other village has been taken up. A noticeable thing was a successful, though somewhat limited, sirupokam in the Wanni in 1913. It is very seldom attempted there, as there is no storage of water in the dry season.

42. *Tobacco.*—This industry has remained fairly stationary during the period. While there has been a slight decrease in Iluppaikadavai, where the cultivation of tobacco is done almost entirely by Jaffna people and used to be a flourishing industry, in Giant's tank area some of the proprietors are creating or extending small gardens alongside their paddy fields.

43. *Coconut Cultivation.*—The great profit to be made out of this industry is now realized in the Mannar District. A considerable extent of private land on the Mannar island that was lying practically waste or covered with untended palmyras has been planted up with coconuts during the period. There is unfortunately still some uncertainty as to the exact pieces of land on which coconuts will flourish. But the high price of copra and improved transport facilities have produced some enterprise. It has been found that on good land the coconuts come into bearing as soon as in any part of Ceylon. On the mainland the demand to purchase Crown land near the coast for coconut cultivation has been considerable. In the interior the hardness of the clay soil has rendered any development impossible.

44. *Palmyra Cultivation.*—Owing largely to lack of energy among the people, the development of coconut cultivation has been accompanied by the decline of palmyra cultivation. It is seen that the same profit is not to be made out of palmyras, and the people do not think it worth while to devote attention to the palmyra trees which thrive on land which is not good enough for coconuts. They take the fruits when they come, and plant nuts in various odd places in order to obtain the young roots, which form a useful article of food. Much of the best palmyra timber has now been cut down and sold at very good prices to the Railway Engineers and others. They do not strip and tend the younger trees, so that not enough is left to take the place of that which is cut down. The slack way in which the industry is carried on in the Mannar District is very noticeable after comparison with the state of things in the Jaffna District and Rameswaram island.

45. *Fishing.*—During 1912 and 1913 there has been a decrease in the quantity of dried and cured fish for export. But at the end of the period the fishing industry was in a more flourishing condition than ever; the profits continue to go chiefly to the Sinhalese from Negombo and Galle, while Moormen from India appear in good numbers during the fishing and chank-diving season. Capitalists are making preparations for the transport of both fresh and dried fish by rail as soon as the line is opened. The price of fresh fish bought in the local markets was until recently very low, but during 1913 there have been complaints among local consumers that the price has risen greatly, and that sometimes fresh fish is not procurable at all.

46. The following statement gives the quantity and value of the fish exported (chiefly to other parts of Ceylon) by sea :—

	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
Dried and cured fish ..	29,220	240,015	23,479	227,006
Bêche-de-mer	219	2,490	275	2,685
Chanks	796,450	14,875	852,000	36,150

47. *Dry Grain and Chena Cultivation.*—The cultivation of dry grain on the Mannar island has greatly decreased, as it has been found more profitable to plant the land with coconuts. Kurakkan will grow well in Mannar, as it does on Rameswaram island, but the decline in its cultivation here is not to be regretted. On the mainland there was formerly a little chena cultivation, but during the period under review there has been none.

48. *Manufactures.*—The manufactures in the district are practically negligible. The palmyra fibre-extracting mill at Pesalai has been closed, and there has been no fresh venture in that direction.

49. The following statement gives particulars of area under cultivation and the estimated produce :—

	July, 1910–June, 1911.		January–December, 1913.	
	Acreage.	Produce.	Acreage.	Produce.
Paddy ..	9,186	128,604 bushels	11,799	176,985 bushels
Coconuts ..	3,025	1,089,000 nuts	3,240	1,166,400 nuts
Palmyra ..	3,226	3,871,200 nuts	3,140	3,768,000 nuts
Tobacco ..	243	4,860,000 leaves	236	4,720,000 leaves
Dry grain ..	225	2,700 bushels	30	360 bushels

V.—EDUCATION.

50. The Rural Schools Ordinance, which was introduced in the district in 1910, is now working fairly successfully. Owing to the conservatism of the people it has been found desirable not to enforce its provisions as to compulsory attendance too strictly in some villages. But gradually the parents are coming to see the desirability of educating their children and the necessity of regular attendance.

51. There were, in 1913, 5 Government vernacular schools and 34 Mission schools receiving aid from Government. Of the latter, 29 are Roman Catholic and 5 Wesleyan. There were 9 unaided schools; these were Muhammadan Koran schools, where the teaching was irregular and limited in extent.

52. The new brick and tiled Government school building at Musali was completed early in 1913, and the cadjan building at Periyapullaichipotkeni. The erection of teacher's quarters at Erukkilampiddi and of a new substantial school building at Iranai Iluppaikulam in the Wanni was sanctioned. After full consideration of the advantages and disadvantages, the District School Committee decided to have the floors of the permanent Government school buildings cemented.

53. The question of the compulsory education of girls has provided some difficulties, as only in a few schools can the managers afford to employ a female teacher. In some places the fixing of the age limit for boys at twelve has not had good results. Previously they used to start attending school later and remained on to a higher age. Now very few parents can be persuaded to let their boys stay on after the age of twelve.

54. The Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missions each have English secondary schools in Mannar. The more well-to-do people have availed themselves of these educational facilities, and good results have been obtained.

VI.—CRIME AND POLICE.

55. Though the number of reported cases of serious crime during the period has not been great, the district hardly deserves the wonderful reputation for absence of crime which it seems to have enjoyed in the past. The introduction of the railway has led to the presence of many undesirable characters in the district; with these some of the local headmen have shown themselves unable to deal. In addition to this there has been a considerable amount of lawlessness in the Moorish village of Erukkilampiddi and in other places.

56. There has been only one case of homicide during the period, in which a widow of 45 was charged with the murder of her newly-born child at Pesalai. Owing to lack of direct evidence the accused was acquitted.

57. A force of police is to be established at Talaimannar as soon as the railway is opened, and there will also be police in communication on the trains. The police in Mannar town are not to be re-established, nor is there any proposal yet to station any regular police in other parts of the district.

58. The number of police vidanes in the district has been found not to be quite sufficient, if their crime work is to be satisfactorily attended to in addition to their other numerous duties. This is especially the case on the Mannar island, where there are at present only six police vidanes.

VII.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

59. *The Thoroughfares and Small Towns Ordinances.*—See Appendix.

60. *Village Communities.*—The Village Communities Ordinance is in force throughout the district, but as there are no Village Tribunals the scope of the Village Committees is limited. The Committees have been assembled by the Chief Headmen during the period chiefly for trial of breaches of rules under the Rural Schools Ordinance. The District Adigars have endeavoured to arouse the interest of the villagers in local affairs at these meetings, but have met with small success.

61. The Village Committees have done little to enforce the clearing of village roads and paths, and to carry out those small but useful works which should occupy their attention. Consequently the balance of their funds in deposit at the Kachcheri has remained practically the same throughout the period. The funds, derived chiefly from fines in the past, could have been used for the supply and transport of materials if the Village Committees had called out the labour. An agreeable exception to the general lack of energy has occurred at Naddankandal in the Wanni, where a modest structure has been erected to serve as a Village Committee meeting place.

62. Though there is no Village Tribunal in the district, the people of Metkumulai and Panankamam are able to have their petty civil and criminal cases dealt with in the Village Tribunal at Vavuniya. There were, however, no criminal cases so dealt with during the period; in 1912 there was one civil case, and in 1913 there were two.

63. A statement showing the balances to the credit of the different Village Committees at the end of the years is appended :—

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Mannar	81 95	74 78
Mantai	26 70	32 50
Musali	304 0	304 0

64. *Cemeteries.*—The old Mannar cemetery was closed on August 31, 1913, and the new cemetery adjoining the Pesalai road opened. All other burial grounds, except that of the Pallimunai Roman Catholics and that of the Muhammadans, were closed. Land for a new Muhammadan burial ground was acquired to the north of the town, but funds were not immediately available for clearing and fencing the land. Portions of the new general cemetery were allotted to the different religions and denominations, and the working of the provisions of the Ordinance by the Sanitary Board has been satisfactory.

65. The old burial ground of the populous village of Erukkilampiddi was found to be overcrowded and, from its proximity to the houses and wells, a source of danger to health. Six acres of land were surveyed in August, 1913, and will be acquired from the owners early in 1914. The cost of acquisition will be shared by Government and the Sanitary Board.

66. Some trouble was felt at Vidattaltivu about providing a burial ground for Protestants. Eventually in June, 1913, a small piece of high land was secured, which is accessible in most months of the year.

67. Great difficulty has been experienced in deciding how to dispose of the bodies of persons dying at Talaimannar port. During 1912 and 1913 few persons died there, as those seriously ill generally went to Pesalai or Mannar for treatment. The burial ground at Talaimannar village, which is two miles from the station, has been used when required.

68. *The Game Ordinance.*—There was an increase in 1913 of the number of licenses issued to kill game. But it is impossible to estimate the popularity of the sport in the district by the number of licenses issued at the local Kachcheri, for those licenses are available only for the Mannar District, while licenses issued for the same amount at Jaffna are available for the whole Province. As far as can be learnt from inquiry and inspection, spotted deer have increased considerably in 1912 and 1913, having recovered from the effects of the drought of 1911 and the floods at the end of that year. Though there has been no rinderpest during the period, sambur show no signs of increasing. Leopards and bears have remained plentiful; the number of the latter is almost alarming, but there have been few cases of villagers being hurt by them.

69. The care with which elephants are protected by the Game Ordinance is probably unjustified as far as the Mannar District is concerned. It is agreed that during the last six years, and as long ago as that the Government Agent expressed his opinion that they were too numerous, elephants have increased in the Mannar District. Complaints are received both from the villagers, who complain of the damage to their crops, and from the officers in charge of public works, who complain of the damage to their embankments and even to their bridges by the numerous elephants of the district. Fortunately, 1913 was an open year for the Mannar District, and the professional elephant catchers took out many licenses to capture.

70. *Dog Registration Ordinance.*—The Ordinance of 1912 has worked successfully throughout the district. The number of stray dogs has been reduced in some places to a minimum. During the eighteen months 2,245 dogs were registered and 44 dogs were destroyed. In the towns, however, there remain too many dogs which have not been registered as their owners cannot be traced.

71. *Cattle Ordinance.*—Cattle branding has been carried on steadily during the period, though young cattle are too often left unbranded beyond the specified time. The owners of cattle still brand with private marks without informing the headmen. During the eighteen months there were 4,318 cattle branded, as against 1,204 during the first six months of 1912. The demand for licenses to shoot stray cattle which cannot be seized was sustained. The railway construction locomotives accounted for a good many head of cattle which might otherwise have been shot on special license.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

72. *Giant's Tank.*—During the period under review most of the work in connection with the Giant's tank system was in the nature of maintenance. Nearly all the sanctioned channels had been cut, and only another half mile was done, making up the total length of channels to 45½ miles. Extensive repairs were carried out on the tekkam at Parayanalankulam; a set of cooly lines and new permanent quarters for the guardian at the head works were erected at Puliyadi-irakkam. A considerable sum was spent on masonry works for regulators and bridges and on acquisition of land for channels.

73. The Giant's tank system includes at present a large number of village tanks, which are filled with water from Giant's tank. The Irrigation Engineer, Murungan, supervises the restoration, which is done by the proprietors of the land irrigated by these tanks. The proprietors nearly all commute their share of labour for a money payment, and the work is then done by the Irrigation Engineer's coolies. All the tanks which it is proposed to restore have now been taken in hand, and most of them have been completed; 17 of these tanks were completed in the year 1913. Some small annual repairs are done on most of the completed tanks.

74. The sirupokam cultivation of 1912, the first for some years, was very successful, though the supply of water per acre had to be enormous. There was about the same extent of kalapokam in 1912–13 as in 1911–12, with about the same results. A lower estimate of the number of bushels reaped is taken than that given in the last Administration Report. The sirupokam cultivation of 1913 was about the largest on record. Many more acres were sown than the Irrigation Engineer gave permission for. This very nearly resulted in disaster, as the extent permitted was based on the storage in Giant's tank. Water coming down the supply channel early in July, 1913, saved the situation. If a special rate were levied for sirupokam, the danger of excessive cultivation would probably be averted. The following figures furnished by the Irrigation Engineer show the area cultivated and the estimated produce of the different seasons :—

	Acres sown.	Acres reaped.	Produce (Bushels).
Sirupokam, 1912 ..	1,165 ..	1,098 ..	19,773
Kalapokam, 1912–13 ..	6,318 ..	6,318 ..	142,157
Sirupokam, 1913 ..	1,261 ..	1,196 ..	21,532

In reality more than the extent given above was sown in the sirupokam of 1913, but the excess was sown without permission. The figures for the kalapokam of 1913–14 are not yet available, as some of the sowing was very late. It is about the same as that of the previous year.

75. *Water-rate.*—Sufficient land has not been sold since June, 1905, to make the increase of water-rate recovered appreciable ; a rate of Rs. 2 an acre has been recovered from lands sold since that date; the rest pay only Re. 1 an acre. The total acreage now paying water-rate is 10,863 acres. The amount of water-rate recovered was Rs. 11,273·13 in 1912 and Rs. 11,434·84 in 1913. Exemptions to the amount of Rs. 74·19 in 1912 and Rs. 85·60 in 1913 were allowed.

76. The cadastral survey of private lands under Giant's tank was continued, but not completed during the period as had been anticipated. The new specification based on this survey for the greater part of Nanaddan pattu was completed.

77. *Minor Works.*—Apart from the Giant's tank scheme, there are 96 tanks under restoration or completely restored in the Mannar District. Of these, 35 are completely restored and 61 are in process of restoration; many of the latter are nearing completion. The total number is 8 less than in June, 1912, it having been found advisable to strike some off the list, as the cultivation under them showed no signs of development. There are in addition 7 tanks in the Tunukkai division of the Jaffna District in the charge of the Mannar Irrigation Inspector.

78. For the tanks in the Mannar District there were 10,325 days' labour called out from July, 1912, to June, 1913, of which 7,378 days were performed. This shows a considerable improvement on the preceding period, there being fewer defaulters and less commutation by money payment.

79. *Irrigation Fine Fund.*—There are two separate funds, one for major works, *i.e.*, the Giant's tank system, the other for minor works. Under major works the expenditure has been almost entirely on the salary of the special overseer who looks after the earthwork on the village tanks ; under minor works money has been usefully expended on the Kandalveli channel mentioned in the last report, and on a channel from the Nay-aru to the Pallamadu tank in Perunkali.

80. *Akattimurippu and Kurai.*—These schemes have not yet been taken up. Though they were reported on some years ago by the Irrigation Department, they have been postponed till more promising schemes elsewhere have been completed. There is no doubt that the Akattimurippu scheme should be taken up if sufficient water can be brought down the Arivu-aru to supply both Giant's tank and Akattimurippu.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

81. The following are the more important new public works completed during the period :—

(1) Gravelling and bridging the Madu road.
(2) Earthwork on the Talladi-Pappamoddai road.
(3) Mosquito-proofing of the Mannar hospital wards.
(4) Mosquito-proofing of the Adampan hospital wards.
(5) Surface drainage at the Residency.
(6) Metalling Banyan road, Mannar.
(7) Improvements to the lock-up and other buildings in the Mannar Fort.

82. The following works were nearing completion at the end of 1913 :—

(1) Mannar waterworks.
(2) Police buildings, Talaimannar.

83. The following works are in progress and should be completed before the end of 1914 :—

(1) Customs buildings, Talaimannar.
(2) Hospital and Port Surgeon's quarters, Talaimannar.
(3) Lighthouse at Talaimannar.
(4) New dispensary building at Murungan.
(5) New dispensary building at Silavaturai.

84. The following works are required :—

(1) Bridging of the opening in the Mannar causeway.
(2) Construction of the road from Pesalai to Talaimannar port and village.
(3) Extension of the metalled road from Vangalai to Arippu.
(4) Reclamation of the seashore at Mannar between the ferry and the markets.
(5) Continuation of the South Bar road to the west of the railway line.
(6) Erection of a wall or wire fence round the Residency compound.
(7) Re-roofing of the Residency.

X.—SALT.

85. No collections of self-formed salt were made during the period. In 1912 there was rain sufficient in every month to prevent any considerable formation. In 1913 it was found that the elaborate procedure to be complied with in organizing a collection and the absence of proper facilities for storage rendered it unwise to collect the salt which formed in the different odais. In 1912 nothing was spent in watching and destroying naturally formed salt; in 1913 a sum of Rs. 600·50 was expended.

86. The salt supply of the district is derived from Jaffna—8,973 cwt. were received in 1912 and 8,349 cwt. in 1913. The balance in store was reduced during the period; 4,813 cwt. were sold to fish-curers and 5,511 to traders in 1912; 4,471 cwt. were sold to fish-curers and 5,728 to traders in 1913. The revenue from salt was Rs. 30,972 in 1912 and Rs. 30,597 in 1913. The demand at the end of the period showed signs of increasing.

XI.—FORESTS.

87. No questions of special importance in connection with forests arose during the period, except the damage done to good palu timber near jungle roads by persons pulling off branches to secure the fruit. This destructive habit is prevalent among the pilgrims going to and from the Madu festival. They also cause considerable damage by cutting the bark of good trees for purposes connected with religion.

88. In 1912 142 free permits to cut small inferior timber for agricultural purposes were issued, and in 1913, 70. The value of the timber was Rs. 3,990 in 1912 and Rs. 1,312 in 1913.

XII.—CUSTOMS.

89. During the period there were four ports in the Mannar District: Mannar, Talaimannar, Pesalai, and Vangalai. Talaimannar, which will be a most important port from 1914 onwards, was not properly opened though proclaimed in 1910. The Customs officers are stationed for alternate six months at Pesalai and Vangalai, according to the monsoons. These small ports will probably be closed in 1914.

90. The Customs revenue at Mannar, Pesalai, and Vangalai was as follows:—

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Mannar	4,361 12	3,734 92
Pesalai	420 12	393 50
Vangalai	61 50	25 53

91. The total value of imports and exports at Mannar and Pesalai was as follows:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Mannar ..	467,335	399,099	473,756	354,266
Pesalai ..	1,408	9,908	841	12,907

XIII.—LAND SALES.

92. Six land sales were held during the eighteen months. An endeavour is being made to have these sales of Crown land more frequently. In all 132 lots, representing an extent of 385 acres, were advertised for sale or settlement. Out of this extent 179 acres were sold, and realized Rs. 10,046.

Mannar Kachcheri,
March 23, 1914.

C. HARRISON JONES,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE IN THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE District Road Committee of Mannar consisted of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent; the District Engineer; Mr. C. Zanetti, European Member; Mr. S. Muttutamby, Tamil Member; and Mr. J. R. Werkmeister, Burgher Member. The writer succeeded Mr. R. N. Thaine as Chairman in February, 1913; Mr. S. T. Kirby, District Engineer, succeeded Mr. S. M. S. Rajasooriya in May, 1913; and Mr. W. Keil succeeded Mr. Werkmeister in January, 1913.

2. Two meetings were held during 1912 and one during 1913. The rest of the work was done by circulation of papers.

3. *Commutation Tax.*—The amount collected in commutation money was Rs. 7,059 in 1912 and Rs. 7,399·50 in 1913, as against Rs. 7,032 collected in 1911.

4. A comparative statement for 1912 and 1913 giving particulars of those who discharged their liabilities in respect of the payment of commutation tax or failed to discharge them is appended:—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	25,603	—	—	25,603	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	4,953	—	—	5,121	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	4,642		93·72	4,877		95·61
(b) Paying double commutation ..	32		·64	27		·53
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		4,674	94·36		4,904	96·14
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	89		1·80	69		·96
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	101		2·03	92		1·80
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	5		·12	9		·18
(h) Fines	—		—	1		·02
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	84		1·69	46		·90
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		279	5·64		217	3·86
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee during the years 1912 and 1913 are given below:—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance at end of previous year	5,147 93	1,778 47
Commutation realized in money	7,059 0	7,399 50
Miscellaneons	173 20	26 15
Total ..	12,380 13	9,204 12
EXPENDITURE.		
Minor works	9,001 10	6,342 66
Establishment	788 50	780 0
Commission to division officers	655 87	688 19
Office contingencies	75 1	79 29
Cost of audit	35 87	0 28
Refund of road tax	12 0	7 50
Miscellaneous	33 31	27 7
	10,601 66	7,924 99
Balance at end of year	1,778 47	1,279 13
Total ..	12,380 13	9,204 12

6. *Minor Roads.*—The minor roads in this district in charge of the Committee were 149 miles in length in 1912 and 152 in 1913. The roads vary in character considerably. Some are ill-defined jungle tracks, which the Committee has recently taken up; on these certain small deviations are made by jungle clearing, and a little cutting and filling in the worst places. Others are well-established jungle roads with a natural surface; on these jungle clearing is performed, and the sloping of the banks of the rivers and streams which they cross is annually attended to. The roads on which most money is spent are, of course, in the more populous districts, *i.e.*, Mannar island and in the Giant's tank area. Here a good deal of work has been done in 1912 and 1913 in constructing clay embankments across low-lying places, especially the beds of small shallow tanks. Earthenware pipe culverts have been put in on several roads, and a few masonry culverts with platforms of palmyra timber have been constructed. Maintenance consists of patching up the surface of these clay roads where they are very bad, repairing bridges and culverts, some of which were constructed many years ago, and jungle clearing.

7. The same policy has been pursued as in 1910 and 1911, namely, that of concentrating funds on the minor roads in the Giant's tank area which lead either to Murungan railway station or to the main road from Mannar to Madawachchi. Large sums were spent on the old Madu road, which will continue to be much used in spite of the opening of the railway. This road leaves the North Coast road, on which much work is being done by the Public Works Department, at Mantai, and passing the Adampan hospital goes through several important villages. The roads leading from three directions to Uyilankulam,

which is between the 8th and 9th mileposts on the main road, will be especially useful if a stopping place on the railway is allowed near Uyilankulam. On the Mannar island the most important work has been the construction of a long stretch of the road from the Mannar hospital to the important fishing village of Talvupadu. This was formerly a loose sand track, and the heavy expenditure of carting clay to form a fair surface has been amply justified.

8. A road which is most desirable in the near future is one connecting the South Bar road and the Talvupadu road. This will connect the valuable coconut lands at Toddakadu with the Mannar railway station. It can conveniently be taken about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the railway and parallel to it. It is a little difficult to persuade the landowners through which it passes that it will pay them well to grant the land for the trace. Previously there have been tracks across the plain radiating in all directions from Mannar. The inhabitants think that for all these tracks they should have a level crossing over the railway. But the road that has been suggested will benefit all; it will be available during the wet season, when it will give ready access both to the railway station and the town.

9. Statements are appended giving the particulars of expenditure on minor roads during 1912 and 1913. The following statement gives particulars of the expenditure on minor roads during 1912:—

	Length. M.	F.	Y.	Expenditure. Rs.	c.
Talvupadu road	3	0	0	148	48
Putukudiyiruppu road	0	4	110	89	95
Tarakundu road	0	2	0	90	0
Tailankudiyiruppu road	0	0	226	99	90
Karisal road	0	4	22	45	0
Madu road	24	0	0	2,547	80
Uyilankulam-Adampan road	0	6	6	762	15
Uyilankulam-Nanaddan road	1	0	0	797	75
Vellankulam-Tikilamavillu road	5	0	0	45	0
Iranai Iluppaikulam-Paliaru road	22	0	0	558	0
Murunkan Resthouse road	0	2	0	348	73
Murunkan-Nanaddan road	5	0	0	2,909	55
Vankalai village road	0	2	0	25	0
Arippu village road	0	2	0	75	0
Manatkulam-Arippu road	8	0	0	80	30
Vankalai-Periyapullaichipotkeni road	10	0	0	40	0
Silavaturai-Kangearu road	10	0	0	35	0
Silavaturai-Kovilkulam road	15	0	0	62	50
Clearing jungle in Mannar island	—			32	0
Value of tools	—			158	24
Landing charges, &c., on pipes	—			50	75
Total				9,001	10

The following statement gives particulars of the expenditure on minor roads during 1913:—

	Length. M.	F.	Y.	Expenditure. Rs.	c.
Talvupadu road	3	0	0	584	69
Tarakundu road		—		4	50
Tailankudiyiruppu road	0	1	4	222	42
Putukudiyiruppu road	0	5	2	133	0
Karisal road	0	4	0	108	75
South Bar road	1	0	0	10	0
Cooly shed road	0	4	0	6	0
Minara road	0	4	0	12	50
Tottaveli road	1	6	0	12	50
Madu road	24	0	0	814	76
Vellankulam-Tikilamavillu road	0	3	40	181	0
Iranai Iluppaikulam-Paliaru road	22	0	0	220	0
Uyilankulam-Adampan road	0	1	4	418	63
Uyilankulam-Nanaddan road	0	2	0	420	52
Uyilankulam-Alkattiveli road	1	1	36	515	2
Siruvilankuli road	0	6	113	367	13
Attimoddai-Ramayankulam road	16	0	0	314	79
Manalkulam-Arippu road	8	0	0	100	0
Silavaturai-Kovilkulam road	15	0	0	110	0
Silavaturai-Kangearu road	10	0	0	35	0
Vankalai-Periyapullaichipotkeni road	10	0	0	40	0
Murunkan-Nanaddan road	1	0	0	472	50
Arippu village road	0	2	0	25	0
Vankali village road	0	2	0	99	35
Murunkan-Marutamadu road	3	0	62	485	0
Repairs to culverts and bridges	—			124	95
Value of cement	—			140	0
Value of earthenware pipes	—			280	67
Value of tools	—			46	23
Transport charges on materials	—			37	75
Total				6,342	66

C. HARRISON JONES,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MANNAR DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1912 AND 1913.

Constitution of the Board.—In 1912 the Board consisted of the following members :—(1) The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; (2) the District Engineer ; (3) the Medical Officer, Mannar ; (4) Mr. S. M. Anantham ; (5) Mr. C. Vettivelu. Changes occurred among the holders of the three official seats in 1913, and on the regretted death of Mr. Vettivelu in October, two new unofficial members were appointed, Mr. C. Muttukumaru and Mr. A. L. Savundranayagam.

2. In 1912 and 1913 there were four towns in the district under the operation of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinances, 1892–1909." These towns are :—

Town.	Population in 1911.	Town.	Population in 1911.
Mannar ..	.. 3,777	Pesalai ..	.. 931
Erukkilampiddi	.. 2,194	Vidattaltivu ..	.. 1,038

The first three towns are on the Mannar island ; Vidattaltivu is on the mainland on the north coast, about 14 miles from Mannar. The figures of population given above are somewhat too high, as at the Census certain portions were included in the enumeration of the divisions bearing the names which were outside the town limits. It is necessary to state approximately the population of the different small towns in reviewing the work carried on in them.

3. In November, 1913, two more places were proclaimed under the Small Towns Ordinance, namely, Talaimannar port and Talaimannar village. The Sanitary Board had very little to do with the working of these two new towns during the period, but they formed the subject of much consideration on the part of various Government departments. No assessment tax is to be recovered at first from Talaimannar, and it will be some time before the Sanitary Board has the necessary machinery for full control of the urban administration. The population of the village of Talaimannar was 646 in 1911, but this included a portion of the Railway Construction employés at the port.

4. The Sanitary Board clerical staff during the period consisted only of the Inspector, Mr. J. F. Alexander, whose time was fully occupied. His inspections in Mannar were daily, except when he visited Erukkilampiddi and Pesalai, which was twice a month in each case. The local Udaiyar supervised the scavenging and road work at Vidattaltivu. The opening of the new general cemetery at Mannar in September, 1913, made it necessary to give the Inspector some assistance. A junior officer has been appointed from the beginning of 1914, who is combined clerk and cemetery-keeper. More than half his salary is accounted for from cemetery fees.

5. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the four towns during 1912 and 1913 is appended :—

1912.

	Balance on January 1, 1912.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Mannar ..	1,956 64	4,568 69	6,353 62	171 71
Erukkilampiddi ..	1,422 60	1,906 18	1,649 29	1,679 49
Pesalai ..	545 65	695 26	487 70	753 21
Vidattaltivu ..	450 78	965 83	967 28	449 33
Total ..	4,375 67	8,135 96	9,457 89	3,053 74

1913.

	Balance on January 1, 1913.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Mannar ..	171 71	4,601 34	4,192 70	580 35
Erukkilampiddi ..	1,679 49	1,932 1	2,203 40	1,408 10
Pesalai ..	753 21	690 60	796 73	647 8
Vidattaltivu ..	449 33	952 84	557 19	844 98
Total ..	3,053 74	8,176 79	7,750 2	3,480 51

6. The revenue of Mannar is naturally greater, even in proportion to the population, than that of the other towns, where there are very few houses of any size. The Board is handicapped by lack of funds in all cases. The balances available at the end of the year for new works are less than would appear from the statement. Certain payments for work done in 1913 could not be made in that year, and, owing to the absence of a proper executive staff, work which it was proposed to carry out had to be postponed till 1914.

7. The assessment rate in all four towns is 4 per cent., but during 1914 an additional rate of 6 per cent. is to be recovered in Mannar only, to defray the annual cost of the new water supply granted by Government. The whole of the road tax commutation in the towns is paid to the Sanitary Board. It is found difficult to avoid encroaching on the road tax collections for purposes of sanitation and works not immediately connected with roads.

8. The revenue from other sources than the road tax and assessment tax was very small, except in the case of Mannar. Here the recoveries for market and other rents was Rs. 874 in 1912 and Rs. 612 in 1913. The refund of stamp duties, largely for liquor licenses, amounted to Rs. 672 in 1912 and Rs. 947 in 1913. The revenue in the case of three towns from fines for breach of sanitary regulations was acceptable from one point of view; the number of cases which produced these fines is regretable.

9. *Mannar.*—Dealing with the work done in the individual towns and their requirements, it is necessary to begin with Mannar. During 1913 a force of eight scavenging coolies with an overseer was employed; in addition there was one conservancy and one market cooly. Two scavenging carts were employed on contract. The cost of the work in connection with sanitation amounted to Rs. 2,214 in 1913; the expenditure in 1912 was about the same. As the recoveries from assessment tax were under Rs. 1,100, it is seen that the Board cannot at present extend its sanitary operations.

10. The minor roads in Mannar town, *i.e.*, all those which are not in charge of the Public Works Department, have, with one exception, only a clay surface. The exception is Hospital road, which it has been endeavoured to keep track metalled. The clay roads, on which there is a judicious admixture of sand where the subsoil requires it, have been maintained in very fair order at comparatively small expense. There has not been the same success with culverts. Inability to employ a proper officer of works has led to the culverts being badly constructed; the narrowness of the roads and the carelessness of the carters have done the rest. Many of the small culverts remain now in a useless state. Owing to the impossibility of draining away flood water in the wet season, the bad state of the culverts does not matter much; the Board is able to devote its scanty funds to more profitable undertakings.

11. In the matter of the requirements stated in the Administration Report of 1911–12, a good deal has been done to fill up the smaller insanitary ponds and hollows. Landowners are called on to fill up hollows on their land where water stagnates and fosters the breeding of mosquitoes. In some cases rubbish from the streets and coconut and palmyra refuse, when it cannot be conveniently burnt, is deposited by the scavengers and private persons in these hollows; the owner is required to cover the whole with a thin layer of earth. A glance at the contour of Mannar shows at once, however, how difficult it is by small measures to deal effectually with stagnant water. The smallness of the annual rainfall renders it imperative that the surplus water in the wet season should be preserved either in large reservoirs or by steady saturation of the subsoil.

12. The establishment of a slaughter-house, cattle pound, and additional latrines has had to be deferred owing to lack of funds. There are at present two public latrines near the seashore, and not far from the crowded market area. These are certainly most useful, and others are badly required in other parts of the town. The Board cannot find the moiety which Government naturally requires from the local body if public latrines are to be provided. If a loan was raised for Mannar town, the Board would have great difficulty in paying the interest. It is thus seen that luxuries such as public lighting of the streets and reclamation of the seashore between the ferry and the markets could not be thought of in the period under review.

13. *Erukkilampiddi.*—The struggle of the Sanitary Board to render this large Moorish village to some extent sanitary is a hard one. Erukkilampiddi is naturally cut off from the rest of Mannar island in the wet season, but it is connected with the main Mannar-Pesalai road by a causeway. The village was rightly thought to be one of the dirtiest in Ceylon when it was taken over by the Sanitary Board in 1910. The inhabitants have steadily maintained their opposition to sanitary measures, as they have to educational and other measures tending to general progress. But they have been dealt with sternly, and their entreaty to be left in their sordid state, albeit not one of extreme poverty, has not been listened to.

14. Three scavengers were employed at Erukkilampiddi, and in the latter half of 1913 a small scavenging cart was also provided. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 514 in 1913, which was considerably more than that of 1912. It has been found extremely difficult to keep the town clean owing to the narrowness of the streets and the neglect of the inhabitants to fence and tidy up their lands and to deposit rubbish in the proper places. Several owners of land have been repeatedly fined in the Police Court for not attending to their duties. It has generally been impossible to detect the offenders who commit nuisance in the heart of the village and render it objectionable to visit. Two public latrines are to be erected in 1914, and it is hoped that in time the inhabitants may be persuaded to use them.

15. Road work at Erukkilampiddi in 1912 was chiefly confined to the causeway, on repairs to which Rs. 782 were spent. The work was very satisfactory, and except at the bridge an excellent roadway has been provided. The old palmyra timber bridge is worn out, and with difficulty lasted through the latter months of 1913. For almost eight months of the year the bridge is not used, as the carts go across the mud flats. It was intended to erect a new bridge in 1913, but lack of funds and the absence of an executive officer to carry out the work caused the scheme to be postponed. At the end of the year the Board resolved to put up a good iron bridge, but it was found on investigation that a bridge of the requisite span would cost much more than the Board could raise. Uncertainty as to the height and force of the annual high tide in November or December made the prospect of providing an expensive bridge appear risky. It was accordingly decided to construct in 1914 a paved crossing similar to those on the North Coast road. Part of the cost of this is to be met by a loan which the Board hopes to raise. In 1913 the chief road work carried out in Erukkilampiddi was the construction of half a mile of road from the town towards the north seashore. With great difficulty the landowners were persuaded to give a few feet, or sometimes inches, of land to make a 12-foot roadway from fence to fence. The construction consisted chiefly of bringing clay and spreading it on the levelled sandy track. Inferior split palmyra trunks are placed along each side to retain the clay and prevent the sand outside from getting mixed up with it. The road has settled down most successfully; very few carts go along it, but it is a great boon to pedestrians.

16. *Pesalai.*—The population of Pesalai is entirely different from that of Erukkilampiddi. The people are nearly all Roman Catholic Tamils and mostly of the fisher caste. The town is, however, little more advanced in point of sanitation than Erukkilampiddi. The congestion of the houses is

almost as great, but as the town is close to the open sea there is a better circulation of air. The streets are mostly narrow, but less so than at Erukkilampiddi.

17. There is a Government apothecary at Pesalai, but he lives some distance outside the Sanitary Board limits, and it is difficult for him to supervise the scavenging. In the absence of the Inspector, the local Udaiyar looks after the scavengers, but he has to be away frequently from Pesalai. Only two scavengers were employed; they cost Rs. 328 in 1913. It became necessary to raise their wages, for scavengers on the Mannar railway are paid highly. It was found that the Pesalai scavengers were spending half their time on work for private persons; thus they supplemented their pay. The condition of many of the private lands at Pesalai has been bad; they are nearly always covered with palmyra refuse. Prosecutions were numerous. There is no public latrine accommodation at Pesalai though it is required. In this case also the Board has no funds.

18. In 1912 practically no work was done on the roads at Pesalai, but this did not matter much. The Pesalai people have the advantage of the main road running through their village, and now they have a railway station close at hand. In 1913 two short pieces of road were taken up and a good clay surface put on the previous sand track.

19. *Vidattaltivu.*—By virtue of its position Vidattaltivu is bound to be left much to itself. Two scavengers were employed under the supervision of the Udaiyar. The cost of scavenging was Rs. 314 in 1912, and somewhat less in 1913. The work was done fairly well, and the private compounds and lands were kept cleaner than at Pesalai. In Vidattaltivu public latrines are required.

20. The chief difficulty from which the Vidattaltivu people suffer is the absence of a good water supply. The water from the wells in the town is quite unfit for drinking. The drinking water in the dry season is mostly fetched by women from the well in Pallamadu tank, about one mile away. The chief work of the Board is to maintain the road from Vidattaltivu to the North Coast road at Pallamadu; the road is on an embankment over low land the whole way. During the period the Board has endeavoured so to repair this road that it may be passable in the wet season; it is no easy matter to make it so, as the embankment is of very heavy clay. In 1913 useful work was done by the Board in extending and deepening Pallamadu tank, and in providing a good approach to the well.

21. In conclusion, it must be said that there has been during the period good progress in local self-government. It is true that the inhabitants of the small towns have not always appreciated the care that has been bestowed on them. But the members of the Board have shown keen interest in its affairs. The meetings which were formerly held at infrequent intervals are now fixed regularly once a month. There have been plenty of matters to be discussed, and the time devoted to the discussions has been most profitably spent.

C. HARRISON JONES,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1912–13.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

DURING the eighteen months covered by this report (July, 1912, to December, 1913) no event of outstanding importance occurred. The damages caused by abnormal floods at the end of 1911 have all been made good, with the important exception of Kanukkeni tank. The shareholders under village tanks were assisted from the Irrigation Fine Fund and repaired their bunds in good time for the north-east rains of 1912. From November, 1912, to April, 1913, Mr. Baker of the Irrigation Department was engaged in an examination of the village works in the district; he furnished a valuable report, further mention of which is made below (paragraph 48).

2. On September 29 His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government visited Vavuniya, and on September 30 Mullaittivu.

3. On May 24 Empire Day was celebrated with loyal enthusiasm at Vavuniya and Mullaittivu, and also (for the first time) at Nedunkeni, the headquarters of the District Mudaliyar of Vavuniya North.

4. Mr. A. P. Boone went on leave in November, 1912, and Mr. A. W. Seymour succeeded him; in January, 1913, Mr. M. A. Young took the place of Mr. Seymour, and in November, 1913, Mr. Young was relieved by the writer.

5. Dr. Seenicutty, Medical Officer of Vavuniya, was transferred in January, 1913, his place being filled by Dr. K. Nath. Mr. Kartigesu, Acting Chief Irrigation Inspector, was replaced by Mr. Muttuvelu in November, 1913; and in September, 1913, Mr. Devasakayam succeeded Mr. Perkins as Irrigation Sub-Inspector of Puverasankulam.

6. The following changes occurred in the Kachcheri staff:—

Chief Clerk.—Mr. K. Sivapragasam replaced Mr. K. Chinnatamby, who was transferred to the Excise Department in April, 1913.

Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Mr. V. Chinnatamby (transferred to the Jaffna Kachcheri in June, 1912), was succeeded by Mr. Kapuruhamy, Land Clerk.

Land Clerk.—Mr. Arunachalam (appointed in place of Mr. Kapuruhamy in October, 1912) exchanged duties in May, 1913, with Mr. V. Somasunderam of the Anuradhapura Kachcheri.

Second Clerk.—Mr. K. Somasunderam of the Fiscal's Department, Vavuniya, took the place of Mr. Anthonipillai in April, 1913.

Recordkeeper.—In June, 1913, Mr. Sampandan, Irrigation and Gansabhawa Clerk, took the place of Mr. Selvadurai (appointed to the post vacated by Mr. Somasunderam at Vavuniya). Mr. Sivaguru succeeded Mr. Sampandan.

Assistant Provincial Registrar's Clerk.—V. C. Chinniah, Mudaliyar, who held this post in addition to being Registrar of Lands, was transferred in November, 1913, to Trincomalee. His successor in both posts is Mr. J. J. Tissaveerasinghe.

7. Government sanctioned the appointment of an additional clerk to deal with the irrigation work of the Kachcheri. In November, 1913, Mr. M. Sanmukam, Recordkeeper of the Mullaittivu Courts, was appointed to this post, the vacancy in the Courts being filled by Mr. C. Kanakasuriyam.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

8. The revenue for the financial year which ended on June 30, 1913, was Rs. 37,161·68, as against Rs. 46,282·86 for 1911-12. The fall is due chiefly to the lower price for which the arrack and toddy rents were sold (Rs. 15,215 compared with Rs. 19,067). The smaller prices which the rents realized are to be attributed, firstly, to the uncertainty among bidders for the arrack rent regarding the results of separating arrack and toddy, and secondly, to lack of competition among the local capitalists who bought the toddy rents. The experience gained by a year's working of the new system was apparently reassuring to investors, as the rents for the fifteen months from July, 1913, to September, 1914, were sold for Rs. 28,240, *i.e.*, at the rate of Rs. 22,592 for a year.

9. Smaller decreases of revenue occurred under the headings Salt, Fines, Fees of Court, Land Revenue, and Land Sales. It should be noted that the proceeds of the sale of salt collected at Mattalan are brought to account in the Jaffna Kachcheri.

10. The expenditure for the twelve months was Rs. 38,929, as against Rs. 24,606 for the previous year. The increase is attributable mainly to the expenditure of Rs. 11,371·64 on collecting and transporting to Tondaimannar 18,331 cwt. of salt, a service on which there was no expenditure in the previous year.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

11. *Health.*—The health of the people during the period under review was normal. The usual malaria appeared during the months of January, February, and March, and quinine was distributed to the villagers in large quantities. Rules regarding the cleanliness of village compounds and their immediate surroundings were regularly enforced, vaccination was systematically carried on, and there was no outbreak of infectious disease.

12. At the two hospitals and nine dispensaries in the district the number of cases treated during the eighteen months was over 26,000.

13. *Food Supply.*—The food supply of the district depends principally on the paddy crop; the amount grown in the district during the eighteen months was sufficient for the needs of the inhabitants, and the cost of rice and other food stuffs showed no tendency to rise.

14. *Agriculture. Paddy Cultivation.*—The methods of paddy cultivation, on manavari land in the Maritime pattus and under tanks in the other divisions, remain primitive. There is no attempt at weeding or manuring, and the reservation of large tracts of irrigated land for idaipokam cultivation (when tank water has to be used for ploughing) leads to a lamentable waste of water and a consequent lessening of the area sown. The estimated crop from the kalapokam harvest of 1912 and the idaipokam harvest of 1913 was 200,000 bushels. The rainfall at the end of 1913 though late was abundant, and the harvest in the coming year promises well.

15. The small cultivators do not obtain anything like a fair price for their produce. The balance of the crop, after immediate needs have been satisfied, is handed over at a low rate to itinerant traders in payment for seed paddy and for goods supplied.

16. *Dry Grain.*—A few crops of kurakkan were raised on land newly cleared for cultivation. No chenas were cultivated during the period under review.

17. *Coconuts.*—The estimated yield of coconuts during 1913 was about two and a quarter millions. These were produced almost entirely in the Maritime pattus division, where coconut planting might be considerably developed. In the other divisions there are few trees, and the needs of the inhabitants are supplied by itinerant traders.

18. *Tobacco.*—The area cultivated with tobacco in 1913 was 372 acres, and the crop produced approximately 580,000 lb. The cultivation is carried on by people from Jaffna, the villagers receiving a share of the crop as rent. The whole crop was exported to Jaffna to be used in making cigars. The prices realized were good.

19. *Minor Agricultural Products.*—There are a number of palmyra trees in the Maritime pattus division, and their produce during the period under review was normal. The quantity of vegetables raised in the district is small; a fair quantity of limes, oranges, and plantains are grown.

20. *Fishing.*—There is a considerable fishing industry on the coast of the Maritime pattus, carried on mainly by Negombo fishermen during the south-west monsoon. The value of the dried fish exported during the seasons of 1912 and 1913 was about Rs. 85,000. The fish caught by local fishermen on the coast is sold in the markets at Mullaittivu and Tanniyuttu: the needs of the villagers in the interior are supplied by the freshwater fish which abound in the tanks.

21. *Cattle* did well during the period under review, and there was no outbreak of infectious disease. There are approximately 8,000 buffaloes and 11,000 black cattle in the district. Buffaloes are essential for ploughing, but black cattle seem to serve no useful purpose; a few lots are sold occasionally to dealers in meat from Colombo and elsewhere, and a few are trained and used in carts. The provision of village pasture grounds, properly fenced to prevent damage to crops, is a matter requiring early attention.

22. *Pilgrimages and Festivals.*—In the month of May 5,000 pilgrims assembled at Vattapalai, near Mullaittivu, for the annual festival at the Hindu temple. This festival, and the smaller annual celebrations at Mullaittivu and Oddusuddan, passed off without any outbreak of infectious disease, and without any crime or disorder. A number of pilgrims came through Vavuniya in July, 1912, and 1913, on their way to the Roman Catholic Church at Madu. With the opening of the Mannar Line from Madawachchi, the route to Madu through Vavuniya will probably cease to be used.

23. *Wells.*—Out of a sum of Rs. 1,600 apportioned to the district for providing wells, Rs. 1,432 were spent during the financial year which ended in June. New wells were sunk at Kachchalkodi, Marailluppai, and Periyapuliyankulam in the Vavuniya North division, and at Pirappamadu in the Sinhalese division of Vavuniya South, while the existing wells at Varikuddiyur and Panikkankulam were repaired. New wells were begun at the following villages in the Vavuniya South Sinhalese division:—Malayaparuttikulam, Kudakachchakodi, Pumaduwa, Madukanda, and Arugampuleliya; they were completed after the close of the financial year in October, 1913.

IV.—EDUCATION.

24. There are in the district 41 schools in all—5 Government, 22 grant in aid, and 14 unaided. The 14 unaided schools are of recent origin and small account, except for one Hindu school in Mullaittivu. They give very elementary instruction in reading and writing to about 200 children. Of the other 27 schools, one at Mullaittivu is an English school with an increasing attendance and efficient teaching under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission; the rest are vernacular schools of the regular type; the total number of children receiving instruction in them is about 1,000. The attendance of children within three miles of a school is enforced under the Village Committee rules.

25. The backward state of education in the district is due to the scattered population and the indifference of the inhabitants. The Rural Schools Ordinance is shortly to be introduced, and the District Committee may be able to effect some improvement by opening fresh schools at convenient centres.

V.—CRIME AND POLICE.

26. The district is practically free from crime and there is no regular police force. The headmen deal adequately with petty offences, and there is one paid rural police officer in the town of Vavuniya.

27. During the period under review there were two serious offences—one a case of murder at Otiyamalai in the Vavuniya North division, the murderer being sentenced to death at Jaffna, and one a case of grievous hurt, in which the accused, a man of Mulliyavalai in the Maritime pattus, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Apart from these cases there was hardly any crime worthy of mention; the usual return of cognizable offences show a total of 51 institutions, about a third of which were cases of simple theft.

VI.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

28. The working of the Road Committee during the year 1912 and 1913 is dealt with in the appendix to this report.

29. Mullaittivu is the only locality in the district which has been brought under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance. The Sanitary Board consists of the Assistant Government Agent (*ex-officio* Chairman); the District Engineer; the Medical Officer, Mullaittivu; the District Mudaliyar, Maritime pattus; and one nominated member—Mr. T. M. Lebbe Marakayer. There has been no alteration in the composition of the Board since the beginning of 1912, except those caused by the transfers of Assistant Agents.

30. The balance at the disposal of the Board at the beignning of 1912 was Rs. 3,139·03; the income during that year was Rs. 1,553·37 and the expenditure Rs. 2,135·87, leaving a balance on December 31, 1912, of Rs. 2,556·53. The income in 1913 was Rs. 1,678·07 and expenditure Rs. 1,429, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,805·28 at the end of the period under review. The chief items of income are Assessment Tax, Road Ordinance Collections, Refund of Stamp Duty, and Market Rents; the chief heads of expenditure are Sanitation, Street Lighting, and Road Maintenance.

31. The Board employed three scavengers at Rs. 12 each per month to sweep the town roads. For the conservancy of the two latrines in the town a cooly is employed at the same rate of pay. A new latrine on the seabeach, which is to cost Rs. 375, was under construction at the end of the year.

32. The nine lamps in the town are lighted by a contractor for sixteen nights in each month.

33. Besides the regular work of road maintenance the Board spent Rs. 400 during 1912, repairing the damage done by the floods of 1911. By an arrangement with the Road Committee an overseer will look after work on the town roads from the beginning of 1914.

34. The Village Communities Ordinance is in force in the district, and in each Udaiyar's division there is a Village Committee, with the Chief Headman of the division as Chairman; the rules passed by these Committees deal among other matters with sanitation and school attendance. The Village Tribunal Court at Vavuniya has jurisdiction over the whole district, as well as over the Panankamam and Metkumulai divisions in the District of Mannar. It holds sittings at Vavuniya, Mullaittivu, and Nedunkeni. The following statements show the number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal during the period under review and its revenue and expenditure:—

Statement of Gansabhawa Cases.

	Civil.	Criminal.
Pending on July 1, 1912	18 ..	19
Instituted till December 31, 1913	741 ..	493
Total ..	759	512
Decided till December 31, 1913	733 ..	497
Pending on December 31, 1913	26 ..	15

Gansabhawa Fines Fund.

	Rs. c.
Balance on July 1, 1912	3,276 53
Receipts till December 31, 1913	2,324 86
Total ..	5,601 39
Expenditure till December 31, 1913	2,712 83
Balance on December 31, 1913	2,888 56

VII.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES.

35. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—There were no proceedings in the district under this Ordinance during the period under review.

36. *Game Ordinance.*—There were 11 prosecutions against 22 persons, 9 of whom were convicted. There were no prosecutions under the Dried Meat Ordinance. The licenses issued under the Game Ordinance included 17 game licenses, 5 licenses to capture elephants, 2 to shoot elephants, 2 to shoot buffaloes, and 27 to capture buffaloes.

37. *Firearms Ordinance.*—536 gun licenses were renewed in 1912 and 509 in 1913; 135 new licenses were issued during the eighteen months. Three cases instituted under this Ordinance resulted in conviction.

38. *Dog Registration Ordinance.*—2,695 dogs were registered, and a sum of Rs. 380·70 was recovered in fees. There was one prosecution, and the two accused were convicted.

39. *Vehicles Ordinance.*—The carts licensed numbered 237. Six prosecutions resulted in three convictions.

VIII.—LAND.

40. Seven land sales were held, four at Mullaittivu and three at Vavuniya. 176 lots, 510 acres in extent, were sold at an average price of Rs. 26·18 per acre, the revenue realized amounting to Rs. 13,354·40. All the lots sold were under 25 acres in extent, except four lots near Mullaittivu, the largest of which was 92 acres.

41. No fresh leases under the terms of the Wanni scheme were granted during the period under review. Of the 383 acres leased in previous years, 110 acres have been resumed by Government owing to the failure of lessees to carry out the conditions laid down. The Government share of crops raised by lessees realized Rs. 1,378·48, and Rs. 213·83 was recovered as water-rate from lands leased under Crown-restored works.

42. Of the seven permits issued to restore abandoned tanks under the provisions of this scheme, four have been cancelled. No new permit was issued.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

43. There are 10 major works in the district, restored and maintained by Government. Under 8 of these tanks the shareholders pay a perpetuity rate of Re. 1 per acre and under 1 (Vavuniya) a rate of 25 cents; the remaining tank Kanukkeni breached in 1911, and pending its restoration (a scheme for which is under consideration) the shareholders have been exempted from water-rate. The whole amount due on account of water-rate has been recovered.

44. The bottom five feet of water in Venkalachcheddikulam tank have been reserved by Government for the use of the Mannar railway. The shareholders have consequently asked for a reduction in their water-rate, and the matter is under consideration.

45. Besides major works there are over 300 village tanks and tavadi tanks on the working list, excluding about 100 tavadi tanks in regard to which the irrigation rules are not enforced. The working tanks are in charge of the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Vavuniya, with Sub-Inspectors at Vavuniya, Kanakarayankulam, and Puvarasankulam. The distribution of water is managed by irrigation headmen elected by the shareholders, whose work is supervised by the Chief Headmen of the division.

46. Of the 300 working tanks only 18 have been completely restored. About a dozen others are nearing completion; on the rest progress is slow. The following return shows the tank labour called out, and the work done in 1913:—

Number of working tanks	303
Number of days' labour called out..	33,375
Number of days' labour done by villagers	24,199
Number of days' labour called out to repair breaches ..	953
Number of days' labour done in repairing breaches ..	953
Number of days' labour called out in clearing spills and bunds ..	9,154
Number of days' labour done in clearing spills and bunds ..	3,964
Number of days' labour called out in turfing	3,208
Number of days' labour done in turfing	1,321
Total number of days' labour called out during the year ..	46,690
Total number of days' labour done by villagers during the year ..	30,437
Number of days' labour in default..	16,253
Amount commuted .. .. .. Rs.	86·00
Number of days exempted	—
Number of cubes labour done in fine and commutation money .. Rs.	683·70
Number of sluices fixed during the year	13
Number of tanks completed to end of 1912	17
Number of tanks completed during 1913	1
Number of tanks nearing completion	12

47. The progress made is about normal, and the breaches made by the floods of 1911 have now been repaired. The large number of defaulters is due to the dislike of many of the cultivators for doing their own earthwork; when odda coolies are available and money can be borrowed the work is done;

when labour and money are scarce there is default, and the consequent prosecutions are tried by the President of the Village Tribunal. The following statement shows the state of the Irrigation Fine Fund:—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.		
Balance on July 1, 1912		6,980 26
Fines recovered	5,104 20	
Labour commuted	106 50	
Miscellaneous	102 25	
		5,312 95
		12,293 21
EXPENDITURE.		
Manufacture of cement pipes	178 81	
Pay of tank overseers	779 80	
Default work done	727 94	
Rebates paid	1,769 0	
Repairs to sluices, &c.	65 0	
Miscellaneous	1,272 62	
		4,793 17
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..		7,500 4

48. At the end of 1912 and the beginning of 1913 Mr. C. F. S. Baker of the Irrigation Department carried out a special examination of the village tanks in the district, and furnished a valuable report, which has been printed for the guidance of the Chief Irrigation Inspector and his assistants. Many defects in the present system of restoration were brought to light, in particular the failure to provide proper spill accommodation and adequate spill channels. The labour available in the coming year will be used in beginning to remedy some of these defects.

49. There are 24 tanks under restoration in the district on the usual conditions. No useful purpose will be served by issuing further permits to inhabitants of the district, who already have more paddy land than they can cultivate and more earthwork than they can competently perform. The object of the frequent applications for permits to restore small tanks is generally to take a chena crop off the tank bed. Permits might usefully be granted to intending settlers from outside; but applications from desirable settlers are rare.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

50. The public works completed during the period under review included alterations in the Post Office and Public Works Department Office and improvements to the lock-up at Vavuniya, and the completion of the Land Registry at Mullaittivu. The provision of ceilings for public buildings and improvements to the Mullaittivu and Vavuniya hospitals are in progress. The construction of cooly lines at Vavuniya and of quarters for the apothecary at Mullaittivu will shortly be taken in hand.

51. The public works required depend partly on the decision of Government regarding the removal of the district headquarters to Vavuniya. If the headquarters remain at Mullaittivu a large part of the Kachcheri there should be rebuilt, and quarters provided for the staff. If the transfer to Vavuniya takes place, the present Kachcheri and Court require alterations and extensions, and additional quarters for clerks should be provided.

52. A new resthouse is needed at Mullaittivu. The road towards Kokkilai (already sanctioned but postponed) is essential to the development of coconut planting in the Maritime pattus.

XI.—SALT.

53. In July and August, 1912, there was a good formation of salt in the lewayas at Mattalan. 18,331 cwt. were collected on the bag and ticket system, under the supervision of the District Mudaliyar. The whole collection was shipped to Tondaimanar store. The total cost of collection and transport was Rs. 11,279·49. In 1913 there was no formation in the lewayas.

54. During the period under review 2,410 cwt. of salt were sold from the Kachcheri stores, chiefly to Negombo people engaged in the dry-fish trade.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

55. The Assistant Conservator of Forests is stationed at Jaffna; in the district his staff includes two Rangers—one at Oddusuddan and one at Vavuniya—and six Forest Guards. During the eighteen months under review the Department spent about Rs. 3,600 in cutting lines and Rs. 3,100 in making concrete pillars to demarcate the areas of the proposed forest reserves. 6,169 broad gauge and 20,000 narrow gauge sleepers were supplied to the Railway.

56. A few permits for dead scheduled timber (to be used for well sweeps) were granted. The Assistant Agent issued the usual permits for common jungle sticks to be used for fencing and other village purposes.

57. There were 22 prosecutions for forest offences against 38 accused, 29 of whom were convicted. Two cases were compounded.

XIII.—CUSTOMS.

58. The port of Mullaittivu is open only during the south-west monsoon, from April to October. During the rest of the year the Sub-Collector is employed at Jaffna.

59. The Customs collection during the eighteen months amounted to Rs. 351·40, or considerably less than the cost of the staff; this is about the normal amount. The port is not opened to collect revenue, but to prevent smuggling.

60. The value of imports during the period under review was Rs. 68,127·75, as against Rs. 39,880 for the twelve previous months: exports were valued at Rs. 145,454·30 compared with Rs. 72,304. The most considerable items of imports were salt (for the Kachcheri stores) and cotton goods; of export, dried and salted fish (more than half the total value) and tobacco. All imports and exports were coastwise.

XIV.—CONCLUSION.

61. The general outlook for the district during the coming year is promising. Crops both on manavari lands and on irrigated fields are doing well, and the price of food stuffs is reasonable. The most urgent need of the district is a larger population to cultivate land already cleared, and to restore more of the tanks at present lying derelict; but all efforts to attract new settlers—including the exceedingly liberal terms of the Wanni scheme—have hitherto been fruitless.

62. During 1913 a proposal to transfer the district headquarters to Vavuniya was put forward. The suggestion is still under the consideration of Government.

E. T. HUGHES,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mullaittivu, February 28, 1914.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND 1913.

At the beginning of 1912 the members of the Committee were Messrs. A. P. Boone, Chairman; James Oorloff, District Engineer; William Keil, Chief Irrigation Inspector; V. Chinnatamby, Kachcheri Mudaliyar; and K. Kapurala, Ratemahatmaya.

2. Mr. Boone was succeeded in turn by Mr. A. W. Seymour, Mr. M. A. Young, and the writer; Mr. Keil by Mr. Kartigesu; Mr. Chinnatamby by Mr. K. A. Kapuruhamy. At the end of 1913 there was one vacancy in the Committee owing to the transfer of Mr. Kartigesu.

3. Three meetings were held during the two years. Most of the business of the Committee was done by circulating papers.

4. The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1911, 1912, and 1913:—

Comparative Statement showing the Labour called out and Road Tax collected during the Years 1911, 1912, and 1913.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	15,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Number of residents by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	4,343	—	—	4,402	—	—	4,499	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—									
(a) Paying single commutation tax	3,878		89·29	3,963		90·02	4,100		91·13
(b) Paying double commutation tax	41		·94	24		·55	39		·87
(c) Labouring six days	15		·34	11		·25	11		·24
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	7		·16	6		·13
4. Total discharged obligation		3,934	90·58		4,005	90·98		4,156	92·38
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—									
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	124		2·85	107		2·43	114		2·53
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	239		5·05	261		5·93	208		4·62
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	5		·12	1		·02	—		—
(h) Fined	2		·05	2		·05	8		·17
(i) Imprisoned	1		·02	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	14		·32	19		·43	12		·27
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		385	8·86		390	8·86		342	7·6
7. Unaccounted for	—	24	·55	—	7	·16	—	1	·02

5. Details of revenue and expenditure during 1912 and 1913 were as follows :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1912			7,772	9
Commutation realized in money			7,003	20
Commutation realized in labour			37	50
Miscellaneous receipts			93	36
Total			14,906	15
EXPENDITURE.				
Amount expended on minor works			4,019	47
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	—			
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	674	63		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	528	44		
			1,203	7
Miscellaneous charges			483	85
Balance on December 31, 1912			9,199	76
Total			14,906	15

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1913			9,199	76
Commutation realized in money			6,907	80
Commutation realized in labour			34	50
Miscellaneous receipts			102	62
Total			16,244	68
EXPENDITURE.				
Amount expended on minor works			3,146	48
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	—			
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	779	43		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	513	49		
			1,292	92
Miscellaneous charges			436	22
Balance on December 31, 1913			11,369	6
Total			16,244	68

6. At the end of the year the Committee decided to appoint two overseers to supervise road work, thus relieving the Chief Headmen of duties which they had not time to perform adequately.

7. In accordance with the provisions of the Jaffna Markets Ordinance the Committee is in charge of the market at Tanniyuttu. The state of the market account is as follows :—

Market Account, 1912.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1911	700	8
Collection on account of Tanniyuttu market rent for 1912	90	38
Total	790	46
PAYMENTS.		
Payments in 1912	—	
Balance on December 31, 1912	790	46
Total	790	46

Market Account, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1912	790	46
Collection on account of Tanniyuttu market rent for 1913	91	0
Total	881	46
PAYMENTS.		
Payments in 1913	—	
Balance on December 31, 1913	881	46
Total	881	46

8. During the coming year the accumulated balance will be used to provide additional accommodation and fence the market premises.

E. T. HUGHES,
Chairman.

Mullaittivu, February 28, 1914.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1912-13.

	Area. Square Miles.	Population in 1911.
Batticaloa District	2,800¼ ..	153,943
Trincomalee District	1,048 ..	29,777
Eastern Province	3,848¼	183,720

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report covers the period of eighteen months from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Changes.—Mr. T. H. Leader, District Engineer, was appointed in place of Mr. H. E. de Kretser, in July, 1912. Mr. G. D. Templer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, succeeded Mr. J. C. C. Middleton in August, 1912. Mr. W. C. R. Allegekoen was appointed President of the Village Tribunals, Batticaloa North, in October, and in the same month Mr. L. G. de Lima, Irrigation Engineer, replaced Mr. J. A. Varey. Mr. C. S. Vaughan went on furlough, and was succeeded by the writer on November 3; Mr. R. G. Carte relieved Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, who went on leave in November; Mr. A. H. Egan, Cadet, was attached to the Batticaloa Kachcheri in January, 1913; Mr. P. M. Bingham resumed duties in that month, relieving Mr. Carte, who took charge of the Batticaloa District from Mr. Leader, who was then deputed to supervise the repair of the extensive damages caused by the January floods. In February, 1913, Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, was attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Batticaloa, and Mr. K. U. Periyatamby assumed duties as Vanniah of Eruvil-Porativu pattus. Mr. Leader was transferred in that month to Passara, and Mr. Moraes succeeded him as District Engineer, Batticaloa. Mr. G. T. Bradley was appointed Divisional Irrigation Engineer in charge of Paddipolai-aru works, and Mr. V. C. Jaggers assumed duties as Chief Irrigation Inspector of Rugam tank. In March Mr. N. J. Luddington relieved Mr. C. Coomaraswamy as Office Assistant, Batticaloa Kachcheri; Mr. Owen Jones, Assistant Conservator of Forests, succeeded Mr. Templer; Dr. F. V. Foenander, Provincial Surgeon, relieved Dr. H. Bawa; and Mr. J. A. Wilson succeeded Mr. F. R. Pearson, Irrigation Engineer. Mr. Bingham proceeded on leave again in April, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. Carte. Mr. Leader again took charge of the district in that month, relieving Mr. Moraes, who was again attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office, acting occasionally for Mr. Leader when he was on sick leave. Mr. A. B. Fontyn, Subdivisional Forest Officer, temporarily took the place of Mr. Owen Jones in May. Mr. Egan was appointed Office Assistant, Batticaloa Kachcheri, in place of Mr. Luddington, in August, 1913. Mr. C. F. Perera succeeded Mr. M. Subramaniam as Jailer in October, and in that month Mr. Moses de Silva was appointed District Engineer, Kalmunai, in place of Mr. O. T. Nettelton transferred, and Mr. Moraes succeeded Mr. R. J. K. MacBride, District Engineer, Trincomalee. Mr. J. H. Fraser, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, succeeded Mr. R. F. Morris, and Mr. J. T. Morrison was attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office in November. In December, 1913, Mr. T. Goonetilleke was temporarily appointed Office Assistant, Batticaloa Kachcheri, Mr. Jaggers succeeded Mr. Bradley, and Mr. C. W. Fisher was appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests in place of Mr. Fontyn.

Obituary.—I record with great regret the deaths of the Right Rev. Charles Lavigne, S.J., Bishop of the Diocese of Trincomalee, in August, 1913, and of the Rev. Fathers H. d'Arras and J. Queste, and Mr. E. G. Casie Chitty, President of Village Tribunals, Trincomalee, in September, 1913.

Notable Events.—Visit of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry McCallum, and Durbar of Native Chiefs in July, 1912.

Disastrous floods of January, 1913; starting of relief works in February, 1913.

Visit of Their Excellencies the Acting Governor, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, and Mrs. Stubbs in June, 1913.

Commencement of Mr. Collette's Motor Service in June, 1913.

Resumption of the salt business by Government in July, 1913.

Commencement of Government Motor Mail Service in July, 1913.

Storm and floods in December, 1913.

The following gun and game licenses were issued during the past four years:—

Year.	Gun.	Game.	Elephant.	Buffalo.
1910	366 ..	32 ..	5 ..	6
1911	125 ..	33 ..	2 ..	2
1912	249 ..	28 ..	12 ..	—
1913	201 ..	8 ..	7 ..	—

These figures include two free licenses to shoot wild buffaloes and 23 free licenses to shoot wild elephants, which were reported to be dangerous to the public or to have damaged plantations. Owing to the serious loss of buffaloes during the rinderpest epidemic in 1909, licenses to shoot wild buffaloes have not been issued, and will not be issued for some years, unless for animals reported to be dangerous.

II.—Revenue and Expenditure.

Comparative Statement of Revenue of the Eastern Province for the Financial Years 1911–12 and 1912–13 and the Half-year July 1 to December 31, 1913.

Head.	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. Rs. c.	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913. Rs. c.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1913. Rs. c.
Customs ..	38,991 23	45,119 30	27,810 15
Port and Harbour Dues	6,511 71	8,815 64	5,418 84
Licenses, Excise, &c.	258,213 77	271,095 44	168,851 19
Fees of Court ..	35,997 75	48,944 26	30,796 6
Post and Telegraph	49 90	0 30	—
Interest ..	83 85	237 21	3 92
Miscellaneous Receipts	9,166 31	10,535 2	4,666 79
Land Revenue	36,206 22	62,523 80	28,258 57
Land Sales ..	37,895 97	35,070 54	22,550 96
Total ..	423,116 71	482,341 51	288,356 48

Increase = Rs. 59,224·80.

The revenue of the Province for the financial year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, shows a nett increase of Rs. 59,224 over that of 1911–12.

The revenue of the Batticaloa District for the period was Rs. 320,413, and that of the Trincomalee District Rs. 161,927.

The principal increases in the revenue of the Province are as follows :—

(*a*) *Customs*, Rs. 6,128, due to more imports of cotton, sugar, and other goods.

(*b*) *Port and Harbour Dues*, Rs. 2,303, due to greater recoveries on account of warehouse rent.

(*c*) *Licenses, Excise, &c.*, Rs. 12,881, due to larger recoveries on account of arrack and toddy rents.

There is a fall, however, under Sale of Revenue Stamps, due presumably to larger sales in Post Offices.

(*d*) *Fees of Court, &c.*, Rs. 12,946, due to larger recoveries under Receipts, Government Printing Office, Prison Labour, Sundries, and Fees for Cattle Branding.

(*e*) *Miscellaneous Receipts*, Rs. 1,368, due to increase under Sundries and more recoveries under Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

(*f*) *Land Revenue*, Rs. 26,317, due to increased sales of timber and other forest produce.

The chief item of decrease is under Land Sales, amounting to Rs. 2,825, due to less demand for land in Trincomalee District.

The revenue for the second half-year of 1913 (see comparative statement), Rs. 288,356, is equal to 59 per cent. of the revenue for 1912–13 and 68 per cent. of the revenue for 1911–12. Of this amount, Rs. 184,312 was collected in the Batticaloa District, and Rs. 104,044 in the Trincomalee District.

The principal items of increase appear under the following heads :—Customs, Licenses, Fees of Court, Land Revenue, and Land Sales.

A statement showing the revenue for each of the calendar years 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 is appended :—

Head.	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Customs ..	39,010 66	48,340 28	36,677 44	50,299 16
Port and Harbour Dues ..	5,184 87	4,689 10	8,588 14	9,694 12
Licenses, Excise, &c.	282,512 54	392,836 77	254,855 60	311,319 19
Fees of Court	42,538 80	44,536 81	29,464 42	64,395 44
Post and Telegraph	1,284 15	78 13	24 80	—
Interest ..	347 29	82 98	241 93	52 60
Miscellaneous Receipts	7,104 48	8,096 46	9,335 68	10,689 78
Land Revenue	26,369 96	65,615 83	42,393 62	64,726 12
Land Sales	24,842 15	30,687 70	39,965 75	41,145 51
Total ..	429,194 90	594,964 6	421,547 38	552,321 92

III.—Condition of the People.

Agriculture and Food Supply.—The prospects of paddy cultivation early in the munmari season of 1912–13 were good, but incessant heavy rain in December and January, locally and up-country, and the unprecedented floods caused thereby, damaged the crops to a great extent. The average price of paddy rose to Rs. 15 per avanam (7½ bushels), and that of rice to Rs. 5·76 per bushel. The scarcity of buffaloes owing to the large mortality in the rinderpest epidemic of 1909, and the lack of sufficient rain, were further obstacles to profitable paddy cultivation. The pinmari crops of 1913 were also unsatisfactory owing to drought and insect pests.

The deficiency in the paddy crops was made good, however, by the crops from the chenas allowed to the people as a precaution against distress; and no distress occurred except what was due to the disastrous floods of January, 1913, when prompt relief was afforded by Government.

Permits for 3,431 acres of new chena were issued for the chena harvest of 1912–13, and 2,562 acres were allowed for that of 1913–14. In addition 2,460 acres of old chena were re-cultivated during the period under review. The chena crops were damaged to some extent by the floods of January, 1913.

Chena cultivation is a real necessity for the people of the Eastern Province, as the paddy crops are generally far from sufficient for their needs; and, to make matters worse, considerable quantities of locally-grown paddy are annually exported to the Northern Province by the landowners and by Jaffna traders who have advanced money to the cultivators. The exports of paddy from the Batticaloa District were about 120,000 bushels in 1912 and 19,000 bushels in 1913.

I believe that widespread distress would have ensued had not chenas been freely granted during the last five or six years by my predecessor, Mr. H. R. Freeman, and myself, with the result that the prices of food stuffs were kept down within reasonable limits. It is hoped that the completion of the Unnichchai and Vakaneri irrigation works, which are capable of irrigating about 32,000 acres of paddy land, will enable the present large extent of chenas allowed to be considerably reduced.

The staple chena crops are kurakkan, Indian corn, pumpkins, beans, yams, gourds, and other vegetables. Cotton is also grown on a small scale, and an attempt is being made to increase the area cultivated by the free distribution of about 350 lb. of cotton seed supplied by the Ceylon Agricultural Society to chena cultivators. In 1912, 3 acres of chena land produced an excellent crop of Sea Island cotton, samples of which obtained a silver medal at the All-Ceylon Exhibition.

The Vanniah of Eravur-Koralai pattus reports that the munnari paddy crops of 1913–14, about to be reaped, are exceptionally good, and that the chenas in his division also promise well.

The cultivation of coconuts continues to progress; and there was a considerable demand for coconut land in 1913 owing to the high price of copra. The price of copra rose as high as Rs. 106 per candy (5 cwt.) in 1913. The exports of copra are valued at Rs. 814,450 in 1912 and Rs. 948,135 in 1913, compared with Rs. 779,920 in 1911. The area of Crown land sold for coconut cultivation in 1912 was 307 acres and in 1913, 835 acres.

The total rainfall of 1913, 113·93 inches, is the heaviest on record. Of this total, over 53 inches fell in January and over 36 inches in December. The total rainfall of 1912 was only 47·06 inches. The average annual rainfall for the previous twelve years is only 62·06 inches. An account of the record floods of January, 1913, has been published in Sessional Paper XXXV. of 1913.

Fisheries.—Sea fishing is carried on chiefly by Sinhalese from the Southern Province, and only a few of the local Tamils and Moors have taken to this occupation. A considerable quantity of fish is caught by the people in the Batticaloa lake and other lagoons and in the tanks and streams. A good deal of fresh fish was in 1912 and the early part of 1913 taken to Uva for sale by the Ceylon Motor Transit Company's cars.

Health of the People.—The birth-rate was 41·4 per mille in 1912 and 41 in 1913, compared with 38·4 and 44·5 per mille in 1910 and 1911. The death-rate rose to 30·9 per mille in 1912 and 30·5 in 1913, compared with 27·3 and 29·7 in 1910 and 1911.

The total number of marriages registered in 1912 was 312 and in 1913, 225, against 284 in 1910 and 278 in 1911.

Dr. F. V. Foenander, Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province, reports as follows :—

The total number of patients treated in the four hospitals in the Province during the period under review was 3,445. 139,212 patients received medical aid at the dispensaries during the year under review.

The general health of the district has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The diseases prevailing in the district are malaria, parangi, leprosy, skin diseases, bowel complaints, respiratory diseases, and rheumatic affections.

Malaria is endemic, and by far the most prevalent and serious disease of the Province. I should say that more than 50 per cent. of the cases of sickness in the various institutions are malaria and its sequelæ, and this disease occupies an important position among the chief causes of death. Its incidence is greatest during, and for some time after, the rainy season, when it prevails in an epidemic form.

Quartan and tertian types were the most common forms, while a few cases of a pernicious character were reported in the Batticaloa District. The numerous pools and puddles that form after the rains, coupled with defective drainage, admit of facilities for the development and multiplication of the anopheles. The free distribution of quinine through the agency of headmen and school teachers was the chief measure taken to prevent the disease.

47,699 cases of malaria were treated at the different medical institutions of the Province during the year 1913, as compared with 51,383 in 1912. 171,586 cases of malaria were treated during the period under review. 23,175 powders and 1,391 quinine tabloids were issued to the headmen and schoolmasters for free distribution, besides those issued by apothecaries.

At the request of the Government Agent, a special officer was detailed to itinerate and distribute quinine in the various vanams where there are no dispensaries. He was supplied with a stock of quinine for immediate use, and given instructions to draw upon the central dispensaries of the district. He was directed to spend one week in each of the following pattus, viz., Porativu, Karavaku, Akkarai, and Panawa. Altogether 546 patients were seen and treated by this officer and about 2½ pounds of quinine expended. During the month of March last there was scarcely a house in Batticaloa where there was not at least one case of malaria.

This Province is specially liable to the recurrence of floods, and it seems to me that any measures for the reduction of malaria must be concerned with attempts to prevent or mitigate the effects of such floods. Unless this factor is taken into account, specialized sanitary efforts, as anti-mosquito campaigns, are not likely to be attended with success. The problem of combating malaria, particularly in Batticaloa, which is a flat country, with the subsoil water at a high level, is largely an engineering one. The primary sanitary needs, such as a water supply and a complete system of masonry drains, should be provided before specialized efforts for the extinction of malaria are likely to attain success.

Parangi.—The total number of cases of the disease treated at all the institutions was 7,349. The disease is most prevalent in the western and southern areas. It is endemic in Akkarai pattu and the villages round about Mutur. The number treated represents only a fraction of the total infected, as the majority seek relief at the hands of the vedaralas.

A new hospital to accommodate twelve beds is in course of construction at Mutur to serve the infected villages round about, and will shortly be completed. The Medical Officer, Trincomalee, will pay weekly visits and administer Salvarsan treatment by the intramuscular method.

The bulk of parangi cases treated in hospital were found to be in the tertiary stage of the disease. Salvarsan, though giving striking results in the primary and secondary stages, was somewhat disappointing in the latter stages characterized by bone lesions.

Leprosy.—153 cases are on the register. Of this number, 36 patients are under treatment in the Kalmunai hospital, 2 were granted home isolation, and the rest are at large. I have reason to believe that

the disease is on the increase here, and that there are several undetected cases in the district. Immediate steps should be taken for the purpose of segregating all the cases that are now at large in a special hospital, as they are obviously a source of danger to the healthy. A commencement has not yet been made with the erection of a leper asylum and settlement at Mantivu, which has already been sanctioned I understand. For the reason stated above, I would urge the desirability of pushing on with the work as speedily as possible.

Ulcers and Skin Diseases were on the increase during the hot weather. There appears to be some connection between the ingestion of shell fish, which is plentiful here, and the prevalence of cutaneous disorders. Bowel complaints are on the increase during the south-west monsoon, when the sources of water supply become polluted. Respiratory diseases and rheumatic affections are common during the prevalence of the land wind in the months of June, July, and August.

General Diseases.—The Province enjoyed immunity from such diseases as cholera and smallpox. Seventy-four cases of chickenpox were reported from Trincomalee.

Enteric Fever.—There were four cases reported at Batticaloa, of which one died. The source of infection was traced to outside the district. Eight cases of the disease were treated at Trincomalee, with one death; five cases alone occurred in one house. The origin of the infection could not be traced.

Anchylostomiasis.—Twenty-three cases were treated at Trincomalee. The Medical Officer states that this disease appears to be prevalent in most of the villages.

Dengue appeared for the first time in the Province, and, as is usual with the introduction of a new disease in virgin soil, prevailed in an epidemic form in the towns of Batticaloa and Trincomalee, sparing neither the young nor old, rich nor poor, and producing much discomfort and inconvenience among those attacked. Sequelæ in the shape of painful swellings in joints were common. The disease was most probably imported from Colombo, where it was raging at the time. The myriads of mosquitoes which exist during certain seasons here, particularly the *Culex fatigans*, helped to spread the infection far and wide.

Relative Mortality.—The death-rate is relatively much higher during the first quarter and the latter portions of the last quarter of the year, as will be seen on reference to the statistics from hospitals. It is noteworthy that malaria is on the increase during this period, when it occurs in an epidemic form, and this disease is therefore largely responsible for the increased mortality.

A leper asylum will shortly be erected on the island of Mantivu, in the Batticaloa lake, an ideal site for a leper colony, about 1½ mile from the Batticaloa Fort. This island is about 100 acres in extent, and has paddy fields, coconut groves, and other fruit trees, and a soil fit for vegetable gardening. It will be easy to segregate lepers on the island, and at the same time leave them free, within its limits, to follow their ordinary village life and avocations. When the buildings for the establishment have been completed a party of seven French nuns will take charge of the lepers, and devote themselves to the noble task of ameliorating their unfortunate condition A careful search for lepers should be made throughout the Province: twelve lepers were recently discovered in Batticaloa town, two of whom were selling sweetmeats!

Cattle Disease.—Rinderpest reappeared in 1912, but the disease was not of a virulent type as in 1909. The figures for cattle disease in Batticaloa District for the period under review are as follows:—Buffaloes, 839; black cattle, 1,119. The Province is now free from rinderpest.

Industries.—Brass household utensils, pottery, mats, cotton cloth, bricks, tiles, rattan and rush baskets are manufactured. A good deal of tobacco is cultivated throughout the district, chiefly in Eravur-Koralai pattus. An enterprising Moor of Kattankudi has established a tannery in Mankadu in Manmunai north division, and turns out excellent work. He was the recipient of a silver medal at the last All-Ceylon Exhibition. Bookbinding and printing are taught at a Wesleyan Mission School in Batticaloa.

Religious Festivals.—The usual festivals were held at Amirtakali, Mandur, Kokkadichcholai, Pullumalai, Sorikkalmunai, and Tannamunai; and fire-walking ceremonies took place as usual at Palukamam and Pandiruppu.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

Land Sales in the Batticaloa District.—Thirty-three land sales were held during the eighteen months under review, and 1,314 acres 1 rood and 13 perches were sold for Rs. 58,037, an average of Rs. 44·16 per acre. 848 acres were sold during the financial year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, at an average price of Rs. 34·48 per acre, compared with 533 acres in the previous year at an average price of Rs. 23·90 per acre. Of the total extent sold during the period under review, 190 acres 3 roods and 32 perches were sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.

The following statement shows the number of land sales, the area sold, the prices realized, and the average prices per acre for the years 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913:—

Year.	No. of Sales.	Acres sold.	Amount realized. Rs.	Average Price. Rs. c.
1910 ..	21 ..	710 ..	18,250 ..	25 70
1911 ..	23 ..	975 ..	20,913 ..	21 45
1912 ..	20 ..	599 ..	26,876 ..	44 86
1913 ..	22 ..	1,018 ..	51,558 ..	50 64

Leases.—3,028 acres were leased for paddy cultivation and 32 acres for tobacco cultivation during the eighteen months.

Dog Registration.—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered and shot during the last three years:—

Year.	Dogs Registered.	Dogs Shot.
1911	653 ..	2,896
1912	518 ..	1,188
1913	276 ..	1,001

Cattle Branding.—Cattle branding commenced in February, 1911. The following statement shows the number of cattle branded during the last three years:—1911, 7,975; 1912, 7,947; 1913, 12,128; total, 28,050.

The progress of cattle branding is very slow, owing to the inertia of the headmen in spite of frequent official pressure and the apathy and indifference of the people. Branding by means of chemicals was

continued, and appears to cause less pain than branding with red-hot irons. It remains to be seen whether chemical brandmarks will prove to be permanent or not.

Wells and small Village Works.—The Government vote allowed for wells and small village works for the period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, was Rs. 3,000, and a similar vote was allowed for the period 1913–14. Of these sums, Rs. 750 were in each financial period apportioned to the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

The following statements show the works done during 1912–13 and works done up to December 31, 1913, out of the vote for 1913–14, in the Batticaloa District :—

1912–13.

Works Done.

Name of Work.	Rs.	c.
Sinking a new well at Naripputtoddam	150	0
Repairs to twelve old wells	180	0
One new horse boat	500	0
Erecting two footbridges	616	50
Extending approaches to Manmunai ferry	362	25
Continuing the improvements to Makilur-Ondatchimadam road ..	390	0
Re-thatching two ferry sheds	50	0
Total ..	2,248	75

1913–14.

Works partly done (done up to December 31, 1913).

	Amount Spent. Rs.	c.	Amount to spend. Rs.	c.
Sinking a new well at Kottiapulai ..	169	50	.. 45	50
Effecting minor repairs to old wells ..	120	0	.. 80	0
Erecting a ferry shed (Thurainilavanai) ..	75	0	.. —	
Re-thatching Kurumanvely ferry shed ..	35	0	.. —	
Improving the approach to Amplanturai ferry ..	80	0	.. 305	0
Continuing the improvement to the surface of the road from Makilur to Ondatchimadam ..	213	75	.. 86	25
Improving the track from Chavalakkadai to Chorikkalmunai	135	0	.. 290	0
Making two vallams	—		.. 250	0
Improving the approach to Valaiyiravu ferry ..	125	0	.. 240	0
Total spent ..	953	25	To spend 1,296	75

V.—EDUCATION.

There are 12 English schools, 14 Government vernacular schools, and 165 grant-in-aid vernacular schools, with a total attendance of about 15,000 pupils, in the Eastern Province. Of the 12 English schools, 5 are under the Wesleyan Mission, 5 under the Roman Catholic Mission, and 1 each under the Church of England and Hindu management.

The following statement shows the number of schools in the Batticaloa District :—

	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.	Average Attendance. Boys.	Girls.
Wesleyan Mission ..	8 ..	6 ..	77 ..	91 ..	3,648 ..	1,033
Roman Catholic Mission	4 ..	2 ..	34 ..	40 ..	1,088 ..	275
Church of England ..	1 ..	— ..	8 ..	9 ..	230 ..	31
Muhammadan (Koran) ..	33 ..	— ..	12 ..	45 ..	1,294 ..	90
Hindu ..	— ..	— ..	8 ..	8 ..	549 ..	231
Government schools ..	6 ..	— ..	2 ..	8 ..	509 ..	5
Total ..	52	8	141	201	7,318	1,665

Of these, 147 are grant-in-aid schools, with a total average attendance of 7,135 pupils. Seven of the grant-in-aid schools are English, and the rest vernacular or Anglo-vernacular schools.

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Batticaloa, reports that the Government vernacular schools, which are all in Moorish villages, are doing good work, that the grant-in-aid vernacular schools have made very little progress, and that most of them are badly housed, poorly equipped, and insufficiently staffed. Schools which are registered as mixed schools are mostly boys' schools, in which very few girls are taught.

During the period under review the Batticaloa District School Committee opened schools at Eravur, Irakkamam, and Sammanturai, all Moorish villages. The cost of these buildings was Rs. 5,255·50; they are permanent tiled buildings, with outhouses, &c. Teachers were supplied by the Director of Education.

The Committee is building an additional school at Eravur at a cost fo Rs. 1,434, and has decided to open a school for 100 boys at Oddaimavadi and a second school for 100 boys at Saintamarutu when funds are available.

VI.—CRIME AND POLICE.

During the eighteen months under review 588 complaints of serious offences were made to court, of which 261 cases were considered by the Police Magistrate to be true, and the remainder to be false, or doubtful, or of a civil nature.

The following is a comparative statement of serious offences considered to be true in the last four years :—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Homicide	4	6	6	4
Grievous hurt	9	22	7	8
Hurt with knife	15	27	14	15
Robbery	14	20	12	5
Burglary	20	29	39	27
Theft of cattle	8	15	33	16
Other thefts	46	40	37	52
Arson	29	27	27	30
Riot	—	2	—	—
Rape	1	1	1	—
Total	146	189	176	157

The figures for 1912 and 1913 show a decrease in the offences of grievous hurt, hurt with knife, and robbery; and an increase in burglary and theft of cattle.

The Batticaloa Police Force consists of 1 Inspector, 4 sergeants, and 31 constables. The force is employed whenever necessary on special duty outside police limits. Mr. J. E. Philippiah, Inspector of Police, did good work as usual. There are 12 rural constables and 209 police headmen in Batticaloa District under 19 Udaiyars, 8 Vanniahs, and 1 Ratemahatmaya.

Supreme Court Criminal Sessions were once held at Batticaloa and once at Jaffna during the period under review. The following is a statement of the cases tried in the Supreme Court and the results :—

1912.

(1) Forgery—6 accused charged : 5 convicted, 1 acquitted.
(2) Murder—1 accused charged : convicted under section 315, Ceylon Penal Code.

1913.

(1) Robbery with hurt—5 accused charged : all convicted.
(2) Forgery—3 accused charged : all acquitted.
(3) Murder—2 accused charged : both acquitted.
(4) Theft—5 accused charged : 3 convicted, 2 acquitted.
(5) Theft—1 accused charged : convicted.

District Court.—Sixteen cases were committed before the District Court during the period. 15 cases were disposed of, and 1 case was pending on December 31, 1913. The following statement shows the cases in question :—

	Number of Cases.	Convictions. Number of Cases.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
Theft	6	3	3	4
Robbery	2	1	3	21
Burglary	2	1	1	1
Arson	1	—	—	1
Grievous hurt	5	3	9	2
Total	16	8	16	29

Police Court.—There were 2,334 institutions during the period. The following is a statement of serious cases disposed of in the Police Court, apart from those committed for trial before higher courts :—

	Number of Cases instituted.	No. of Accused charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Hurt with knife	66	92	28	64
Grievous hurt	10	5	2	3
Theft of cattle	69	104	7	97
Mischief by fire	63	40	2	38
House-breaking	97	164	7	157
Theft	185	245	25	220
Robbery	94	151	6	145
Total	584	801	77	724

The punitive police force established at Eravur on May 1, 1911, was withdrawn on May 31, 1913, and a punitive police force of 1 sergeant and 6 men was stationed at Kinniyai, in Trincomalee District, in August, 1913.

Mr. T. W. Roberts, Police Magistrate, has been good enough to furnish the following report :—

Serious Crimes.—In this district the rate of criminality is low. This, in my opinion, has nothing to do with the activities either of the regular or rural police. It is a result, I think, of social conditions, since a goodly part of the population owns some permanent interest in the land of the district.

2. In 1913 the district has not only preserved, but has enhanced its good reputation. The total number of true cases of serious crime fell from 176 to 157.

3. On the other hand, the total number of persons committed rose from 35 to 52. This is always a most uncertain index, because it depends on the idiosyncrasies of the committing Magistrate and Crown Counsel; and in 1913 in Batticaloa it was the direct result of the flood and the distress thereby occasioned, which produced temporary outbursts of looting in gangs. Two or three of these gangs were successfully brought to book.

4. The upshot is that 1913 was a good year, in which crime considerably decreased. I attribute this partly to the spread of education, but the main cause, after the district began to recover from the effects of the January flood, was its commercial prosperity. The high prices of coconuts and paddy produced comparatively plentiful employment.

Petty Crime.—There is a great deal of theft of coconuts, the work of the wastrels and loafers. Detection and prevention are difficult, and the minor unpaid headmen take little active interest in either. Solid improvement is not to be expected until and unless more widespread education and particularly more widespread wealth have thinned the ranks of the unemployed and the hungry. But it would be desirable to strengthen the law by a Coconut Theft Ordinance, not, indeed, on the lines of the Rubber Thefts Bill, because its licensing provisions, as applied to coconut dealers, would involve a drastic interference with the freedom of commerce. But I do not at present see any good reason why it should not be enacted that possession of coconuts, for which the possessor cannot satisfactorily account, should be a penal offence, as has been done in regard to arrack, and beef, and so on. I recollect one genuine case where hundreds of coconut husks were found concealed in the possession of a landless villager, who made no attempt to explain whence they were got; but it was, of course, not possible to convict of theft on this indirect evidence.

Two further amendments of the law which deserve to be suggested for consideration are (*a*) the withdrawal of all cases of coconut theft from the jurisdiction of the Village Tribunal, and (*b*) the introduction of the indefinite sentence for habituals under the Borstal system, as recently adopted in England.

Police and Headmen.—The investigations of the regular police into crimes outside Batticaloa have been mostly ineffective, and the force included in the first part of the year not a few undesirables; but I am glad to observe that many of these have gone elsewhere, and that, on the whole, police work in the town, both preventive and detective, has been efficiently done under the supervision of Inspector Philippiah. I greatly appreciate the always active and reliable keenness of Police Sergeant Khan and of Rural Constable Veluppillai of Kalmunai; and I strongly commend the Vanniah of Eravur for his investigation of two cases of brigandage and two of murder.

VII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Reports on the Local Board, Batticaloa, the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, the District Road Committee, Batticaloa, the Sanitary Board, Batticaloa, and the Village Committees of Batticaloa District are annexed as appendices to this report.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

The major irrigation works in the Province continued in charge of the Director of Irrigation, but Government has decided that the control of paddy cultivation and purely agricultural affairs should be handed back to the Government Agent gradually as each work is completed. The maintenance of the works and the issue of water will remain, as at present, in charge of the Irrigation Department.

The record floods in January, 1913, did great damage to many irrigation works, especially to Rugam, Valattupuddi, and Amparai tanks, and to Punanai anicut above Vakaneri tank. The floods in December, 1913, also considerably damaged protective work at the Punanai anicut. The total damage done is estimated by Mr. J. H. Fraser, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, at about Rs. 100,000. The greater part of the flood damages has been repaired. The floods of January, 1913, caused much damage to standing crops also, especially under Vakaneri and Rugam tanks. The yield in Kalmunai subdivision was reduced to only 2 to 2½ fold for the same reason. The pinmari and kalavelanmai crops in that division also suffered from the paddy fly.

Mr. Fraser reports that construction at Unnichchai works has been delayed owing to the lack of skilled masons, but recently the pioneer force was increased and better progress is being made.

The construction of the Paddipolai-aru works is nearly complete. The works still to be done are the Madugaha-ela anicut, and the head sluice and masonry wall on the inlet channel of Konduvaddavan tank. Work is possible on the anicut for only about three months in the year. As it has now been brought up to floor level, more rapid progress will be made this year. The service roads under this scheme are being improved by the Irrigation Department, and more agricultural roads are being surveyed.

At Vakaneri the Santia-aru bridge was completed, and 20 miles of road are now open in connection with the tank. They are generally fit for motoring in dry weather. The work of diverting the inlet channel to Vakaneri tank is almost completed.

Mr. Perrett, Irrigation Engineer in charge, reports that the contour surveys under the Paddipolai-aru works were completed in September, 1912, the total area contoured amounting to 52,780 acres. Kandam (tract of fields) surveys and the preparation of specifications for the whole of the contoured area have been completed. The survey of the Akkaraipattu lands under the scheme was commenced in December last, and is proceeding.

Mr. Coombs, Irrigation Engineer, reports that surveys of the land to be irrigated by the left bank channel under Unnichchai tank are nearing completion. Surveys for the enlargement of Rugam tank have also been made. The enlargement of the tank would enable it to irrigate all the lands under Virakaddu anicut, which do not receive water at present for want of channels, which, however, have been traced, and would also secure the tank bund from breaching in future. The trace of a road has nearly been completed from Unnichchai tank to Ayittiyamalai, where it will join the District Road Committee road from Batticaloa.

With regard to the Allai scheme in Trincomalee District, Mr. L. P. Emerson, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, reports that lack of water, and also excess of water, at different seasons, resulted in sickness and a shortage of skilled labour, which retarded the progress of the work. During November, December, and January heavy rain prevents regular work, while from June to the end of September there is practically no water at Kallar; and water has to be transported there about 3 miles along a sandy track. The flood bund across the Kallar, to protect the lowlands at the head of Allai tank from being submerged for long periods, has been constructed, and fulfilled its purpose during the floods of December, 1913. There are two sluices in the flood bund to pass through a supply of water to Allai tank in the dry weather, whenever the Verugal river (one of the mouths of the Mahaweli-ganga), to which a channel has been cut, overflows its banks.

The Tamblegam road was taken over by the Irrigation Department and improved.

Rs. 24,841 were recovered as water-rate during the period under review, as against Rs. 17,787 for the financial year 1911–12.

Until contour and cadastral surveys have been completed, accurate specifications of all lands liable to pay water-rate cannot be prepared, and there is a risk of a considerable amount of revenue being lost to Government. This is especially the case under Vakaneri tank, where a cadastral survey

of the irrigable land is urgently required to enable it to be put up for sale, and to settle a large area of Crown land which has been encroached upon. There are about 35,000 acres to be surveyed for sale under Vakaneri, Tempitiya, Kondavaddavan, Valattupuddi, and Unnichchai tanks.

Irrigation Fine Fund.—A statement of receipts and expenditure from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, is appended :—

	Major Works.	Village Works.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on July 1, 1912	3,401 74	714 70
Receipts	2,213 66	661 75
	5,615 40	1,376 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	50 0	665 49
Tom-tom fees	55 50	160 0
Stationery and printed forms	215 79	—
Refunds	52 30	—
Works	1,520 70	253 75
Micellaneous	7 50	—
Pipes	240 90	—
	2,142 69	1,079 24
Balance on December 31, 1913	3,472 71	297 21

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

An estimate for making surveys and borings for a bridge across the lake at Kalladi was sanctioned in November, 1913, and the work is in progress. It is earnestly hoped by the people of Batticaloa that Government will find it possible to sanction the bridge early, as the ferry across the lake, about half a mile wide at this point, is very slow and unsatisfactory, and causes much inconvenience, expense, and delay to hundreds of people daily. The chain ferry boat, weighing over 20 tons, supplied by the Government Factory for vehicular traffic, has not proved a success, owing to its cumbrous machinery and the hard labour involved in working it. It is hardly ever used except when the smaller ferry boat is under repair, or when it is necessary to transport a heavy Government car. The time taken to cross the ferry in this very large boat varies from half an hour to two and even three hours, according to the wind and current and the number of coolies at the winch. When the current is strong the boat is immovable, jammed hard up against the chain.

A bridge at Kalladi was sanctioned by Sir Henry Blake in 1907, but the project was afterwards dropped by Sir Henry McCallum on the ground of the heavy estimated cost, about four lakhs of rupees.

The Provincial Engineer has prepared plans and an estimate for a leper establishment on the island of Mantivu, in the Batticaloa lake. Provision has been made for wards, and also separate houses for lepers, a hospital, medical officer's and attendants' quarters, and quarters for the Rev. Mother Superior and six nuns, who are to look after the lepers. A supply of pure water will be obtained from the Batticaloa main.

A residence for the additional apothecary, Batticaloa hospital, is in course of construction.

A set of six rooms of type plan cooly lines has been built about a mile north of the lake at Valaichchenai. The verandah has been made mosquito-proof by wire gauze. It is to be hoped that the coolies will appreciate this.

The construction of a bridge over the Heda-oya at Siyambala-anduwa on the Arugam-Muppane road will commence as soon as the river is low enough. Mr. Carte, Provincial Engineer, hopes to complete the bridges and trackmetal the remaining 15 miles of this road in two years. The metalling of this road on a stone foundation will be necessary, if the Monaragala planters decide to run steam or motor lorries to Arugam Bay.

Great damage was done by the record floods of January, 1913, to roads, bridges, tanks, and Government buildings throughout the Province, and the repair of flood damages kept the Public Works Department and the Irrigation Engineers very busy for a considerable time.

An estimate for approaches to the ferries on the Batticaloa-Trincomalee road has been sanctioned, and the work is in progress.

A lighthouse at the Bar, Batticaloa, was completed about the end of 1913.

The works for the Batticaloa water supply will shortly be commenced, when the acquisition of the land required has been completed.

During the period under review the Public Works Department have completed many other works, such as improvements and additions to Government buildings, new ferry boats and canoes, dispensaries at Tiriyai and Tamblegam, an office for the District Engineer, Kalmunai, improvements to the main roads by track metalling gravelled portions, the conversion of wooden into iron bridges, &c.; and work is in progress on new galas on the Batticaloa-Badulla road, and widening fourteen double cuttings on that road.

The erection of bungalows for the Divisional Irrigation Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and the Medical Officer, and an Irrigation Office will be commenced shortly when suitable sites have been selected.

The opening of Arugam Bay as a port of call for the Island steamers will naturally follow the completion of the Arugam-Muppane road. The matter is under consideration by Government; and the Provincial Engineer is making surveys of the harbour, with the view of ascertaining the cost of the works required to enable the landing and shipping of goods and passengers to be carried on throughout the year. At present the harbour is used as a fair-weather port for about nine months of the year for the shipment of paddy and timber in native vessels.

Public works in charge of the Irrigation Department are referred to under the head " Irrigation."

X.—FORESTS.

Mr. C. W. Fisher, Assistant Conservator of Forests, reports that the reafforestation of chenas in the Akkaraipattu range—the southern part of the district—was unsuccessful. This is probably due to the effect of the scorching kachchan, or land wind, which blows intermittently for four or five months of the year—June to October. Reafforestation in the Maha-oya and Vakaneri ranges is coming on fairly well, although the unprecedented floods of January, 1913, did considerable damage.

Fifty-four measures of margosa seed and 10 measures of milla seed were distributed in December, 1913, to cultivators in Manmunai North pattu for sowing in their chenas, and 3 measures of teak seed and 12 measures of margosa seed were distributed in Akkaraipattu in January, 1914.

Chenas are not granted in the Eastern Province, except on the condition that the cultivators will do their best to reafforest them with the seeds supplied by the Forest Department. As these are seeds of trees growing naturally all over the Province, it is hoped that, in spite of repeated failures, reafforestation will eventually prove successful, and that valuable forests will in course of time replace the present almost worthless jungles, which cover such a large area of the Province. In this way chena cultivation, which at present is a necessity for the people of the Batticaloa District, will not be without some good results from a forest point of view.

There was a decrease in the number of forest offences during the period of eighteen months under review. Eighty-six cases were compounded and 36 prosecutions were entered, as compared with 98 cases compounded and 46 prosecutions in the preceding financial year.

The following free grants of timber and forest produce were made :—

	Value. Rs.
To the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, timber ..	1,013
To the District Road Committee, Batticaloa, timber ..	436
To the District Road Committee, Trincomalee, timber ..	874
To villagers and cultivators, timber and forest produce ..	37,574

The trade in timber continued to be good. The average price obtained for satinwood at the Central Timber Depôt in Colombo was Rs. 7·40 per cubic foot.

The following work was done in demarcating State forests :—35 chains of trace line of the eastern boundary of the Kanthalai reserve were opened, 110 chains of line were re-cleared, and two boundary pillars were erected. 764½ chains of lines were opened in Pankulam proposed reserve, and 403 chains in Mahaweli-ganga proposed reserve.

The expenditure of the Forest Department for the eighteen months was Rs. 52,637, and the revenue amounted to Rs. 153,154, as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Sales of timber	142,845	72
Timber sold to the Public Works Department	6,436	53
Royalty on supplies to Public Departments	332	51
Value of timber on Crown land sold	3,539	31
Total ..	153,154	7

This total is exclusive of the value of free grants of timber and forest produce amounting to Rs. 39,899.

XI.—SALT.

The Government salt stores at Batticaloa and Kalmunai, which had been in charge of Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co., from April 1, 1909, were handed back to Government on June 1, 1913, when Government also opened stores at Karunkodittivu and Pottuvil for the greater convenience of the public. The wholesale prices of salt sold by Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co. were Rs. 3·80 per cwt. at Batticaloa and Rs. 4·05 per cwt. at Kalmunai. Government reduced these prices to Rs. 3·36 per cwt. at both the stores named. In view of the spontaneous formation of salt in the Panawa pattu lagoons and its illicit collection, and also in view of the illicit manufacture of salt in Akkaraipattu, the wholesale price of salt at the Karunkodittivu and Pottuvil stores is fixed at Rs. 2·24 per cwt.

Salt is retailed at 4 to 4½ cents per pound by all boutique-keepers, who get their supplies from Batticaloa or Kalmunai stores, except in Bintenna pattu, where it costs from 5 cents to 6 cents per pound, owing to the cost of transport from Batticaloa for distances varying from 30 to 50 miles. The retail price at Karunkodittivu is 3 cents and at Pottuvil 2½ cents a pound.

There were no formations of salt worth collecting in the lagoons near Panichchankeni and in Panawa pattu; and the Chief Headmen were instructed to see that the small quantities which formed were destroyed by buffaloes. A personal inspection of the Panichchankeni lagoon in August, 1913, satisfied me that the formation was so inferior in quality and so small as not to be worth collecting.

Licenses to retail salt are freely issued to boutique-keepers after reference to the Chief Headmen.

The quantity of salt issued from the Government stores from June 1 to December 31, 1913, is as follows :—

	Cwt.
Batticaloa	7,344
Kalmunai	1,995
Karunkodittivu	390
Pottuvil	102
Total ..	9,831

6,144 cwt. of this total were for local consumption, 3,219 cwt. were carted to Uva, and 468 cwt. were used for curing fish. Salt is manufactured on a considerable scale in the Nilaveli salt pans. An account of the salt manufactured during the period under review will be found in the annexed report of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

XII.—CONCLUSION.

I wish to acknowledge the excellent work done by Mr. G. W. Vallipuram, Superintendent of Minor Roads, for the District Road Committee, Local Board, District Schools Committee, and the Government Agent's Department, and also his able assistance in the organization and supervision of relief works after the disastrous floods of January, 1913. I must also acknowledge the good work done by Mr. P. P. Barthelot, Head Clerk, and Mr. A. S. Kandiyah, Third Clerk, of the Kachcheri.

February 20, 1914.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR THE YEARS 1912 AND 1913.

Area of Local Board, 4¼ square miles; Population, 10,666.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for 1911, 1912, and 1913 is annexed. The revenue of 1913, which shows an increase of Rs. 3,737 over that of 1912, includes a sum of Rs. 2,000, being the Government grant on account of damages to roads, &c., in the floods of January of that year. The increase under Licenses is due to the sale of foreign liquor "on" licenses by public auction. The expenditure of 1913 also shows an increase over that of the previous year, due to the carrying out of more works of new construction than the previous year, and to the cost of repairing damages caused by the floods. The increase under Public Works—Maintenance in 1913 is due to the fact that the gravel piled in 1912 was spread only after the heavy rains in January, 1913.

REVENUE.

Particulars.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1911. Total. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—						
Property rates ..	5,210 31		5,234 19		5,082 95	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collection ..	2,866 50		3,462 0		3,267 0	
Other ..	478 12		430 67		570 53	
		8,554 93		9,126 86		8,920 48
Licenses :—						
Liquor	804 38		825 0		2,640 0	
Opium	624 37		277 50		346 87	
Carts	709 80		636 65		606 0	
Other	472 19		464 81		522 0	
		2,610 74		2,203 96		4,114 87
Rents :—						
Markets ..	2,822 76		3,191 75		2,805 36	
Other	1,834 16		2,596 85		2,830 21	
		4,656 92		5,788 60		5,635 57
Fines	—	77 0	—	3 0	—	303 5
Miscellaneous ..	—	1,322 84	—	1,607 92	—	3,493 17
		17,222 43		18,730 34		22,467 14
Balance on January 1 ..	—	3,241 45		3,859 34		4,310 55
Total ..		20,463 88		22,589 68		26,777 69

EXPENDITURE.

Particulars.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1911. Total. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loan ..	—	1,100 0	—	1,100 0	—	1,100 0
Cost of administration :—						
Establishment ..	2,334 1		2,327 50		2,875 7	
Office contingencies ..	156 4		196 85		171 31	
Cost of audit ..	84 11		95 89		92 55	
Revenue services ..	907 45		949 80		1,087 58	
		3,481 61		3,570 4		4,226 51
Sanitation ..	—	5,583 87	—	5,391 3	—	4,862 63
Lighting ..	—	867 67	—	923 92	—	1,092 95
Police	—	109 37	—	51 61	—	39 44
Public works :—						
Maintenance ..	3,623 18		3,744 80		4,820 21	
New construction ..	1,838 84		3,497 73		4,608 40	
		5,462 2		7,242 53		9,428 61
		16,604 54		18,279 13		20,750 14
Balance on December 31	—	3,859 34	—	4,310 55	—	6,027 55
Total ..		20,463 88		22,589 68		26,777 69

2. A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances is appended. There is a falling off in receipts, due to a larger number of men having paid elsewhere and to a slight decrease in the number of persons on the division officers' rolls :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by Census of 1911	—	10,666	—	—	10,666	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,813	—	—	2,766	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,192		77·93	1,930		69·77
(b) Paying double commutation ..	52		1·84	124		4·48
(c) Labouring six days ..	21		·75	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,265	80·52		2,054	74·25
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	59		2·10	57		2·06
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	190		6·75	347		12·55
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	4		·14	5		·18
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	1		·04
(j) Left local area	295		10·49	302		10·92
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		548	19·48		712	25·75
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. Subjoined is a statement showing the position of the Board in respect of loans :—

Year in which the loan was raised..	1891
Original amount of loan	Rs. 20,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 7,511·18
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 638
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 462
Date when loan will be extinguished	November 30, 1919

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown herein for the year 1913 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

4. *Public Health.*—The general health was satisfactory in 1912. The year 1913 commenced with unprecedented floods, which inundated a great portion of the town, and caused the collapse of about 150 houses accommodating 700 persons. The distress which ensued was relieved by the Flood Relief Fund Committee. The Board also afforded relief to the distressed by employing them on the work of repairing the roads damaged by the floods. As an after effect of the floods there were cases of enteric fever and dysentery. Dengue fever made its appearance for the first time in Batticaloa during 1913 and prevailed to a great extent.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of births and deaths in the town :—

	Births.	Deaths.
1911	331 ..	370
1912	366 ..	402
1913	346 ..	411

Several borrow-pits which formed breeding places for mosquitoes were filled up, and a good number of cesspits in close proximity to wells were closed during the year.

5. *Bakeries.*—The condition of the bakeries is fairly satisfactory. New by-laws were passed which compel bakers to adopt all necessary sanitary measures in their trade.

6. *Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Culverts.*—These were maintained in good order under the able supervision of Mr. G. W. Vallipuram, Superintendent of Minor Roads. Notwithstanding the limited resources of the Board, the following new works were carried out during the two years under review :—

Rebuilding the Uppodai bridge.
Improving approaches to the Maddikali bridge.
Renewing platform of bridge at Chilamunai.
Erecting a latrine for females in St. Antony's street.
Metalling St. Mary's street and Central and Hospital roads.
Building two bridges on Pioneer road.
Rebuilding four culverts.
Clay-packing sides of certain roads.

7. *Latrines.*—Latrine arrangements are fairly satisfactory. The latrine for females, which collapsed during the floods of January, 1913, was rebuilt last year.

8. *Markets and other Buildings.*—All the buildings in charge of the Board were maintained in good order. The markets and boutiques which were inundated during the floods were badly damaged, and the repairs to these were expensive.

9. *Lighting.*—The street lamps were maintained in good order. Two new lamps were procured in 1912 and erected on the Bar road.

10. *Dogs.*—The following is a statement of the number of dogs registered and destroyed :—

Year.	Registered.	Destroyed.
1912	137 ..	97
1913	178 ..	108

11. *Election.*—An election of Unofficial Members was held in December, 1913, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected :—Messrs. S. F. Nagapper, E. R. Tambimuttu, and K. Canagasabey.

12. *Constitution of the Board.*—The members were as follows at the end of 1913 :—Mr. J. O'K. Murty, Government Agent, Eastern Province, Chairman ; Mr. R. G. Carte, Provincial Engineer ; Dr. F. V. Poenander, Provincial Surgeon ; Mr. S. F. Nagapper ; Mr. M. Chinnaiya ; Mr. A. B. Canagasabey.

February 20, 1914.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Provincial Road Committee consisted in 1912 of the following members :—The Government Agent (Mr. C. S. Vaughan), the Provincial Engineer (Mr. P. M. Bingham), and Messrs. A. Jemmett-Browne, J. Kadiramatamby, A. M. Sheriff, and V. C. Canagasabey, Mudaliyar. In November, 1912, Mr. J. O'K. Murty, Government Agent, succeeded Mr. Vaughan, and in April, 1913, Mr. R. G. Carte, Provincial Engineer, succeeded Mr. Bingham.

2. One encroachment on the South Coast road was reported by the Provincial Engineer, and action has been taken to remove it. Thirty-six licenses were issued in 1912 for the seizure of stray cattle on thoroughfares, and the same number in 1913.

3. The resthouses in the Province were maintained in fair order. New resthouses are required to replace the old buildings at Pottuvil, Tirukovil, and Mutur.

4. The resthouse at Cheddipalayam, near the 12th milepost on the South Coast road, collapsed during the floods in January, 1913. A new resthouse on a better site on the main road will be built when funds are available. The resthouses at Senkaladi, Tirukovil, Pottuvil, and the Bar were also damaged by the floods. These were repaired on a Government grant of Rs. 700 allowed for the purpose.

5. The Valaichchenai and Panichchankeni resthouses were closed in June last, as the Committee has insufficient funds for their maintenance owing to the loss of a considerable portion of the road tax, which has been transferred to the Sanitary Board under Ordinance No. 30 of 1909.

6. The Valaichchenai resthouse and the materials of the ruined building at Cheddipalayam were sold by public auction and realized a sum of Rs. 1,360·46, which can be utilized for building a new resthouse at Cheddipalayam.

7. Receipts and expenditure on account of resthouses are set out in the following statements :—

RECEIPTS, 1912.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE, 1912.	Rs. c.
Government contribution to salaries of resthouse-keepers	900 0	Salaries of resthouse-keepers and coolies..	4,831 50
Contribution from commutation money ..	6,935 50	Repairs and improvements to resthouses..	3,677 28
Resthouse collections	3,422 13	Equipment	1,894 91
Miscellaneous receipts	857 34	Miscellaneous	1,137 26
	12,114 97		11,540 95
Balance on January 1, 1912 ..	2,833 0	Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	3,407 2
Total ..	14,947 97	Total ..	14,947 97

RECEIPTS, 1913.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE, 1913.	Rs. c.
Government contribution to salaries of resthouse-keepers	1,125 0	Salaries of resthouse-keepers and coolies..	4,487 32
Government grant for repairs to rest-houses damaged by floods ..	700 0	Repairs and improvements to resthouses	3,047 63
Contribution from commutation money ..	5,363 75	Equipment	428 56
Resthouse collections	3,291 50	Miscellaneous	792 33
Miscellaneous receipts	1,861 26		
	12,341 51		8,755 84
Balance on January 1, 1913 ..	3,407 2	Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	6,992 69
Total ..	15,748 53	Total ..	15,748 53

8. The usual statements of receipts and expenditure for the years 1912 and 1913 are annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1912	—	2,833 0
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	23,100 25	
(b) From Trincomalee District Road Committee ..	1,160 50	
		24,260 75
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	4,752 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	2,483 61	
(b) From Trincomalee District Road Committee..	938 52	
		3,422 13
Miscellaneous receipts	—	1,757 34
		37,025 22
EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	17,325 25	
(b) Resthouses	3,677 28	
		21,002 53
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	4,831 50
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	1,900 0	
(b) Trincomalee District Road Committee ..	2,852 0	
		4,752 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	3,032 17
Balance on December 31, 1912	—	3,407 2
		37,025 22

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913	—	3,407 2
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Batticaloa District Road Committee..	17,001 0	
(b) From Trincomalee District Road Committee	1,113 50	
		18,114 50
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	14,878 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Batticaloa District Road Committee..	2,516 15	
(b) From Trincomalee District Road Committee	775 35	
		3,291 50
Miscellaneous receipts	—	3,686 26
		43,377 28
EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	12,750 75	
(b) Resthouses	2,354 38	
		15,105 13
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	—	693 25
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	4,487 32
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	8,250 0	
(b) Trincomalee District Road Committee ..	6,628 0	
		14,878 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	1,220 89
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	6,992 69
		43,377 28

February 20, 1914.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, BATTICALOA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE District Road Committee consisted in 1912 of the following members :—The Government Agent (Mr. C. S. Vaughan), the Provincial Engineer (Mr. P. M. Bingham), and Messrs. A. Jemmett-Browne, J. Kadiramatamby, and A. M. Sheriff. In November, 1912, Mr. Vaughan, Government Agent, was succeeded by the writer, and in April, 1913, Mr. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, by Mr. R. G. Carte.

2. Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the District of Batticaloa for the years 1911 and 1912 and 1912 and 1913 and statements of revenue and expenditure are annexed :

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the Years 1911 and 1912.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	153,933	—	—	153,933	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	34,436	—	—	34,249	—
3. Discharged obligation within the local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	27,592		80·12	28,448		83·06
(b) Paying double commutation ..	1,275		3·70	834		2·43
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		28,867	83·82		29,282	85·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,082		3·14	1,123		3·27
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,741		7·95	2,087		6·09
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	32		·09	31		·09
(h) Fined	5		·01	3		—
(i) Imprisoned.	2		—	3		—
(j) Left local area	671		1·94	555		1·62
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,533	13·16		3,802	11·10
7. Unaccounted for	—	1,036	3· 0	—	1,165	3·41

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	153,933	—	—	153,933	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	34,249	—	—	26,373	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	28,448		83·06	20,843		79·03
(b) Paying double commutation ..	834		2·43	1,002		3·79
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		29,282	85·49		21,845	82·83
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,123		3·27	1,034		3·92
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,087		6·09	1,758		6·66
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	31		·09	12		·04
(h) Fined	3		—	4		·01
(i) Imprisoned	3		—	4		·01
(j) Left local area	555		1·62	543		2·05
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		3,802	11·10		3,355	12·72
7. Unaccounted for	—	1,165	3·41	—	1,173	4·44

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

			Amount. Rs. c.
REVENUE.			
Balance on January 1, 1912			9,144 50
Commutation realized in money			45,787 21
Government contribution in aid of minor works			1,900 0
Miscellaneous receipts			129 0
			56,960 71
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			23,100 25
Amount expended on minor works			19,670 18
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. —		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	6,237 36		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	4,162 89		
		10,400 25	
Miscellaneous charges			920 13
Balance on December 31, 1912			2,869 90
			56,960 71

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

			Amount. Rs. c.
REVENUE.			
Balance on January 1, 1913			2,869 90
Commutation realized in money			34,543 35
Government contribution in aid of minor works			8,250 0
Miscellaneous receipts			141 50
			45,804 75
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			17,001 0
Amount expended on minor works			13,180 10
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. —		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	6,402 25		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	3,078 13		
		9,480 38	
Miscellaneous charges			808 58
Balance on December 31, 1913			5,334 69
			45,804 75

3. The total number of persons who discharged their obligation in 1912 under the Ordinance was 29,282, as against 28,867 in 1911, showing an increase of 415. In 1913 the number of taxpayers was reduced by nearly 8,000, owing to the Sanitary Board appropriating under Ordinance No. 30 of 1909 the road tax paid in the towns of Kattankudy, Kalmunai, Eravur, and Sammanturai, which prior to that year was recovered by the District Road Committee. As compensation for this loss Government allowed the Committee a special grant of Rs. 3,000. Since the construction of the South Coast road deviation to avoid the villages of Kallady, Kattankudy, and Araipattai, Government has handed over to the District Road Committee 4 miles of the old South Coast road, formerly maintained by the Public Works Department. This additional burden on the reduced resources of the District Road Committee will require annually from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 for maintenance.

5. The work done on minor roads was chiefly upkeep. 205 miles of minor roads were maintained in fair order at a cost of Rs. 11,326·83 in 1912 and Rs. 8,045·61 in 1913.

6. Two bridges were erected at a cost of Rs. 789·24 on Savalakadai-Sorikalmunai road, and a large number of culverts and wooden bridges damaged by floods were renewed and rebuilt, and long sections of road on the west shore road were re-formed.

7. The ferries on minor roads were maintained satisfactorily. Two new ferries at Kurukalmadam and Timilativu were added to the list of District Road Committee ferries. The cost of upkeep and repair of ferries in 1912 amounted to Rs. 625·60 and in 1913 to Rs. 855.

8. The damages caused to minor roads by the floods of December, 1911, and January, 1913, were heavy. In 1912 the cost of repairs of flood damages was met by the District Road Committee, which expended Rs. 2,477·40, and in 1913 the cost was defrayed from a Government grant of Rs. 3,500.

9. Two Government grants of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,900 were spent on the building of two bridges at Paddiyadipitiya, which were urgently required. The total cost of the bridges was Rs. 2,898·87.

10. In 1912 a sum of Rs. 355 was spent from Irrigation Fine Fund in fixing cement concrete pipe culverts in the paddy field sections of the Manmunai-Puluganawa and Kokkadichcholai-Ampilanturai minor roads, and in improving the slopes of the bunds of Periyakulam. In 1913 a sum of Rs. 866, from the Irrigation Fine Fund, was spent in improving the sandy approach to Kurukkalmadam ferry and an irrigation culvert on the Paddiruppu-Vellavely road. The improvement of the approach to the ferry was a real necessity, as the road leads to Kadukkamunai, Puluganawa, Divulana, and Tumpankeni major tanks.

11. In January and February, 1913, the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. G. W. Vallipuram, rendered me most valuable assistance in the organization and supervision of relief works for villagers in distress as a result of the January floods, which inundated all the villages round the lake. 5,150 men, women, and children turned out to work at various centres, and 961 persons unable to work were afforded gratuitous relief.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Chairman.

February 20, 1914.

IV—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, SANITARY BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

FOUR towns and villages have been brought under the operation of the Small Towns (Sanitary Board) Ordinance, namely, Kalmunai, Kattankudy, Eravur, and Sammanturai. Kattankudy has a population of 9,343 persons, crowded into an area of about one square mile.

The road tax formerly paid to the District Road Committee in the four Sanitary Board towns and villages was collected by and credited to the Sanitary Board for the first time in 1913. The total sum collected was Rs. 10,696, which more than doubled the previous revenue of the Board.

A statement showing the collections under this Ordinance is given below :—

Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1913.

		1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1.	Population of local area by Census of 1911	—	30,433	—
2.	Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	8,477	—
3.	Discharged obligation within local area by—			
	(a) Paying single commutation	6,521		76·93
	(b) Paying double commutation	305		3·60
	(c) Labouring six days	4		·04
	(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—
4.	Total discharged obligation		6,830	80·57
5.	Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—			
	(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	202		2·39
	(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	250		2·95
	(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	278		3·28
	(h) Fined	—		—
	(i) Imprisonment	8		·09
	(j) Left local area	106		1·25
6.	Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		844	9·96
7.	Unaccounted for	—	803	9·47

Kalmunai.—Two new roads were opened at a cost of Rs. 2,632·50. Six new street lamps were erected. The town was regularly scavenged and lighted, and roads and buildings were maintained in good order.

Kattankudy.—Two new latrines were erected at a cost of Rs. 931·53, and a cattle pound was built. Rs. 763 were spent on two new cross roads. The old South Coast road within Sanitary Board limits was taken over and maintained by the Board. Scavenging and lighting were regularly carried out.

Eravur.—The sum of Rs. 663·55 was spent on account of rebuilding and repairs to culverts and bridges damaged by the floods. A new street lamp was put up opposite to the Village Tribunal Court. Two small bridges were built at a cost of Rs. 519·70. Scavenging and lighting were done as usual.

Sammanturai.—A new bridge was constructed at a cost of Rs. 334, and a retaining wall at Rs. 130. Street lighting was introduced, lamps being erected. Scavenging was done as usual.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Kalmunai, Kattankudy, Eraur, and Sammanturai for (Calendar) Years 1911, 1912, and 1913.

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Kalmunai	4,575 87	4,019 27	3,857 6	4,385 53	6,583 99	5,525 64
Kattankudy	2,353 64	2,743 67	2,245 53	3,370 67	6,793 61	6,493 34
Eravur	1,321 82	1,211 94	1,174 67	1,489 58	3,806 26	3,191 27
Sammanturai	475 45	577 46	722 57	696 96	2,987 81	2,533 88
Total	8,726 78	8,552 34	7,999 83	9,942 74	20,171 67	17,749 13

February 20, 1914.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Chairman.

V.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

THE total collection in the Batticaloa District under Village Committee rules amounted to Rs. 9,265·62, raised under the following heads :—(1) Fines from Village Tribunals, (2) Rents, (3) Cattle Fees, (4) Grazing Fees, (5) Communal Collection, and (6) Miscellaneous Receipts. The balance at the end of December, 1913, was Rs. 5,891·26. A sum of Rs. 8,241·95 was expended on the salaries of the Village Tribunals' staff, repairs to Gansabhawas, markets, ambalams, &c.

Village Tribunals.—10,577 cases were instituted, of which 6,291 were civil and 4,286 criminal. 3,683 were amicably settled. There were 17 appeals to the Government Agent, in all of which the judgments of the Village Tribunals were affirmed.

Statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees of the Batticaloa District for 1911, 1912, and 1913 are appended:—

Receipts and Expenditure, 1911.

Division.	Revenue.			Expenditure.	
	Balance on December 31, 1910.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on December 31, 1911.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Manmunai North	69 1	214 0	283 1	208 0	75 1
Manmunai South	43 94	307 56	351 50	242 63	108 87
Eravur-Koralai	650 98	556 57	1,207 55	697 0	510 55
Eruvil-Porativu	3 81	521 10	524 91	364 89	160 2
Karavaku	16 38	1,037 33	1,053 71	757 2	296 69
Sammanturai	42 12	245 5	287 17	130 82	156 35
Akkaraipattu	2 0	997 45	999 45	601 0	398 45
Panawa	11 14	48 0	59 14	47 14	12 0
Bintenna	71 20	119 44	190 64	95 50	95 14
Total ..	910 58	4,046 50	4,957 8	3,144 0	1,813 8

Receipts and Expenditure, 1912.

Division.	Revenue.			Expenditure.	
	Balance on December 31, 1911.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on December 31, 1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Manmunai North	75 1	1,061 5	1,136 6	694 30	441 76
Manmunai South	108 87	603 40	712 27	487 0	225 27
Eravur Koralai	510 55	601 37	1,111 92	535 50	576 42
Eruvil-Porativu	160 2	400 0	560 2	473 25	86 77
Karavaku	296 69	1,851 34	2,148 3	771 54	1,376 49
Sammanturai	156 35	484 55	640 90	340 25	300 65
Akkaraipattu	398 45	1,845 20	2,243 65	853 97	1,389 68
Panawa	12 0	162 10	174 10	40 0	134 10
Bintenna	95 14	290 69	385 83	206 0	179 83
Total ..	1,813 8	7,299 70	9,112 78	4,401 81	4,710 97

Receipts and Expenditure, 1913.

Division.	Revenue.			Expenditure.	
	Balance on December 31, 1912.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on December 31, 1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Manmunai North	441 76	852 17	1,293 93	683 63	610 30
Manmunai South	225 27	417 66	642 93	440 81	202 12
Eravur Koralai	576 42	1,461 79	2,038 21	951 38	1,086 83
Eruvil-Porativu	86 77	481 70	568 47	547 87	20 60
Karavaku	1,376 49	1,623 70	3,000 19	808 7	2,192 12
Sammanturai	300 65	352 90	653 55	284 44	369 11
Akkaraipattu	1,389 68	1,193 0	2,582 68	1,346 21	1,236 47
Panawa	134 10	98 80	232 90	162 20	70 70
Bintenna	179 83	159 18	339 1	236 0	103 1
Total ..	4,710 97	6,640 90	11,351 87	5,460 61	5,891 26

February 20, 1914.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1912–13.

THIS report covers the period from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

I.—HISTORY OF THE PERIOD.

His Excellency the Acting Governor visited Trincomalee on June 21, 1913.

Changes.—In May, 1913, Mr. T. A. Hodson, Assistant Government Agent, went to England on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. G. F. Forrest.

In July, 1912, Mr. D. H. Balfour was transferred to Jaffna, and was succeeded by Mr. N. J. Luddington. The latter was transferred to Batticaloa in March, 1913, and Mr. N. E. Ernst, who succeeded him, was transferred to Jaffna in July, 1913. His place was taken by Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett, who was appointed to the Land Settlement Department in November, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Hobday.

In October, 1913, Mr. R. K. MacBride, District Engineer, was transferred to Dimbula, and was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Moraes from Batticaloa.

In July, 1913, Mr. S. S. B. Kumarakulasinghe, Kachcheri Mudaliyar and Town Vanniya, was transferred to Kurunegala, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Muttukristna. The latter was succeeded as Chief Clerk by Mr. A. Visvanadhan from Jaffna.

In October, 1912, Mr. T. Ratnasingham, Udaiyar of Kaddukkulam East, was dismissed, and Mr. A. Muttukumaru, Irrigation Clerk, was appointed to the post. Mr. S. Chellappa was appointed Irrigation Clerk in September, 1913.

I regret to record the death in September, 1913, of Mr. E. G. Casie Chitty, President, Village Tribunals. He was succeeded by Mudaliyar V. C. Chinniah.

II.—REVENUE.

A comparative statement of the revenue of the district for the calendar years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and the half-year ended December 31, 1913, is given below :—

		1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	July 1 to December 31, 1913.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1.	Customs ..	15,562 28	18,188 78	15,189 37	17,224 39	9,279 92
2.	Port Dues, &c. ..	2,357 52	2,281 95	2,613 14	3,135 55	1520 70
3.	Licenses, &c. ..	162,413 59	263,436 96	115,648 62	128,265 89	70,417 41
4.	Fees of Court, &c.	7,872 94	6,411 36	2,921 16	13,033 58	10,402 36
5.	Post and Telegraph	14 55	—	—	—	—
7.	Interest ..	166 66	82 98	241 93	52 60	3 92
8.	Miscellaneous Receipts ..	5,327 72	5,544 69	7,015 31	7,904 61	3,610 33
9.	Land Revenue ..	8,476 65	12,691 45	13,773 32	13,326 69	5,776 41
10.	Land Sales ..	6,101 27	9,221 98	19,302 82	6,494 19	3,033 36
	Total ..	208,293 18	317,860 15	176,705 67	189,437 50	104,044 41

The revenue for the financial year July, 1912, to June, 1913, was Rs. 161,927·56, as against Rs. 187,470·69 for the preceding financial year—a decrease of Rs. 25,543·13.

The principal item of decrease is *Salt*, Rs. 24,732. This is due to the cancellation of the contract with Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co., and consequent less sale of salt for transport to other districts.

The principal items of increase are :—

Land Revenue, Rs. 6,068·51. This is chiefly due to increased sales of timber and forest produce.

Police Court Fines, Rs. 1,805·45.

Customs, Rs. 2,729·68—due to larger imports of grain, sugar, and other goods.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year 1913 opened with exceptionally heavy rain. 29·12 inches fell in January, and the resulting flood is said to have been the worst ever known in this district. The division most seriously affected was Koddiyar pattu, which was entirely submerged. The cultivation was ruined, houses and cattle were swept away, and in many villages the people were in danger of drowning or starvation. No lives, however, were lost, and the prompt distribution by Government of rice and seed paddy, either free or on credit at cost price, together with the establishment of relief works when the floods subsided, went far to alleviate the distress which would otherwise have been acute. A great deal of damage was done to the Coast road to Batticaloa, and it was found necessary to cut an additional flood outlet near Navalady and establish a ferry there. (At this spot a Government motor car, while being ferried across in the following August, slipped backwards and sank in 30 feet of water.)

The effects of the flood were not so severely felt in other parts of the district, and even in Koddiyar pattu, though the Vanniya draws a somewhat gloomy picture of the straits to which the villagers have been reduced, there is reason to believe that the distress was merely temporary. As an illustration of this I may observe that a liberal number of chena permits was recommended by my predecessor and sanctioned ; but as soon as the people learnt that the permits would be subject to the condition of their planting and looking after the seeds of a few forest trees, they unanimously refused to have anything to do with them. They got no chenas in consequence, and apparently have done very well without them.

Health.—The health of the district has been satisfactory. In Trincomalee town malarial fever prevailed to some extent during the second and fourth quarters of 1913, but was of a less severe type than usual. Eight cases of enteric fever occurred (the source of which was not traced), and resulted in

two deaths. In the rest of the district the health of the people was above the average. The Korala of Kaddukkulam West reports that the condition of the Sinhalese villagers in his pattu is very much improved, and that "they are more civilized and energetic than in previous years." Parangi is still not uncommon among them, but Salvarsan has been supplied to the hospital, and treatment with this drug will shortly be started. A temporary parangi hospital has also been erected at Mutur, and it is hoped that the Salvarsan treatment, which has been very successful in other parts of the Island, will eventually eliminate this disease from the district.

Food Supply.—In Koddiyar pattu the munmari crop was destroyed by the January floods, but a good pinmari crop was obtained. Elsewhere the crops were normal, and the full acreage available was cultivated.

Coconuts.—Coconuts continued to do well, and realized high prices. I am convinced that the district—and Kaddukkulam East in particular—affords an admirable field for coconut cultivation on a large scale.

Tobacco.—The tobacco industry is increasing. More land was cultivated than in preceding years, and higher profits were obtained.

Health of Cattle.—In January and February, 1913, and later in September a few cases of foot-and-mouth disease were reported, but the outbreak was quickly suppressed. Rinderpest made its appearance among the town cattle in February, 1913, and rapidly spread to the villages on the North Coast road. It was not finally stamped out until September. 737 animals were affected, of which 357 died, 139 were shot, and 241 recovered. Good work was done by Mr. Seneviratne, Stock Inspector, in dealing with this outbreak. The district is now free of cattle disease.

Salt.—The manufacture of salt at Nilaveli, which had been a failure in 1910 and 1911, was successfully undertaken in 1912, and 43,344 cwt. were collected. The 1913 collection was even more successful, amounting to 56,942½ cwt. This quantity would have been exceeded but for a sudden rainstorm, which destroyed a second formation in several of the pans.

The difficulty of inducing the pan owners to begin the manufacture sufficiently early is increasing year by year with the extension of the tobacco industry. The profits of tobacco cultivation are considerably greater than those derived from salt manufacture, and the manufacturers are naturally unwilling to begin the preparation of the salt pans before the close of the tobacco season. A bonus of one cent per cwt. was offered in 1913 for salt collected before July 1, but the experiment was not successful, and in no case was the bonus claimed.

A fire broke out in the salt stores at Nilaveli in September, 1913, and five stores were destroyed. The cause of the fire was not discovered, but there is reason to believe that it was not accidental.

Education.—No new schools were established during the year. There are 6 Government schools and 37 Mission schools in the district. They are doing fairly well, but attendance is not so regular as it might be. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the Mission schools.

Land Sales.—The amount of land sold in 1912 and 1913 respectively was—

Year.	Acres.	Price realized. Rs.
1912	159	4,164
1913	179	5,412

IV.—CRIME AND POLICE.

There has been, as usual, little serious crime in this district. No cases of homicide, and only 50 true cases of other serious crime were investigated during the eighteen months under review. Six cases were committed to the District Court, all of which resulted in convictions.

The only exception to the law-abiding spirit characteristic of the district is provided by the inhabitants of Periya Kinniyai in Tamblegam pattu, who have long been notorious for poaching, illicit traffic in salt and timber, and general lawlessness. Their contempt of authority culminated in October, 1912, in an attack on the Assistant Government Agent, and in consequence of this a punitive police force, consisting of one sergeant and six constables, was quartered upon them from August 16, 1913. The force has done good work, and signs of improvement in the morals and manners of these villagers are already to be observed.

A Sub-Inspector was appointed in August, 1913, to take charge of Trincomalee station and to supervise the work of the punitive police. The town police have worked satisfactorily, and have suppressed to some extent the nuisance, which was formerly a serious one, of stray cattle and dogs in the town.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal works undertaken were the improvement of the North Coast road between Nilaveli and Kuchchaveli and the building of dispensaries at Tiriyai and Tamblegam. The following are the works most urgently required :—

(1) Quarters for the Salt Storekeeper, Nilaveli.
(2) Gala at 13th milepost, Kandy road.
(3) Repairs and improvements to Trincomalee resthouse.
(4) A new resthouse at Mutur.
(5) Jetty at Back Bay, Trincomalee.
(6) A bridge over the Kaddai-aru between Periya Kinniyai and Sinna Kinniyai.
(7) Dispensary at Ichchilampattai.
(8) Dispensary at Madawachchi.

VI.—FORESTS.

The attached tabular statement furnishes particulars of forests constituted as reserves, proposed reserves proclaimed, and proposed reserves not proclaimed :—

Particulars.	Acres.	Area. Square Miles.
Reserved forest	98,861	154·47
Proposed reserves proclaimed	203,260	317·59
Proposed reserves not proclaimed	48,200	75·31
Total	350,321	547·37

Prosecutions.—Two important cases were disposed of during the period, viz., one against a Public Works Department overseer, who was convicted of the offence of theft of Crown timber and fined Rs. 200, in default six months' imprisonment; the other against two wealthy men of Tamblegam and Kinniyai and their employés, also for theft of timber. In this case the first and second accused were sentenced to six months, and the third and fourth to three months.

Compositions.—Forty-seven cases were compounded and Rs. 526·05 was recovered as compensation, *i.e.*, Rs. 11·19 per case, or Rs. 9·74 per person. The Assistant Government Agent compounded 33 cases for illicit chena clearing and recovered Rs. 775 as compensation, *i.e.*, Rs. 23·48 per case or Rs. 12·30 per person.

Financial Results.—The revenue for the eighteen months was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Royalty on timber and forest produce sold	12,887 45
Royalty on free grants	7,922 92
Value of timber supplied from depôt to Public Works Department..	263 29
Royalty on timber supplied on permits to Public Works Department	3,183 68
Royalty on timber supplied on permits to the Irrigation Department	590 68
Total ..	24,848 2

VII.—IRRIGATION.

7,174 acres of paddy land were cultivated under major irrigation works, 1,452 acres under village tanks, and 4,766 acres on manavari lands.

I annex the report of Mr. Emerson, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, on the work done on the major works during this period. The village tanks, with the exception of those in Kaddukkulam West, are not in a satisfactory condition. The reason for this is to be found, as pointed out by my predecessor in his report for 1911–12, in the fact that there are few cultivators under these tanks who own the lands they cultivate. The owners for the most part are money lenders of Trincomalee town, who seldom visit the lands, and it is naturally not to be expected of the cultivators that they should display such interest and energy in the maintenance of their tanks as if they owned the lands themselves. It is difficult to suggest a remedy for the growing evil of the absentee landlord. The conditions in Kaddukkulam West, however, are different. There the Sinhalese villagers own the land themselves, and their tanks are for the most part in a very creditable condition. They deserve encouragement, and have received assistance from Government in the provision of masonry spills and sluices.

Maintenance.—The following major works were maintained in fair order :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Allai and Peruveli..	1,949 54	Periyakulam ..	1,024 89
Illakantai ..	412 54	Andankulam ..	1,168 5
Kantalai ..	882 25	Kirankulam ..	305 22

Construction.—The chief work of construction was on the Allai scheme—a sum of Rs. 34,718·43 was spent on it. The work was somewhat impeded by sickness and want of skilled labour, both caused by either lack or excess of water.

During November, December, and January the steady rain prevents regular work; in June, July, August, and September there was practically no water at Kalaar, all water having to be transported 3 miles across a sandy track. Roughly speaking, the work consists of a flood bund across Kallar to protect the low lands at the head of Allai tank from being submerged for long periods; this flood bund has now been constructed, and effected its purpose during the flood of December, 1913. Through the flood bund are two sluices 6 ft. by 4 ft. to pass a supply of water to Allai in the dry weather, if the Verugal river rises above its banks, a channel having been cut from the Verugal to the flood bund.

Kirankulam.—A small tank near Mavadichenai has been restored at a cost of Rs. 2,491·49. The record flood of January, 1913, breached it, but the breaches were repaired in such time that the tank filled again and the cultivators enjoyed the use of the full supply of water. In December, 1913, the flood water flowed over this tank bund to a depth of 2 ft. without doing material damage.

Tamblegam road was taken over by the Irrigation Department to be improved. At a cost of Rs. 3,383·21 two small bridges were inserted in place of two others which had decayed, and the wooden platform of one other replaced by a concrete platform.

Half of the second mile was widened from 8 ft. to 12 ft. Work on seven other bridges will be resumed as soon as a by-road is possible; the widening will be completed as soon as the Assistant Government Agent acquires the land. Metal was broken for laying on the 1st mile.

VIII.—IRRIGATION FINE FUND.

Statement of receipts and expenditure is annexed :—

Major Works.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on July 1, 1912	435 40
Transferred from deposit under village works	452 25
Receipts from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.. ..	1,587 13
Total ..	2,474 78

EXPENDITURE.	
Amount transferred to village works	181 74
Pay of Kaddu Kangany	37 50
Refund of fines	92 50
Advance to the Divisional Irrigation Engineer	38 25
Tom-tom beater for publishing notices	5 50
Mutur channel	157 52
Channel round Konamalai's land..	246 75
Improvements to Kalaar road	652 62
Balance on December 31, 1913	1,062 40
Total ..	2,474 78

Village Works.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on July 1, 1912	681 67
Transferred from deposit under major works	181 74
Received from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	391 51
Total ..	1,254 92
EXPENDITURE.	
Pay of Kaddu Kangany	45 0
Maintenance of village tanks	467 29
Survey of village tanks	62 25
Transferred to major works	452 25
Balance on December 31, 1913	228 13
Total ..	1,254 92

IX.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

The principal work undertaken during the period was the erection of a wire suspension bridge over the Yan-oya at a cost of Rs. 558·42. Rs. 179·62 were spent on minor repairs to buildings.

Trincomalee, February 11, 1914.

G. F. FORREST,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF TRINCOMALEE FOR 1912 AND 1913.

1912.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1911 and 1912 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1911. Total. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	3,300 93		3,420 36	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,471 0		3,397 50	
Other	306 50		214 0	
		7,078 43		7,031 86
Licenses :—				
Liquor	385 13		136 25	
Opium	1,049 62		466 50	
Carts	450 45		446 5	
Other	483 68		462 61	
		2,368 88		1,511 41
Rents :—				
Markets	2,426 63		2,499 43	
Other	1,215 7		1,505 76	
		3,641 70		4,005 19
Fines	—	612 39	..	556 64
Miscellaneous	—	2,149 2	..	944 48
		15,850 42		14,049 58
Balance on January 1 ..	—	1,591 6		3,270 59
Total ..	—	17,441 48		17,320 17
EXPENDITURE.				
Interest and sinking fund on loan ..	—	1,510 0	.. —	1,510 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	2,567 19		2,627 24	
Office contingencies ..	236 51		157 29	
Cost of audit ..	74 32		83 21	
Revenue services ..	1,320 99		1,039 33	
		4,199 1		3,907 7
Sanitation	—	4,655 31	.. —	4,256·74
Lighting	—	806 50	.. —	721 50
Police	—	370 39	.. —	54 8
Public works :—				
Maintenance	1,785 80		2,603 97	
New construction ..	843 88		2,499 19	
		2,629 68		5,103 16
		14,170 89		15,552 55
Balance on December 31 ..	—	3,270 69		1,767 62
Total ..	—	17,441 48		17,320 17

The revenue for the year 1912 amounted to Rs. 14,049·58, and was less than that of 1911 by Rs. 1,800·84. The decrease was only apparent, as the Government contribution on account of opium licenses was paid for two years in 1911, owing to the change of the financial year as explained in the last report. Besides, a large portion of the liquor license fee was recovered by the Excise Department in the last quarter of 1912 and brought to account in 1913.

Taxes.—The slight decrease under this head does not call for any comment, the fall under road and other taxes being nearly counterbalanced by an increased recovery of assessment tax.

The usual comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	8,837	—	—	8,837	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	2,725	—	—	2,705	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	2,092		76·77	2,132		78·82
(*b*) Paying double commutation	78		2·86	40		1·48
(*c*) Labouring six days	14		·51	2		·07
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	1		·04	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		2,185	80·18		2,174	80·37
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	45	—	1·66	60		2·22
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	320		11·74	319		11·79
(*g*) Double entries	18		·66	15		·56
(*h*) Fined	—		—	5		18
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	157		5·76	132		4·88
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		540	19·82		531	19·63
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Licenses.—The apparent decrease under this head is explained above.

Rents.—The increase under this head was mainly due to a larger collection of slaughter-house fees on account of longer stays made by His Majesty's ships during 1912 than in the previous year.

Fines.—The recoveries under this head include a sum of Rs. 192·75, being fines imposed for cattle trespassing on the roads.

Miscellaneous.—The amount under this head for 1911 includes the Government contribution of Rs. 838 towards cost of the cement concrete drain along Dutch Point road, and Rs. 243·75 being value of dog muzzles sold, and hence the apparent decrease under this head for 1912.

The expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 15,552·55, which was Rs. 1,381·66 more than that of the previous year.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town was carried on satisfactorily during the year.

Public Works.—The Board was able to spend a large sum of money on public works, which was Rs. 2,473·48 more than the previous year. In addition to repairs and improvements to roads, drains, culverts, and buildings, which cost the Board Rs. 2,603·97, a sum of Rs. 2,499·19 was expended in new construction works. The principal works of new construction undertaken during the year were the cement concrete drain along Dutch Point road and the outlet drain near the petroleum store at Back Bay. These works cost the Board nearly Rs. 2,100.

A sum of Rs. 251 was expended upon the removal of encroachments on certain roads in the town. The encroachments were removed without any opposition and marked with concrete boundary stones.

Five meetings were held during the year.

The Board was constituted as follows at the end of the year :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. R. J. K. MacBride, District Engineer ; Dr. S. P. Joseph, Medical Officer ; Mr. S. Visuvalingam ; Mr. N. Swaminathapillai ; and Mr. T. Muttukkumaru, Vanniya.

1913.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed for 1912 and 1913 :—

Revenue.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	3,420 36		3,440 29	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,397 50		3,165 0	
Other	214 0		233 25	
		7,031 86		6,838 54
Licenses :—				
Liquor	136 25		627 50	
Opium	466 50		583 13	
Carts	446 5		444 0	
Other	462 61		562 25	
		1,511 41		2,216 88
Rents :—				
Markets	2,499 43		2,312 99	
Other	1,505 76		1,034 16	
		4,005 19		3,347 15
Fines	—	556 64	—	278 28
Miscellaneous	—	944 48	—	1,957 54
		14,049 58		14,638 39
Balance on January 1	—	3,270 59		1,767 62
Total	—	17,320 17		16,406 1

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loan ..	—	1,510 0	—	1,510 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment	2,627 24	..	2,544 16	
Office contingencies ..	157 29	..	188 73	
Cost of audit	83 21	..	72 65	
Revenue services ..	1,039 33	..	1,146 36	
		3,907 7		3,951 90
Sanitation	—	4,256 74	—	4,674 85
Lighting	—	721 50	—	721 45
Police	—	54 8	—	87 98
Public works :—				
Maintenance	2,603 97	..	2,162 53	
New construction ..	2,499 19	..	796 76	
		5,103 16		2,959 29
		15,552 55		13,905 47
Balance on December 31 ..	—	1,767 62		2,500 54
Total ..		17,320 17		16,406 1

The revenue of the Board for 1913 was Rs. 14,638·39, as against Rs. 14,049·58 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 588·81.

Taxes.—The collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were less by Rs. 232·50 than those of the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that a great number of adult inhabitants of the town annually emigrate to outstations in search of work. The Mannar Railway Extension works attracted a large number in 1913. The annual falling off in revenue under this head is slow but steady. The comparative statement in the prescribed form is annexed :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	8,837	—	—	8,837	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	2,705	—	—	2,602	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	2,132		78·82	1,926		74·02
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	40		1·48	67		2·57
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	2		·07	12		·47
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,174	80·37		2,005	77·06
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	60		2·22	57		2·19
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	319		11·79	326		12·52
(*g*) Double entries	15		·56	19		·73
(*h*) Fined	5		·18	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	1		·04
(*j*) Left local area	132		4·88	194		7·46
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		531	19·63		597	22·94
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Licenses.—The increase of Rs. 491·25 under liquor licenses was due to a larger portion of the license fees on liquor shops for 1912 and the whole of the fees for 1913 having been credited in 1913. The change of the financial year again from June to September necessitated the crediting of the Government contribution on account of opium licenses for the quarter ended September 30, 1914, in 1913, in addition to that for the year ended June 30, 1914, and hence the apparent increase under this head.

Rents.—The loss of revenue under this head was due to remissions made to the renters to compensate for loss on account of rinderpest. The Board cancelled the lease of pasture lands within Local Board limits from August 1, to enable it to undertake the suppression of the stray cattle nuisance with greater effect.

Fines.—There was a falling off under Police Court and stray cattle fines, due to less number of cases instituted and less number of cattle seized, a great number of cattle having been removed outside town limits.

Miscellaneous.—The large increase under this head was due to the sale to Government of the infectious diseases hospital building and premises for Rs. 750, and the crediting of the proceeds to this head.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,905·47, and was less than that of 1912 by Rs. 1,647·08.

The works of scavenging and lighting were carried on as usual, but certain public works which were sanctioned during the year could not be completed within the year, and the amounts estimated have been re-voted for 1914.

A public latrine on Back Bay beach and another on Dutch Bay beach were damaged by the sea in December, 1912, and were repaired and reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 213·81 and Rs. 851·39, respectively.

The system of leasing pasture lands has been discontinued, and the grazing fees are now being collected by the Board and tin tickets issued. The tethering of all licensed cattle on the esplanade and other grazing grounds is now insisted on, and the nuisance caused by cattle straying on public grounds and thoroughfares is considerably reduced.

The health of the town was satisfactory, and it was free from any epidemic disease. Rinderpest among cattle prevailed to some extent during 1913.

The annexed is a statement showing the position of the Board as regards loans on December 31, 1913 :—

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1894 ..	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895 ..	3,000	16,500 0	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	412 50	577 50	Nov. 30, 1929
1904 ..	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909 ..	—	8,000 0	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	160 0	360 0	Nov. 30, 1929

There were held five meetings of the Board during the year.

The Board was constituted as follows at the end of 1913 :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer ; Dr. S. P. Joseph, Medical Officer ; Mr. S. Visuvalingam ; Mr. N. Swaminathapillai ; and Mr. T. Muttukkumaru, Vanniya.

Trincomalee, February 11, 1914.

G. F. FORREST,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TRINCOMALEE, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Committee during 1912 and 1913 consisted of the following members :—Mr. T. A. Hodson, Chairman, from January, 1912, to May 31, 1913 ; and Mr. G. F. Forrest from June 1, 1913 ; Mr. R. J. K. MacBride, District Engineer, up to October, 1913 ; and Mr. J. A. Moraes from November, 1913 ; Mr. J. A. Balfour, European Member, up to December 31, 1912 ; and Mr. L. P. Emerson from January, 1913 ; Mr. S. S. B. Kumarakulasinghe, Tamil Member, up to June 30, 1913 ; and Mr. A. Muttukrisna from August, 1913 ; Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Burgher Member.

There was no change in the staff during the years under review.

Three meetings were held during the years.

A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	20,314	—	—	20,314	—	—	20,314	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	5,347	—	—	5,136	—	—	20,314	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—									
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	4,594		85·92	4,601		89·58	4,637	5,470	84·77
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	73		1·37	35		·68	77		1·40
(*c*) Labouring six days	26		·49	12		·23	84		1·54
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—	7		·13
4. Total discharged obligation		4,693	87·77		4,648	90·50		4,805	87·84
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—									
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	123		2·30	111		2·16	111		2·03
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	355		6·64	337		6·56	490		8·96
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	4		·07	4		·08	11		·20
(*h*) Fined	1		·02	1		·02	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	1		·02	1		·02	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	170		3·18	34		·66	53		·97
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		654	12·23		488	9·50		665	12·16
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for the years under review :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

	Rs.	c.
RECEIPTS.		
Commutation raised in money	7,120	78
Commutation raised in labour	18	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	2,852	0
	9,990	78
Balance on January 1, 1912	6,916	83
Total	16,907	61
EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of resthouses	1,160	50
Amount expended on minor works	5,336	26
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(a) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	—	
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	990 0	
(c) Commission to division officers	682 93	
	1,672	93
Refund of unexpended balance of Government grant	1,677	70
Miscellaneous charges	355	63
	10,203	2
Balance on December 31, 1912	6,704	59
Total	16,907	61

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

	Amount. Rs.	c.
RECEIPTS.		
Commutation raised in money	7,189	5
Commutation raised in labour	147	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	6,628	0
Miscellaneous	506	0
	14,470	5
Balance on January 1, 1913	6,704	59
Total	21,174	64
EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of resthouses	1,113	50
Amount expended on minor works	8,866	56
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(a) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	—	
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	990 0	
(c) Commission to division officers	699 42	
	1,689	42
Miscellaneous charges	264	71
Refund of overpayment	5	0
	11,939	19
Balance on December 31, 1913	9,235	45
Total	21,174	64

The expenditure on the minor roads of the Trincomalee District for the years is shown in the following statements :—

Statement of Expenditure on Minor Roads for 1912.

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Government Grant. Rs.	c.	District Road Committee Fund. Rs.	c.
Upkeep of ferries	—	—		231	25
Kantalai minor road	½	—		15	0
Allowance to Superintendent of Minor Roads	—	—		240	0
Sinhalese section road	21	—		459	75
Kinniyai road	5	—		136	90
Amarivayal road	5	—		27	50
Coast road	48	743 3		—	
Sampaltivu road	3½	—		390	68
Tamblegam minor road	3	—		167	9
Bridge over Kalipanchan	—	1,250 0		—	
Tiriyai-Madawachchi road	2	—		790	25
Malligaitivu road	2	—		264	23
Sampur road	5	—		48	50
Sampur ferry boat	—	—		150	58
Muthur road culvert	—	—		140	0
Mutur road	1	—		159	0
Pioneer road	3¼	100 0		32	50
		2,093 3		3,243	23

Total, Rs. 5,336·26

Statement of Expenditure on Minor Roads for 1913.

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Government Grant.	District Road Committee Fund.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Upkeep of ferries ..	— ..	— ..	275 0
Kuchchaveli-Tiriyai new trace ..	7 ..	— ..	1,809 96
Mutur road	1 ..	— ..	133 5
Allowance to Superintendent of Minor Roads	— ..	— ..	240 0
Sampur ferry boat ..	— ..	— ..	521 76
Mutur and Sampur road relief work	— ..	— ..	883 4
Sampur road	5 ..	— ..	138 29
Sampaltivu road ..	3½ ..	— ..	446 55
Bridge and embankment over Kalipanchan	— ..	1,550 0 ..	498 0
Repairs to Kunchukkompan-aar bridge	— ..	— ..	6 0
Sinhalese section road ..	21 ..	— ..	229 0
Malligaitivu road ..	2 ..	— ..	94 50
Coast road	48 ..	1,472 75 ..	—
Hot wells road	½ ..	— ..	67 56
Kinniyai road	5 ..	— ..	79 10
Kantalai road	½ ..	— ..	22 0
Improvement to Nilaveli-Kuchchaveli road	10½ ..	400 0 ..	—
		3,422 75	5,443 81
		Total, Rs. 8,866 56	

Serious damage was done to the roads—particularly in Koddiyar pattu—by the record flood of January, 1913. Relief work was started on the Mutur and Sampur roads, and the extensive damage on these roads was partially repaired.

The construction of an iron bridge and embankment at Kalipanchchan—a deep and impassable swamp on the Kinniyai-Tamblegam road—was undertaken in the latter part of 1912. Most of the earthwork was washed away in the January floods, but the work was subsequently completed, and the road is now open for cart traffic at any season of the year.

The Tamblegam minor road was handed over to the Irrigation Department as an agricultural road.

The resthouses were maintained in good order, except that at Mutur, where the building is so old and dilapidated that any money spent on patching it up is money thrown away. A new resthouse at this place is urgently required, but the funds at the disposal of the Committee are not sufficient for the work. An application has been made to Government for a grant.

G. F. FORREST,
Chairman.

Trincomalee, February 11, 1914.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1912–13.

Area of Kurunegala District, 1,845 square miles ; Population in 1911, 306,703.
Area of the North-Western Province, 2,966 square miles ; Population in 1911, 432,249.

HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in Staff.—Kurunegala has experienced many changes in the *personnel* of its staff of officers. Mr. Kindersley succeeded Mr. Thorpe in December, 1912, as Government Agent. Mr. Dyson succeeded Mr. Collins as Office Assistant, and in turn gave way to Mr. Luddington. Mr. Legge, the Cadet, was replaced by Mr. Marshall, and he by Mr. Rodrigo.

In the District Court Mr. Woodhouse succeeded Mr. Pieris.

In the Police Court Mr. Archibald was succeeded by Mr. Glanville, who was replaced by Mr. Willett, who in turn made way for Mr. Dyson.

In the Irrigation Department Mr. Harward made way for Mr. Meaden ; he was transferred, and his place taken by Mr. Brown ; and he again was transferred, and his place filled by Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Lushington, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, went on leave, and was replaced by Mr. Jones.

Mr. Thornhill, the Superintendent of Police, went on leave, and Mr. Gottelier succeeded him.

Dr. Gunasekera, who was in charge of the Anti-Malarial Campaign, was transferred to Mannar from July, 1913.

2. The district has also suffered from unusually heavy rains. In January, 1913, the Deduru-oya rose to an unprecedented height and carried away the 150-ft. span bridge on the Dambulla road, and in October of the same year the Maha-oya surpassed all previous records by a flood that carried away the bridge on the Kegalla-Polgahawela road. Both floods did much damage, and swept away numbers of cattle and much other property and undermined many houses. Fortunately no loss of life occurred.

3. His Excellency the Acting Governor and Mrs. Stubbs visited the town in June, 1913.

4. A less welcome visitor in the form of a cheetah took up its residence on Etagala and destroyed several cattle and dogs before it was killed.

REVENUE.

5. The revenue for the financial period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, amounted to Rs. 510,969·84. That for the twelve months from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, was Rs. 526,644·80, and for the succeeding twelve months Rs. 580,117·59. The decrease in the last financial period is due to the phenomenal fall in the arrack rent. The principal heads under which increases or decreases were recorded are—

	1911–12. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.	
Arrack	364,896 14	248,844 43	Decrease
Stamps	66,296 80	46,316 35	do.
Court Fines, &c.	10,088 23	16,024 59	Increase
Irrigation Rate	6,449 6	8,255 74	do.
Land Revenue :—			
Forest Department : Other ..	9,858 15	2,983 47	Decrease
Lands sold	34,868 52	98,906 54	Increase

The decrease in the arrack rent was purely temporary, owing to the uncertainty as to the effect of separating the toddy from the arrack rent, the fall in arrack being by no means compensated by the prices realized from toddy. However, for 1913–14 the figures realized show an enormous rise, Rs. 521,000 being realized for arrack alone.

Owing to the revenue and postal stamps being now identical, the sale of the former is now largely done by the Post Offices and the receipts appear as Post Office revenue, being credited at Colombo and not locally.

The increase in Irrigation Rate was due to increase in irrigable land.

The prices realized by sale of land per acre and the acreage sold both increased owing to the great demand for coconut land.

FOOD SUPPLY, AGRICULTURE, AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

6. In the Wanni and places supplied with tanks the food supply was sufficient and even permitted of export. From Galgamuwa in the eighteen months 500 tons of rice and 1,437 tons of paddy were exported. The heavy rains filled the tanks and so proved of value. In the southern part of the district the crops have not sufficed for local consumption, and rice has to be imported. Moreover, the floods here found no tanks to fill and destroyed considerable areas of growing paddy, and, what was worse, swept away a number of stacks and occasioned some distress, which was relieved.

7. Chena cultivation has gone on as usual, but large areas south of the Deduru-oya are being opened up in coconut cultivation, as the villagers readily alienate any rights they may have and become dependent for regular work on the capitalist who opens large estates. The result has been, on the whole, beneficial to the villagers, as they have opportunities of steady work in clearing, planting, and picking.

8. The health of the people was normal in the northern half of the district, but in the south fever was very severe at the end of the year. For instance, in one village in the Weudawili hatpattu, which contained only 44 houses, there were 15 deaths in three weeks, and the survivors were so enfeebled that I had to assist them with food. On the estates coolies were down with fever by hundreds.

9. Coconut cultivation, as already indicated, is spreading rapidly, and provides the Road Committee with the difficult problem of trying with their slender funds to provide roads capable of carrying the heavy traffic now being thrown upon them. Tea, coffee, cacao, and rubber have not extended their area.

DISPENSARIES, &c.

10. During the eighteen months of the financial period 374,456 persons were treated at the various dispensaries of the Province, and the number of visits paid to the dispensaries by them is roughly 40 per cent. above the number of persons treated. During the same period 9,624 persons were treated in hospital. The Province contains six regular hospitals, besides a temporary one put up for the St. Anna's festival, and 50 dispensaries, including branch dispensaries.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

11. Rinderpest is still found in the district, but has now been stamped out in the Katugampola and Hiriyala hatpattus, and in the other divisions has been so much reduced that I am hopeful that another six months will find it finally eradicated. During the twelve months from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, the figures are as follows :—Cattle affected, 20,756 ; recovered, 9,307 ; deaths, 11,449 ; and for the last six months of 1913 the figures are :—Affected, 14,914 ; recoveries, 8,786 ; deaths, 6,128. The increase in the proportion of recoveries is probably due to the fact that after four years the cattle most liable to the disease have been killed, and only the hardier animals survive.

The difficulty of contending with the disease is greatly enhanced by the negligence of most owners of cattle, who allow the animals to wander about in search of food, with the result that the cattle of any village are found scattered about amongst the cattle of other villages within a radius of five miles. Then if any village becomes infected, before any steps can be taken a dozen villages have got the infection. To combat this it was necessary to establish a control over cattle. Previously this was attempted by calling on the villagers to fence infected areas. This meant the erection of miles of fence, was a severe tax on the villagers, and appeared to me to be most unjust, as it fell on many who owned no cattle. I therefore ordered that only the owners of cattle should be called on to put up such fences, and thus made them realize their responsibilities as cattle owners.

I also appointed every arachchi a cattle seizer under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and insisted on their seizing all cattle found straying on the roads in their divisions. As the seizers are entitled to a fee of a rupee for every head seized, no hardship to the headmen was involved. The result was that owners began to take care of their cattle in order to keep them off the roads, and this meant that the cattle were no longer allowed to roam about unchecked, and the liability of contracting contagion was greatly reduced. Incidentally it caused cattle thefts and cattle trespass to decrease. I also insisted on adequate penalties being exacted in the Gansabhawas for deliberate breaches of rinderpest regulations.

EDUCATION.

12. Two meetings of the Committee were held. Satisfactory progress has been made, and there are now 123 schools, of which 57 are Government schools. Of these, 49 are for boys, 7 for girls, and 1 mixed. Six new schools have been built. Of grant-in-aid schools there are 60, of which 10 are for boys, 3 for girls, and 47 mixed. The expenditure for the eighteen months was Rs. 27,113·05. The contributions from Gansabhawa funds amounted to Rs. 1,641·40, and contributions collected in the villages to Rs. 3,883·85.

RABIES.

13. The number of dogs registered during the eighteen months was 12,852, and those destroyed 9,773.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

14. The number of cases detected and administration obtained through kachcheri was 112.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

15. A telegraph station is much wanted at Dandagamuwa. It is possibly the only Police Court without telegraphic communication, and when murders take place the Superintendent of Police of Kurunegala has to be sent for by a policeman on a bicycle. It would be well, too, to link up all police stations by telephone.

CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

16. The figures for the Kurunegala District for the eighteen months from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, as compared with the previous period of the same length, are :—

	1911–12.	1912–13.
Reported	1,174 ..	1,328
False	479 ..	587
True	665 ..	668
Convictions	164 ..	181
Pending	30 ..	73

Thus, it will be seen that though more cases were reported true cases are practically the same. The increase in cases reported is due to insistence on immediate report by the headmen of any serious complaint, so that whether true or false it can be immediately investigated. Previously the headmen

were inclined to delay their reports and probably succeeded in stifling a good many cases in which they disbelieved the complainant's story or were induced to assist the accused. Reports are now made promptly in nearly every instance. The increase in convictions is an indication of the value of prompt investigation by competent persons. Moreover, whereas in the figures for 1911-12 "convictions" includes committals, in the present period only actual convictions are counted.

Homicides and other crimes of violence remain unaffected by the policing of the country. The number of homicides was 76 for the Province, and for the District of Kurunegala 60, as opposed to 50 for the previous eighteen months. The number of grievous hurts and hurts caused by knife or other dangerous weapons were—

	1911–12.	1912–13.
Grievous hurt	73 ..	64
Knife hurt	221 ..	180

If these are added to the homicides, it will be seen that there is little variation in the total. It must be remembered that the violent crime of a district cannot be estimated by the number of homicides. In every case in which a dangerous weapon is used, it is a matter of sheer luck whether the case results in (1) death, (2) grievous hurt, or (3) simple hurt. The police can do nothing to prevent these cases, and unless an Ordinance prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons under a deterrent penalty is passed, the total of violent crime will remain unchecked.

Preventible crime shows a decided improvement, the number of cattle thefts (146) and burglaries (160) for the last twelve months being the lowest on record. For the improvement in cattle stealing my regulations for checking rinderpest are largely responsible, but the credit for part of this and for the decrease in burglaries must be assigned to the system of night patrols by the police and headmen which was started in May last.

There has been no friction between the police and headmen, and the former have in many cases reported the latter for rewards where deserving.

GANSABHAWAS.

17. There are twelve Gansabhawas in the district, two being in each hatpattu, and the President sits at each court on alternate weeks. During the year inspections of the work of the Presidents were made at one court in each hatpattu.

On July 1, 1912, there were pending 587 civil and 692 criminal cases. During the period ending December 31, 1913, 10,784 civil and 11,766 criminal cases were instituted, and on December 31, 1913, the number of pending cases was 382 civil and 682 criminal. The bulk of the criminal cases is formed by charges for breaches of village rules, neglect to clear roads, breaches of rinderpest regulations, and school defaulters.

There were 377 appeals in civil and 456 in criminal cases, resulting in the upholding of the decision in 271 civil and 106 criminal cases. The others were set aside or sent back for further hearing.

There were 13 appeals to His Excellency in Council in civil cases and 18 in criminal cases against the Government Agent's decision. The Agent's decision was affirmed in 10 civil and 16 criminal cases.

The revenue from all sources during the eighteen months was Rs. 53,713·26, to which must be added the balance in hand at the beginning of the period amounting to Rs. 38,181·29. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,859·61, and the balance in hand is consequently Rs. 52,950·39.

Among the items of expenditure is a sum of Rs. 1,641·40 voted towards repairs of schools, and Rs. 8,108 for new schools raised by collections. The remainder of the expenditure was on staff, repairs to buildings and dispensaries, and other works of maintenance and improvement.

KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

18. From July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1912, 850 marriages were registered and 58 divorces were granted. During 1913 1,772 marriages were registered and 142 divorces granted.

The morality of the villagers has not been much affected by education, and it is quite common for the wife to leave her husband for another even within a few months of marriage. In one case the "happy" couple separated a week after registering the marriage. No social stigma attaches to such women, and the bereaved husband generally seeks and finds consolation elsewhere.

KNIFE ORDINANCE.

19. Thirteen prosecutions against 13 persons were instituted, and convictions were obtained in every case but one.

CACAO ORDINANCE.

20. No prosecutions took place under the Cacao Ordinance.

GAME ORDINANCE.

21. Seven prosecutions were entered, and in all but two cases convictions were obtained.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

22. No work has been done in the kachcheri under this Ordinance, but much needs doing. The present staff of two clerks being inadequate for the work, an additional clerk has been asked for.

ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN.

23. Dr. Gunasekera was transferred to Mannar, and his regular supervision was then lost, though his occasional visits are valuable. His successor, Mr. Gunawardana, has carried on the work to the best of his ability, and has continued the grading of drains, streams, and water-courses, while nearly 72 acres of land were kept clear of brushwood. A low-lying piece of land behind the bazaars has been filled with rubbish over which earth was spread, pools and channels were oiled and treated with larvicide or drained, and 34 borrow pits have been filled in.

Quinine was distributed during the year to the extent of 2,500 pulverettes of trisulphate of 5 grains and 10,900 of 3 grains, besides 11,751 tablets of 5 grains of sulphate of quinine and 2,100 packets of 5-grain powders. In addition to this, 1,650 pills for enlarged spleen were distributed to the schools, and at the Town Hall 341 adults and 312 children were treated for malaria. In spite of all this the end of the year saw fever once more prevalent in practically every household, and it must be admitted that all the work done has failed to render Kurunegala free from malaria. The cause of the continuance of fever is probably to be found in the paddy fields which exist in the heart of the town, and have been proved by observation to be fertile sources of anophelines. Dr. Bahr, who with Sir Patrick Manson visited the town, was of opinion that the abolition of wet cultivation in these fields is the most necessary step to be taken, if the town is to be freed from the curse of fever. As long as these fields exist, all other works, such as grading streams, draining and filling hollows, stocking wells with larvivorous fish, and the other measures tried, must prove comparatively futile, as such measures all together affect an area which is utterly insignificant when compared to the area of the fields.

RAINFALL.

24. The year 1913 was a wet year, and was remarkable for two floods, in January and again in October. The rainfall in Kurunegala was 107·03 inches, and at Delwita estate was 119·72 inches. In the year 1911–12 the rainfalls of these places were respectively 84·73 and 77·38, and yet the latter figures were regarded as above the average. The January figures were 18·23 for Kurunegala and 23·17 for Delwita, and the October figures were 28·18 for Kurunegala and 25 for Delwita. The distribution was unfortunate, as the January flood was followed by a drought in February and March, during which months Delwita was only vouchsafed ·02 inch of rain, and another drought occurred in August and September, which between them gave only 2·06 inches. In the north of the Province the rainfall was short. Galgamuwa, which in the previous period of comparison got 74·95, received only 52·64, and Nikaweratiya received only 54·64 as compared with 62·59. In August and September no rain at all fell at Galgamuwa, and from May to September inclusive only 1·84 inch fell.

IRRIGATION MAJOR WORKS.

25. The Kospotu-oya anicut was breached by the January floods, and a temporary dam was also carried away. An estimate for repair of Rs. 8,359 was prepared, and the villagers have agreed to repay it in ten annual instalments. Batalagoda and Magallawewa are in good working order. The villagers under the Wenoruwewa and Bu-ela anicut have applied to be relieved from payments, on the ground that the Railway Department absorbs so much water that insufficient remains to irrigate their crops. The question is under consideration. The Kurunegala tank was severely tested by the floods, but stood the strain well. It is proposed to utilize it for a drinking supply for the town.

PROPOSED MAJOR WORKS.

26. The Ridibendi-ela scheme was surveyed, but the Director of Irrigation reports it is unlikely to pay. It is hoped that further investigation will modify his opinion. The Diyatturai anicut is under investigation. Siyambalangomuwa tank restoration is postponed at present in favour of some important works in the Eastern Province. Work has started on the Tabbowa scheme.

VILLAGE TANKS.

27. There are 1,118 of these in the district, of which 1,096 are completed. Of the completed tanks, a good many have been found to need considerable work in filling depressions and hollows on the bunds, and the work is being pushed forward. Most are in a very fair condition.

During the eighteen months, from July 1, 1912, there have been 251 irrigation cases tried by the Ratemahatmayas, and the fines recovered amount to Rs. 2,305. The balance at credit of the fine fund at the beginning of the period was Rs. 4,503·01. From the total of these two the following expenditure has been made :—

	Rs.	c.
Salaries	2,515	0
Repairs to tanks ..	420	0
Transport of cement pipe ..	44	0
Purchase of pipes ..	16	0
Awards and compensation ..	17	50
Rewards to Vel-Vidanes ..	100	0
Kupparaweliya tank ..	675	30
Total ..	3,787	80

The last-named work is the restoration of the tank, for which I advanced from the fine fund Rs. 900, of which the villagers have agreed to pay Rs. 600 by ten annual instalments. The first instalment was paid and the work was put in hand, and is now nearing completion. The amount voted by the Director of Irrigation for the manufacture of cement pipes being exhausted, and pipes being urgently needed, Rs. 936·04 was paid from the tank fine fund to provide for a fresh stock.

PUBLIC WORKS.

28. I annex a list of works done in addition to ordinary upkeep :—

New Works and Buildings.

Quarters for chief clerk and interpreter, Police Court, Marawila.
Quarters for clerks, Puttalam.
Overseer's quarters, Kurunegala.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

New operating room, ward, and offices, Kurunegala hospital.
Additions to Chilaw jail.
Improvements and extensions, Marawila court-house.
Improvements to Police Magistrate's quarters, Chilaw.
Fly-proofing mortuary, Kurunegala hospital.
Mosquito-proofing, Kurunegala hospital.

New Roads.

Alawwa-Dampelessa road, miles 4 and 5.
Mallowápitiya-Rambadagala road.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

Narammulla-Dummalasuriya road.
Galgamuwa-Nikawewa road.
Dankotuwa-Giriulla road.
Puttalam-Nikaweratiya road.
Nattandiya-Marawila road.
Akkaraipattu road.
Kurunegala-Giriulla road.
Kurunegala-Kandy road.

New Bridges.

New bridges, Toppu-Battuluoya road.
New Deduru-oya bridge, Kurunegala-Dambulla road.

March 13, 1914.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1912 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, Provincial Surgeon, and the following Unofficial Members :—Messrs. E. Scott, C. P. Markus, and A. Goonawardana. During 1913 the members were the same as in 1912, with the exception of one. Mr. Scott having died, Mr. A. S. L. Price took the vacant seat.

2. Three meetings were held during 1912 and six meetings during 1913. As usual, much business was done by circulating papers among the Committee members.

3. The resthouses throughout the Province were maintained in good order and well equipped. The following improvements were made to resthouses during 1912 :—

(1) One bedroom added to Narammala resthouse.
(2) One bedroom added to Kuliyapitiya resthouse.
(3) Permanent stables and motor garage were built at Kurunegala resthouse.
(4) Stables at Polgahawela resthouse were improved by cement flooring. Surface drains and a pipe culvert were also built at this place.
(5) A motor car shed was built at Kuliyapitiya resthouse.

During 1913 the improvements of the Chilaw resthouse was taken in hand, the estimate for which amounts to Rs. 11,900. The Provincial Engineer has submitted another estimate amounting to Rs. 3,000 for improvements to the outhouses, &c.

4. *Branch Roads.*—There are two branch roads in this district, viz.:—(1) Kegalla-Polgahawela road to Lowlands estate; (2) road from Mallowapitiya to Rambadagalla. The construction of the latter road has been put in hand. The planters' moiety is being recovered in five half-yearly instalments with the sanction of Government.

Talgodapitiya-Yatawatta Road.—This road has gone from bad to worse. An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,625 was sanctioned in 1913 to track metal 3 miles and 10 lines of this road, the mine owners contributing Rs. 4,233·33 and the District Road Committee Rs. 1,000; but the difficulty experienced in securing labour has caused the expenditure to be limited, and a balance of Rs. 3,958·96 remains in hand. It is proposed to ask the mine owners to take charge of the work on this road as they formerly did.

5. *Superintendent of Minor Roads.*—Mr. V. Sithamparapillai, the Superintendent of Minor Roads, who served under this Committee for 21 years, retired from service on pension from April 1, 1913, and Mr. A. Clementi-Smith was appointed in his place on one year's probation.

6. *Principal Roads.*—The usual contribution was paid to the Colonial Treasury in terms of the apportionment for 1912 and 1913.

7. A statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1912 and 1913 and a statement of the expenditure on principal roads are annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
From Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	—	48,365 50
From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	—	739 90
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads	—	6,283 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	3,000 0
Resthouse collections :—		
From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	—	5,548 24
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	222 0	
From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	120 0	
		342 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	87 47
		64,366 11
Balance on January 1, 1912	—	12,871 49
Total ..		77,237 60

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—		
Principal roads	—	36,274 0
Resthouses	—	10,426 65
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	—	4,714 87
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	5,368 51
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	452 0
Toll grants remitted to—		
Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	—	6,283 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	—	3,000 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	154 55
		66,673 58
Balance on December 31, 1912	—	10,564 2
	Total ..	77,237 60

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
From Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	48,071 75	
From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	511 15	
		48,582 90
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads	—	22,653 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	1,300 0
Resthouse collections :—		
From Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	4,006 1	
From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	1,055 29	
From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	915 85	
		5,977 15
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	222 0	
From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	120 0	
		342 0
Miscellaneous	—	61 65
		78,916 70
Balance on January 1, 1913	—	10,564 2
	Total ..	89,480 72

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—		
Principal roads	36,038 0	
Resthouses	10,333 74	
		46,371 74
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	—	3,969 2
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	5,397 11
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	452 0
Toll grants remitted to—		
Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	6,283 0	
Chilaw District Road Committee ..	16,370 0	
		22,653 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	800 0	
Puttalam District Road Committee ..	500 0	
		1,300 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	77 60
		80,220 47
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	9,260 25
	Total ..	89,480 72

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the North-Western Province.

Particulars.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Kurunegala District.		
Kurunegala-Nikaweratiya	8,916 50	8,916 50
Kurunegala-Beligamuwa	3,898 50	3,898 50
Kurunegala-Giriulla	2,298 25	2,298 25
Narammala-Dummalasuriya	2,490 25	2,490 25
Kurunegala-Galagedara	5,852 25	5,852 25
Padeniya-Kalaoya	3,807 50	3,807 50
Polgahawela-Kurunegala	3,768 75	3,768 75
Dankotuwa-Giriulla	2,668 75	2,668 75
Maharagama-Polgahawela	2,573 25	2,337 25
Chilaw District.		
Chilaw-Wariyapola road	1,250 0	1,507 0
Madampe-Dummalasuriya	1,250 0	1,506 25
Nattandiya-Marawila	900 0	1,085 0
Toppu-Battuluoya	6,183 0	7,451 0

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Chairman.

Kurunegala, January 31, 1914.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE District Road Committee during 1912 and 1913 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, the District Engineer, Mr. A. Goonawardana as Additional Member, and the following Unofficial Members :—Messrs. A. S. L. Price, F. N. Daniels, and E. G. Goonewardene.

2. *Meetings.*—One meeting was held in 1912 and six during 1913.

3. *The Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances.*—A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the District of Kurunegala for 1912 and 1913 and statements of revenue and expenditure for 1912 and 1913 are annexed.

4. The washaway of the Tuntota bridge has thrown heavy traffic on to the Pannala-Kuliyapitiya and Udubaddawa-Nattandiya roads, which have seriously deteriorated in consequence. The latter should be taken over by Government as a direct feeder to the railway.

5. The following are the improvements made on minor roads during 1912 and 1913 :—

1912.

Track Metalling.

Track metalling Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road, 8 miles.
Track metalling Mawatagama-Barandara road, 2 miles.

New Gravelling.

Kalugamuwa-Wilakatupota road, 1 mile.
Hiripitiya-Kumbukgete road, 1 mile.

Stone Culverts.

Nikaweratiya-Ambampola road : three double culverts and one single culvert.
Hiripitiya-Kumbukgete road : one double culvert and one single culvert.
Dambadeniya-Kuliyapitiya road : four double culverts and three single culverts.

Cement Pipe Culverts.

Katupota-Moonamaldeniya road : one double culvert.
Kadawalagedara-Witikule road : two single culverts.
Muttetugala-Hiripitiya road : one double culvert.
Hiripitiya-Kumbukgete road : three double culverts and four single culverts.
Kadahapola-Rambawewa road : one double culvert and one single culvert.
Ibbagamuwa-Galatanwewa road : sixteen culverts.

Rock Blasting.

Hiripitiya-Kumbukgete road, 3¼ cubes.

1913.

Track Metalling.

Track metalling Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road, 2 miles.

New Gravelling.

Kalugamuwa-Wilakatupota road, 1½ mile.
Katupota-Moonamaldeniya road, 1 mile.
Nikaweratiya-Ambampola road, 1 mile.
Hiripitiya-Kumbukgete road, 1 mile.

Improvements to Roads.

The submerged portion of the Kadahapola-Rambawewa road through Polpitiya tank was raised.

Wooden Bridges.

Two bridges at Bowatta and Elabodagama on the Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road were rebuilt.

Permanent Bridges with Timber Platforms.

Nikaweratiya-Balalla road : one bridge 8 ft. span.
Udubaddawa-Nattandiya road : one bridge 6 ft. span.

Stone Culverts.

Makeliya-Katupota road : one single culvert 3 ft. by 3 ft.
Nikaweratiya-Ambampola road : six double culverts—four culverts of 3 ft. by 3 ft. ; one of 3 ft. by 4 ft. ; and one of 3 ft. by 2 ft.
Mawatagama-Rambukkana road : one double culvert 3 ft. by 3 ft.
Pitakanda-Handurukkanda road : one double culvert 3 ft. by 4 ft.
Dambadeniya-Kuliyapitiya road : one double culvert 3 ft. by 2 ft.

Cement Pipe Culverts.

Kalugamuwa-Wilakatupota road : five double culverts and one single culvert.
Hiripitiya-Kumbukgete road : eight double culverts.
Pitakanda-Handurukkanda road : one single culvert.

5. The severe floods in January and October, 1913, fortunately did not greatly affect the Committee's roads. A good deal of minor injury resulted to the roads and some culverts, all of which was repaired on ordinary maintenance.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Chairman.

ANNEXURES.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	29,186	—	—	29,186	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	77,091	—	—	78,086	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	70,324		91·22	72,352		92·65
(b) Paying double commutation..	788		1·02	489		·62
(c) Labouring six days ..	5		—	3		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		71,117	92·25		72,844	93·28
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	3,877		5·02	3,366		4·31
(f) Paid and laboured elsewhere..	1,710		2·21	1,467		1·87
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	40		·05	40		·05
(h) Fined	6		—	10		·01
(i) Imprisoned	5		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	205		·26	205		·26
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		5,843	7·57		5,088	6·51
7. Unaccounted for	—	131	·16	—	154	·19

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1912.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money	107,921 50
Commutation realized in labour	7 50
Toll grant on minor roads	6,283 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	3,000 0
Miscellaneous receipts	1,044 41
Contribution by estate proprietors..	5,783 33
	124,039 74
Balance on January 1, 1912	35,481 96
Total ..	159,521 70

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	48,365 50
Amount expended on minor works	44,484 93
Establishment and commission to division officers :—	
Cost of District Road Committee establishment	11,635 94
Commission to division officers	12,482 95
Miscellaneous charges	1,451 2
	118,420 34
Balance on December 31, 1912	41,101 36
Total ..	159,521 70

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1913.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money	109,994 50
Commutation realized in labour	3 0
Toll grant on minor roads	6,283 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	800 0
Miscellaneous receipts	806 31
Contribution by estate proprietors on account minor roads ..	140 0
	118,026 81
Balance on January 1, 1913	41,101 36
Total ..	159,128 17

EXPENDITURE.	
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	48,051 0
Amount expended on minor works	37,515 75
Establishment and commission to division officers :—	
Cost of District Road Committee establishment	13,858 22
Commission to division officers	12,771 60
Miscellaneous charges	1,382 53
	113,579 10
Balance on December 31, 1913	45,549 .7
Total ..	159,128 17

III.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Board consisted in 1912 and 1913 of the Government Agent as Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and Messrs. E. G. Goonewardene, F. N. Daniels, and E. P. Jayewardene.

2. *Recreation Grounds.*—Burrows' park, People's park, and esplanade were maintained in good order.

3. *Roads.*—The town roads were maintained in good order. A sum of Rs. 460 was spent in widening the Morris street junction.

4. *Drains constructed.*—1,940 ft. along Teliyagonna bazaar, 310 ft. along Dambulla road, and 255 ft. along Morris street, making a total of 2,505 ft.

5. *Lighting.*—A new petrol lamp was erected.

6. *Local Board Buildings.*—All the buildings in charge of the Local Board were maintained in good order. A new set of cooly lines was erected with ten rooms costing Rs. 1,743·27.

7. *Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town was carried out satisfactorily; drains were cleaned and flushed regularly.

8. *Latrines.*—One new Horbury's latrine of five seats was erected, eight private latrines were built on the dry-earth system, five new tiled houses were erected, four old wells were filled.

9. *Anti-Malaria Campaign.*—Dr. Gunesekera was unfortunately transferred to Mannar, but was able to pay periodical visits to Kurunegala. The grading of streams and channels and distribution of quinine continued, and various hollows have been drained or filled in. The result has been a reduction in the spleen rate of 60·03, and this in spite of the fact that the heavy rains of October and November caused malarial fever to appear in almost every household at the end of the year.

10. *Health of the Town* was much the same as in previous year. Towards the latter part of the year a few cases of measles and chickenpox were reported, and malaria was very prevalent in December. In this respect not only the town, but the whole district suffered, floods causing every hollow to become a temporary breeding place for mosquitoes.

11. *Water Supply Scheme.*—An estimate has been prepared to supply 200,000 gallons of water daily from the Kurunegala tank, passing it through Jewell filters. The cost is Rs. 150,000, of which part is to be contributed by Government and the rest raised by loan. The amount of the Government contribution is still under discussion.

12. *Local Board Meetings.*—Nine meetings of the Board were held during the year.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Chairman.

ANNEXURES.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	8,100	—	—	8,100	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,817	—	—	2,995	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,320		82·35	2,502		83·53
(b) Paying double commutation ..	69		2·44	41		1·36
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,389	84·80		2,543	84·90
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	56		1·98	69		2·30
(f) Paid and laboured elsewhere ..	27		·95	18		·60
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	55		1·95	22		·73
(h) Fined	6		·21	19		·63
(i) Imprisoned	1		—	2		—
(j) Left local area ..	243		8·62	239		7·97
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		388	13·77		369	12·32
7. Unaccounted for	—	40	1·41	—	83	2·77

Comparative Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board in 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes.				
Assessment tax ..	4,259 78		4,771 29	
Commutation tax ..	4,999 0		5,388 0	
Water-rate	6,150 18		—	
Tax on carriages, carts, hackeries, &c.	513 0		500 0	
Tax on motor cars ..	232 50		413 50	
Registration fee, &c., on dogs ..	95 32		64 56	
Licenses.		16,249 78		11,137 35
Liquor	1,849 25		14 0	
Opium	7,426 74		9,283 43	
Carts	1,121 0		879 0	
Other Licenses ..	666 70		1,044 25	
Rents.		11,063 69		11,220 68
Market rents ..	2,247 27		2,121 38	
Other rents	719 25		478 0	
		2,966 52		2,599 38
Fines	—	1,004 0	—	729 0
Miscellaneous ..	—	8,420 0	—	5,637 45
Refunds	—	0 50	—	108 82
		39,704 69		31,432 68
Balance on January 1 ..	—	31,331 46	—	27,552 60
Total ..	—	71,036 15	—	58,985 28

EXPENDITURE.	1912.	1913.
Interest and sinking fund on loan	9,174 68	—
Cost of Establishment.		
Establishment ..	2,900 0	2,980 0
Office contingencies ..	199 19	1,567 49
Cost of audit	64 95	352 22
Revenue service ..	1,197 62	1,188 10
Sanitary Charges.		
Sanitation	10,035 33	11,914 42
Lighting	4,748 9	4,679 90
Police	448 93	299 24
Public Works.		
Maintenance ..	11,237 12	8,064 91
New construction ..	3,409 2	6,531 30
	14,646 14	14,596 21
Refunds	68 62	131 35
Law expenses ..	—	15 0
	43,483 55	37,723 93
Balance	27,552 60	21,261 35
Total ..	71,036 15	58,985 28

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM-CHILAW DISTRICT, 1912–13.

Area of Puttalam District, 889¾ square miles; Population in 1911, 33,198.
Area of Chilaw District, 262½ square miles; Population in 1911, 87,644.

I.—HISTORY.

Official Changes.—In March, 1913, the writer succeeded Mr. T. R. E. Loftus as District Judge, Chilaw and Puttalam, and in September, 1913, succeeded Mr. J. Conroy as Assistant Government Agent, being succeeded as District Judge by Mr. W. H. B. Carbery. In January, 1913, Mr. A. H. Pinder succeeded Mr. A. L. Crossman as Police Magistrate, Chilaw, and was himself succeeded in May, 1913, by Mr. W. T. Stace. In September, 1912, Mr. E. T. Dyson was succeeded as Police Magistrate and Office Assistant, Puttalam, by Mr. C. H. Collins, who was in turn succeeded by Mr. C. Coomaraswamy in June, 1913. From March to June, 1913, Mr. V. Coomaraswamy was attached as Cadet to the Puttalam Kachcheri. In January, 1913, Mr. W. A. Coradine succeeded Mr. S. H. Bower as DistrictEngineer, Chilaw. In November, 1912, Mr. C. de H. Smith started work as Acting Irrigation Engineer on the Tabbowa works, and was succeeded in May, 1913, by Mr. B. G. Meaden. From September, 1913, there was no Resident Engineer in charge till October, 1913, when Mr. P. A. Sutcliffe took over the work. In September, 1913, Mr. R. G. B. Spicer was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Puttalam-Chilaw District, and relieved the Assistant Government Agent of all work connected with the regular police. In December, 1913, Mr. P. B. Madahapola, Ratemahatmaya of Demala hatpattu, was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Wanni hatpattu in the Kurunegala District, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Illangantilleke, President of the Village Tribunal, Demala hatpattu and Puttalam pattu. The new President is Mr. M. H. Bandaranayaka of the Kurunegala kachcheri. The Crown Proctor of Puttalam, Mr. J. W. P. Senathi Raja, died in November, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. W. S. Strong. In July, 1912, the kachcheri Head Clerk, Mr. S. R. Barnes, was succeeded by Mr. L. S. Asbury, and in August, 1912, Mr. W. Madawela succeeded Mr. J. R. Pieris (who died in June, 1912) as Kachcheri Mudaliyar. In October, 1912, Dr. A. C. H. Dickman succeeded Dr. E. N. Jan as Medical Officer, Marawila. In October, 1913, Dr. R. F. La Brooy succeeded Dr. W. S. Ratnavale as Medical Officer, Puttalam. In November, 1913, Dr. A. T. Kuriyan succeeded Dr. R. Santiago as Medical Officer, Kalpitiya. Mr. Muttiah, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Chilaw District, was succeeded by Mr. Rajakariar in October, 1913.

2. *Principal Events.*—A very successful agricultural show was held in Chilaw in December, 1912. All preparations were made for an elephant kraal on the borders of Demala hatpattu and Puttalam pattu in September and October, 1913, but though more than one herd of elephants were surrounded none were brought within the reach of the stockade. The failure was due chiefly to lack of experience. Heavy floods in January, 1913, breached the main road near Madampe in several places. Another big flood in October, 1913, washed away a new railway bridge at Bolawatta and damaged the main road at Nayinamadama, besides doing a great amount of damage to private property. Empire Day was suitably celebrated in various centres. The annual pilgrimages to St. Anna's Church, Talavillu, were held with the usual success in July, 1912, and in March and July, 1913. The Acting Governor paid a flying visit to Puttalam in June, 1913, but it was unofficial in character. The Government Agent (Mr. W. E. Thorpe) visited the district in September, 1912, and his successor (Mr. W. L. Kindersley) in May, September, and November, 1913.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

3. *Revenue.* — The total revenue for the period July, 1912, to June, 1913, amounted to Rs. 1,487,747·37, which is less by Rs. 113,145·40 than the revenue for the preceding twelve months. The principal heads under which decreases were recorded are :—Arrack Rent, Rs. 33,483·75; Revenue Stamps, Rs. 13,640·20; Court Fines, Rs. 7,285·17; Opium, Rs. 3,242·29; Sale of Timber, Rs. 2,766·06; Land Sales, Rs. 65,227·52. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 11,066 under the head Salt, accounted for by increased sales.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the twelve months ended June 30, 1913, was Rs. 110,699·98, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,189·85 compared with the previous twelve months. This decrease is more than accounted for under the head Salt, owing to considerable reduction in manufacture. The marked decrease (Rs. 976·93) in expenditure on registration and destruction of dogs is due to the decrease in the number of dogs. On the other hand, the introduction of the new salaries scheme for the Clerical Service resulted in an increase in salaries of Rs. 4,560·23.

III.—GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

5. *Demala Hatpattu.*—The people of this pattu are dependent for food chiefly upon their paddy fields and upon chenas allowed on permit in the poorer villages. The crops are reported to have been successful. Owing to the comparatively poor quality of the food produced in chenas, the general policy has been to increase paddy cultivation and to reduce chena cultivation. Coconut cultivation is on the increase, and should be encouraged as much as possible. The health of the pattu has been normal.

6. *Puttalam Pattu.*—The eastern part of this pattu is dependent on paddy and chena crops in the same way as Demala hatpattu. In the western part coconuts and tobacco are the chief forms of cultivation. Crops generally are reported to have been only fairly satisfactory owing to shortage of

rainfall, but the high price of coconuts (from Rs. 65 to Rs. 70 per thousand) has been some compensation. The inhabitants subsist chiefly on imported rice. The fishing industry along the coast was successful and remunerative, but those who carry it on come mostly from Kalutara and Negombo. The health of the people has been satisfactory.

7. *Kalpitiya Pattu.*—The inhabitants of this pattu, chiefly Moors, cultivate principally coconuts and a certain amount of tobacco. They live on imported rice. In Pomparippu pattu, however, the people grow their own paddy. Crops are reported to have suffered from unseasonable rain, but the people are prosperous on the whole, and their health has been better than usual.

8. *Pitigal Korale North.*—The north-eastern parts of this korale depend on paddy and chena crops for food supply. The paddy crops were unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of rainfall, and chenas had accordingly to be allowed to a larger extent than usual. The coconut industry to the south and west flourished exceedingly, as also did the fishing on the coast. The health of this korale has been satisfactory. Coconut growers and fishermen live on imported rice.

9. *Pitigal Korale Central.*—This flourishing korale is one huge coconut plantation, dotted with paddy fields here and there. Paddy crops were not satisfactory, but any loss was amply repaid by the prices obtained for coconuts and copra. The food supply for this korale is very largely imported rice. The health of the people is reported to have been good, and the whole countryside busy and prosperous, including the fishermen along the coast, who had satisfactory harvests.

10. *Pitigal Korale South.*—This korale, like Pitigal Korale Central, is prosperous and flourishing, and is covered from end to end with excellent coconut plantations, interspersed with small tracts of paddy fields. The food supply is mostly imported rice. The coconut crop was good and fetched high prices (Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per thousand). The paddy crop was also good. The smaller crops of tobacco and hemp were successful and remunerative. The fishing industry flourished as usual along the coast. Many villagers find employment in the numerous coconut mills in the korale. Considerable distress was caused by floods in October, 1913, and was relieved partly by local contributions and partly by free grants of timber by Government for rebuilding damaged houses.

IV.—EDUCATION.

11. In the Puttalam District there are 24 registered schools, viz., 6 Government schools and 18 grant-in-aid schools; in the Chilaw District the figures are 83, 16, and 67 respectively. The Puttalam District has a school for every 1,383 inhabitants, and the Chilaw District 1 for every 1,056 inhabitants. Both districts are fairly well provided with schools, except those parts of the Puttalam and Kalpitiya pattus of the Puttalam District where the population is composed principally of Moors. The establishment of Government schools in the towns of Puttalam and Kalpitiya is greatly to be desired, and would, it is confidently expected, meet with unqualified success. This will entail the introduction of the Town Schools Ordinance.

12. The Government schools are under the management of the separate District School Committees of Puttalam and Chilaw. The balance money at the disposal of each Committee at the end of 1913 was Rs. 897·74 and Rs. 7,578·52 respectively; and the Government grant to each Committee for the financial period ended September 30, 1914, was Rs. 1,066·75 and Rs. 3,849·50 respectively. The new school buildings at Ihala Puliyankulama and Talgaswewa in Demala hatpattu were completed during 1913. Buildings now in progress or sanctioned are a boys' school at Nattandiya, a teachers' house at Kirimetiyana, and a new roof for the Kirimetiyana boys' school. Works contemplated are a new school building at Walahapitiya on Crown land to replace the old one on private land, extension of the Dikwella girls' school, conversion of the old boys' school at Udappu into a girls' school, and the reconstruction of the Mayyawa school.

13. The enforcing of attendance at schools is always a matter of some difficulty. It cannot be done effectively without zealous co-operation by teachers and managers, combined with prompt disposal of prosecutions by the Village Committees. Special efforts are being made to effect improvement in both these respects.

14. The writer is anxious to start a scheme of annual prize givings at all Government schools, to be held soon after, and as a result of, the annual examinations. The Director of Education has given his approval, and has issued instructions to the School Inspector to leave on record in each school the name of the pupil whom he considers the most deserving of reward in each standard or subject. It is hoped to raise by subscriptions in the neighbourhood of each school a sum sufficient to purchase inexpensive prizes; probably Rs. 20 would be ample for the largest school in the two districts, and smaller sums would suffice in most cases. The Committees might also contribute to the prize funds, or offer a definite prize, say, for attendance or behaviour, at each school.

V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

15. Until the middle of September, 1913, the regular police stationed at Puttalam, Chilaw, Marawila, and Wennappuwa were in charge of the Assistant Government Agent as Additional Superintendent of Police. The work of supervision of these widely scattered stations naturally entailed a large amount of special travelling, and the labour involved in perusing and making orders on the large number of crime diaries and files was enormous. All this work has been taken over by a regular police officer (Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, Assistant Superintendent of Police) since September, 1913. He has had his headquarters so far at Puttalam, but is under orders to transfer his office and his residence to Chilaw early in the new year, so as to be nearer the centre of his work.

16. The co-operation between the regular police and the headmen has been both satisfactory and effective on the whole. Efforts are being made to render co-operation still more effective by inducing headmen to send in their crime reports to the police the instant complaint is made to them and before attempting to make inquiry into the complaint. True or false the complaint must be handed to the police without a moment's delay; whether it is true or false will be the more quickly and certainly discovered the sooner the police and the headmen get their heads together. But it is astonishing how difficult it is to get headmen out of the old way of making elaborate inquiry and report before sending for the police.

17. There was very little serious crime in the Puttalam District in the period under review, a fair amount in Pitigal Korale North, and a large amount in Pitigal Korale Central and Pitigal Korale South. Accordingly the work in the three Police Courts of Puttalam, Chilaw, and Marawila is small, moderate, and large in quantity. The most frequent offences appear to be hurt with knives, burglary, and arson.

VI.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

18. The towns of Puttalam and Chilaw are worked under the Local Boards Ordinance, and separate reports on each town are annexed to this report. The towns of Kalpitiya in the Puttalam District and Madampe and Nattandiya in the Chilaw District are worked under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance by two separate Sanitary Boards. It is hoped that Marawila will be proclaimed shortly under this Ordinance, and there is a suggestion to treat Udappu eventually in the same way.

19. *Kalpitiya.*—The revenue and expenditure for the years 1912 and 1913 were respectively :—1912, Rs. 1,462·83 and Rs. 1,633·52 ; 1913, Rs. 2,173·22 and Rs. 2,338·16 ; and the balance in hand at the end of 1913 was Rs. 1,369·35. No special works were undertaken from lack of funds. The roads in the town have hitherto been maintained by the District Road Committee, but they should, and will in future, be maintained by the Sanitary Board, which is entitled to the road tax collected within the limits. The improvement and widening of these roads is the principal need of the town. The scavenging is carried out with fair efficiency.

20. *Madampe.*—This is a town of rising importance ; it has a population of about 2,400, and is situated at the junction of the Negombo-Chilaw road with one of the two main traffic arteries from the Kurunegala District. The importance of the place will be considerably increased by a railway station in the vicinity. It boasts of a post and telegraph office and a large bazaar ; it is in immediate proximity to the only major irrigation work in the Chilaw District, Tinipitiwewa ; and is situated in the midst of the most flourishing coconut district in the whole Island. It has, moreover, ample funds at its disposal, and its borrowing powers are as yet untried. The revenue and expenditure for the last two years were as follows :—1912, Rs. 9,975·74 and Rs. 3,481·39 ; 1913, Rs. 8,887·85 and Rs. 3,580·47 ; and the balance at credit at the end of 1913 was Rs. 26,500·84. It is not unlikely that in the near future it will be necessary to bring this town under the Local Boards Ordinance. Schemes are on foot to improve the minor roads (hitherto in charge of the Village Committee), to reconstruct the drainage system (with this object a complete survey of the town has been undertaken), to provide a recreation ground and site for a Town Hall, and to reorganize the system of scavenging and lighting.

21. *Nattandiya.*—This bazaar (it is little more than a bazaar) is the "venue" of a busy and crowded weekly fair, and is otherwise important from its situation at the junction of a much-frequented road from the Kurunegala District with the Negombo-Chilaw canal. It will shortly be served by a railway station within its limits. The funds of this town are unfortunately small. The revenue and expenditure of the last two years were as follows :—1912, Rs. 589·72 and Rs. 696·10 ; 1913, Rs. 1,295·57 and Rs. 897·48 ; and the balance in hand at the end of 1913 was Rs. 791·71. The principal need of the town is markets, for the construction of which a loan will have to be raised from Government. It is hoped to appoint a Sanitary Inspector, as soon as Marawila is proclaimed under the Ordinance, for both towns, which are only two miles apart.

VII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND TRIBUNALS.

22. Village Committees exist all over the district, except in Akkarai Pattu North (the Kalpitiya peninsula). It is hoped to bring this part also under the Ordinance in 1914. The rate of commutation for labour on village works is Re. 1 in Pitigal Korales Central and South, Puttalam pattu, and Kalpitiya pattu ; Re. 1·50 in Demala hatpattu ; and 75 cents in Pitigal Korale North. It is proposed to raise the last-mentioned rate to Re. 1. The same men who are liable to work on the roads under the Thoroughfares ordinance are also liable to labour on village works under the Village Communities Ordinance. In the former case the full number commute by money payment, but in the latter case less than one-seventh of the number commute, as the following figures for 1913 show :—

	Number of Men paying Road Tax.	Number of Men paying Village Committee Tax.
Demala Hatpattu	1,875	—
Puttalam Pattu	3,115	954
Kalpitiya Pattu	2,682	—
Pitigal Korale North	3,670	1,106
Pitigal Korale Central	9,427	—
Pitigal Korale South	7,863	1,762
Total ..	28,632	3,822

It is hoped to induce a very much larger number to pay the Village Committee tax in future, since it is from almost every point of view more desirable that labour should be commuted by money payment. Much more can be done with hired labour than with the scamped, half-hearted, and ill-supervised village labour, both in the way of improving and maintaining roads and in the way of constructing markets, &c., in populous centres. Of such markets there are none at present, but many are wanted. The work done at present on the Village Committee roads is, as a rule, quite inadequate both in quality and in quantity.

23. The only Village Tribunal in this district sits at Anamaduwa in Demala hatpattu and at Madurankuli in Puttalam pattu alternately. The work is not heavy, and has been efficiently carried out

by the President. The following table gives a short summary of the amount of work disposed of by the Village Tribunal and by the various Village Committees during 1913 :—

		Village Tribunal.		Village Committees.			
		Demala Hatpattu.	Puttalam Pattu.	Kalpitiya Pattu.	Pitigal Korale North.	Pitigal Korale Central.	Pitigal Korale South.
Pending on January 1, 1913 :—							
Civil		—	—	—	—	2	—
Criminal		—	—	—	64	48	94
Instituted during 1913 :—							
Civil		335	686	5	84	28	16
Criminal		596	397	—	1,182	568	807
Decided during 1913 :—							
Civil		335	685	5	82	29	15
Criminal		596	397	—	1,180	593	882
Pending on December 31, 1913 :—							
Civil		—	1	—	2	1	1
Criminal		—	—	—	66	23	19
Appeals during 1913 :—							
Civil	Confirmed	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Set aside	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal	Confirmed	11	1	—	6	3	1
	Set aside	1	—	—	—	1	2

Note.—The cases under the head Civil include cattle trespass cases ; the cases under the head Criminal include irrigation cases, school cases, and cases for breach of village rules.

24. In consequence of the large amount of time taken up in the Chilaw and Marawila Police Courts by petty cases triable by a Village Tribunal, it has been again suggested to establish a Village Tribunal in the Chilaw District. The idea, which is, in the writer's opinion, sound and feasible, was first put forward by a former Assistant Government Agent, Mr. E. B. Alexander, in 1910, coupled with a proposal to reduce the number of Chief Headmen in the Chilaw District to two, doing away with Pitigal Korale Central, and dividing it up between Pitigal Korale North and Pitigal Korale South. This interesting and desirable scheme is now before Government.

VIII.—WORKING OF CERTAIN ORDINANCES.

25. *Waste Lands.*—Little or no work has been done under this Ordinance during the last eighteen months. The Madurankuli claim is still unsettled, the delay being on the part of the claimants, who are considering certain alternative offers made to them. The famous Pottukulama claim has been decided against the Crown by the Privy Council. The Land Settlement Officer has referred the Ratmalagare claim to the District Court, Chilaw. The practice of rich speculators buying up large tracts of land in Demala hatpattu, Puttalam pattu, and Pitigal Korale North from villagers who have no real title to them goes on without signs of diminution. Apart from the doubtful honesty of such transactions, they are a source of endless work and worry to kachcheri staff and headmen alike. The appointment of a Chena Muhandiram, whose special duty it should be to trace, check, and report on all such claims, is very desirable.

26. *Excise.*—The new Excise Ordinance came into operation in July, 1912, the different rents for the ensuing twelve months having been previously sold. The arrack and toddy rents for the Puttalam District and the three korales of the Chilaw District were sold separately. The Chilaw toddy renters are still in default of payment of several instalments, and are being sued to recover the balance due. The renter of Pitigal Korale Central and Pitigal Korale South was allowed by Government a rebate of Rs. 3,000 in consideration of the unforeseen difficulties experienced by him. Early in 1913 the rents were sold for the fifteen months ending on September 30, 1914. The arrack rents of Puttalam District and the three korales of the Chilaw District were sold separately ; also the toddy rents of the Puttalam District and Pitigal Korale North. The toddy rents of Pitigal Korale Central and Pitigal Korale South were successfully sold tavern by tavern. The toddy renters for Puttalam District and Pitigal Korale North having failed to pay instalments in due time, and having failed to open a large number of taverns, it was decided in December, 1913, to re-sell those rents tavern by tavern at the renter's risk. The taverns of Pitigal Korale North were accordingly sold and fetched good prices ; those of Puttalam District, however, found no purchasers.

27. The introduction of the new Ordinance was attended with considerable difficulty and opposition at first in the Chilaw District during the latter half of 1912. This was due in great measure to the counter-operations of certain temperance reformers ; several taverns were burnt down, renters were refused sites on private lands for taverns, and tavern-keepers could not get coconut trees on lease for tapping purposes. In time, however, active opposition died down, and little or no such difficulty has been met with during the present renting period.

28. The following licenses were issued under the Ordinance :—

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Arrack tavern	97	96
Toddy tavern	66	66
Foreign liquor tavern	26	28
Hotel	—	1
Resthouse	—	12
Refreshment room	1	—
Medicated wine	—	1

29. Excise Advisory Committees were appointed at the end of 1913 for (1) the whole district, (2) the Puttalam Local Board, (3) the Chilaw Local Board, but their advisory functions will not be exercised till towards the beginning of the next licensing period.

30. *Opium.*—There were 2,199 registered opium consumers at the end of 1913, whose monthly allowances aggregated 1,345 ounces. During the previous eighteen months 153 registered consumers died, reducing the aggregate monthly consumption by 30 ounces.

31. *Kandyan Marriages.*—The number of marriages under this Ordinance solemnized during the period was 109. Of the 218 persons concerned, 91 (9 males and 82 females) were under 21 years of age, and 129 (22 males and 107 females) were unable to read and write. Eleven applications for divorce were dealt with, of which 5 were granted and 6 were rejected.

32. *Dog Registration.*—Dogs registered in Puttalam and Chilaw Districts respectively numbered 1,092 and 5,818; dogs destroyed numbered 777 and 1,853.

33. *Firearms.*—The number of guns licensed for and during the year 1913 in the different divisions was as follows :—

Demala Hatpattu	84
Puttalam Pattu	213
Kalpitiya Pattu	49
Pitigal Korale North	215
Pitigal Korale Central	192
Pitigal Korale South	207
Total ..	960

The renewal of gun licenses was carried out almost entirely by the Chief Headmen, while the issue of new licenses was done at the kachcheri only. It is proposed to authorize the Chief Headmen to issue new licenses as well in future.

34. *Game.*—The following game licenses were issued during the period for the areas specified :—

Puttalam and Chilaw Districts	3
Puttalam District	21
Puttalam Pattu	5
Pomparippu Pattu	21
Pitigal Korale North	1
Kalpitiya Pattu	1
Munnessaram Pattu	3
Munnessaram Pattu South	1
Anavilundan Pattu North	1
Anavilundan Pattu South	1
Total ..	58

Besides the above, two licenses to shoot elephants and four licenses to shoot buffaloes were issued.

35. *Vehicles.*—Exclusive of the Local Board areas of Puttalam and Chilaw, 3,311 double and single bullock carts, 3 motor cars, and 2 motor cycles were licensed during 1913. The work of licensing carts is carried out by the Chief Headmen.

36. *Explosives.*—Thirty-four licenses were issued during 1913 under this Ordinance to sell gunpowder and to sell or manufacture fireworks.

37. *Butchers.*—Beef, mutton, and pork butchers' licenses to the number of 16, 6, and 2, respectively, were issued during 1913 to persons trading at the following places :—Madampe, Marawila, Nattandiya, Dankotuwa, Bolawatta, Lunuwila, Wennappuwa, Katuneriya, and Talavillu.

38. *Cattle Branding.*—Work in this connection was carried on steadily all over the two districts, except in Demala hatpattu. The following numbers of cattle were branded during the last eighteen months :—

Puttalam Pattu	446
Kalpitiya Pattu	253
Pitigal Korale North	1,062
Pitigal Korale Central	2,504
Pitigal Korale South	1,697
Total ..	5,962

IX.—IRRIGATION.

39. Irrigation is of paramount importance in Demala hatpattu, Puttalam pattu, the Pomparippu subdivision of Kalpitiya pattu, and the northern parts of of Pitigal Korale North (always excepting the seaboard), and of lesser importance in Pitigal Korale Central and Pitigal Korale South.

Major Works.—There are three major works in the two districts in the charge of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Kurunegala :—(1) Maha Uswewa, in Demala hatpattu. This work has so far proved economically a failure. It is capable of irrigating 1,037 acres, but only 430 acres pay water-rate. Its inaccessibility militates principally against its success. It is hoped that land under it may be taken up for coconut growing. (2) Tinipitiwewa, in Pitigal Korale Central. This tank irrigates 570 acres, and would be in full working order were it not for a troublesome breach in the Hangillakotuwa bund. This bund serves as part of the bank of the Kadupiti-oya, which feeds the main tank, and is a village work. Several attempts to repair the breach have been made without success. The only solution of the difficulty seems to be the taking over of this and other similar training bunds by the Irrigation Department as part and

parcel of the major work. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for this before long. (3) Tabbowa, in Demala hatpattu. This is an ancient abandoned tank, about eight miles north-east of Puttalam, the restoration of which was sanctioned and taken in hand during 1913. It will irrigate several thousand acres of excellent coconut land, which ought to bring in a good sum annually in water-rate, to say nothing of the purchase price of the land. It will also provide a plentiful supply of water for Puttalam town, as well as for the railway, when it is extended to that place.

40. *Minor Works.*—The village tanks in the Puttalam District are in charge of an Irrigation Inspector stationed at Anamaduwa; those in course of restoration number 81, and those restored number 119. The village tanks in the Chilaw District are in charge of an Irrigation Sub-Inspector stationed at Chilaw; those in course of restoration number 27, and those restored number 87. Offences against irrigation rules are tried by the Chief Headmen, as Presidents of Village Councils, under the Irrigation Ordinance. Cement pipe sluices are provided free for selected village tanks, and have hitherto been manufactured for both districts at Nikaweratiya in the Kurunegala District. It is hoped to start a factory at Chilaw before long to supply the requirements of the Chilaw District and probably part of Puttalam pattu.

41. The encouragement and extension of paddy cultivation to the ultimate abolition of chena cultivation (in its present form at least) is the ideal towards which successive Assistant Government Agents of this district have striven. Their efforts have, however, been to some extent counteracted of late years by the avidity with which rich speculators have bought up even the paddy fields of the villagers for coconut cultivation. It is feared that it is impossible to arrest this process by regulation or legislation. It may be, however, that a way out of the difficulty will eventually be found in the encouragement and development of "dry-farming" proper, about which considerable discussion has lately been heard, and which seems to be fraught with almost boundless possibilities.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

42. No public works of the first importance were begun, continued, or ended during the period under review, except the restoration of Tabbowa tank (see above) and the construction of the Negombo-Chilaw railway. The latter work has been pushed on with great energy, and rails were laid as far as the Kadupiti-oya bridge, 18½ miles from Negombo, by the end of 1913. It is expected that rails will be laid as far as Chilaw by April, 1914, though the line is not likely to be open for traffic till 1915. Work was considerably delayed by the collapse in the floods of October, 1913, of a 60-ft. bridge to the south of Bolawatta station. The villagers apprehended from the first that the span would be inadequate to carry off the heavy overflow water of the Maha-oya at that point. These apprehensions proved to be well founded, and a bridge of two spans of 150 feet each is to be substituted. All the different station buildings are completed or well in hand. The Chilaw station site, being very low and on the lake shore, has to be raised all over to a considerable height, and material for this purpose cannot be conveyed there until rails are laid into the station yard itself. The further extension of the railway to Puttalam has not been decided upon as yet.

43. The Public Works Department officers have maintained the roads, bridges, canals, and buildings in their charge in very fair order. Two or three new bridges were put in on the main road. The metalling of the Akkaraipattu road was extended another stage. The main road bridge at Nayinamadama was seriously damaged by the October floods, and is to be completely rebuilt. Several roads or portions of roads have been or are being taken over by the Department as approach roads to the various railway stations. The principal ones are the Kammala-Dankotuwa road, the Bolawatta-Lunuwila road, the Wennappuwa-Kirimetiyana road, and the northern two miles of the Madampe-Dankotuwa road. Two pairs of clerks' quarters at Puttalam are in process of erection, and the shroff's quarters were enlarged and improved. The Police Magistrate's quarters at Chilaw were also enlarged and improved.

44. The following public works are in progress :—

(1) Restoration of Tabbowa tank.
(2) Construction of the Negombo-Chilaw railway.
(3) Two pairs of clerks' quarters at Puttalam.
(4) Kammala-Dankotuwa road.
(5) Bolawatta-Lunuwila road.

45. The following public works are expected to be taken in hand shortly :—

(1) New hospital for Chilaw.
(2) Water supply scheme for Chilaw.
(3) Quarters for the Police Magistrate, Puttalam.
(4) Wennappuwa-Kirimetiyana road.
(5) Northern two miles of the Madampe-Dankotuwa road.
(6) Reconstruction of the Nayinamadama road bridge.
(7) Dispensary at Madampe.
(8) Dispensary at Anamaduwa.

46. The following public works are required :—

(1) Parangi hospital at Anamaduwa.
(2) Iron bridge over the lake at Chilaw.
(3) Police station at Marawila.
(4) Post office at Chilaw.
(5) Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Chilaw.
(6) Conversion of the whole of the Madampe-Dankotuwa road into a principal road.
(7) Conversion of the Nattandiya-Dunkannawa road into a principal road.

XI.—SALT.

47. Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions during the latter half of 1912 salt was manufactured only at Nachchikalli, and there only 200 cwt. were collected. During the 1913 season salt was manufactured at all the salterns except Karaittivu and Palavi; the total estimated collection

was 107,000 cwt. The following table gives the result of the operations of the Salt Department for the last ten years :—

Year.	Actual Collection.	Quantity stored.	Quantity sold.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1903 ..	42,842	390,218	344,858	7,998	336,860	845,320 3	—
1904 ..	352,502	218,619	213,509	8,756	204,753	739,673 78	—
1905 ..	437,911	210,565	230,679	7,555	223,123	801,857 7	163,221 85
1906 ..	444,092	420,191	260,200	4,480	255,720	910,050 0	130,658 31
1907 ..	392,905	362,748	339,416	4,451	334,965	1,018,335 50	162,861 92
1908 ..	448,660	369,852	283,957	3,928	280,029	891,666 50	142,553 91
1909 ..	9,323	298,997	228,244	3,895	224,349	741,793 0	108,625 84
1910–11..	518,823	223,149	284,867	5,621	279,246	911,130 25	131,619 42
1911–12..	51,452	219,092	299,173	3,675	295,498	897,519 0	90,253 62
1912–13..	211	271,271	302,861	4,299	298,562	908,585 0	61,413 46

48. The rate payable to the manufacturers was raised from 25 to 30 cents per cwt. at the end of 1913, as a result of a memorial addressed by them to Government. At the same time the practice of the felling and stacking of jungle timber required for the erection of kottus, &c., being done by the Forest Department at the expense of the manufacturers, was authorized to be discontinued; in future the manufacturers will be allowed to cut their own timber from the salt reserves under the supervision of the Salt Department officers. The sale price of salt *ex* store was maintained at Rs. 3 per cwt. throughout the period; and the retail price of salt in the bazaars varied between 4 and 5 cents per pound.

49. In August, 1912, a case of illicit sale of salt in a remote village in Demala hatpattu was detected, and resulted in the accused being fined Rs. 190·25; in October, 1912, 3 cwt. of salt were stolen from the Nachchikalli saltern, and the thieves were fined Rs. 138; in October, 1913, illicit distillation of salt was detected in Akkaraipattu, and the offenders were fined Rs. 130.

50. It is very desirable that the whole of the temporary salt stores at Puttalam should be converted into permanent stores. The temporary stores require constant repairs and rebuilding, and do not preserve the salt so well as the few permanent stores which exist. But the whole matter must await the arrival of the railway, since it is part of that scheme to run a siding to the salt stores; and until the trace of that siding has been set out it would be foolish to build more permanent stores.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. *Medical.*—There are three hospitals in charge of Medical Officers at Puttalam, Chilaw, and Marawila. There is a Medical Officer stationed at Kalpitiya in charge of the dispensary. Outdoor dispensaries exist at the following places :—

Permanent.	*Itinerating.*
Puttalam ..	.. Karuwalagaswewa.
Kalpitiya ..	.. Karaittivu.
Mampuri ..	.. Etalai. Tettapola.
Mundal ..	.. Madurankuli. Battulu-oya.
Anamaduwa ..	.. Andigama.
Chilaw ..	.. Rajakadaluwa.
Madampe ..	.. Mahagama.
Marawila ..	.. Kirimetiyana.
Dankotuwa ..	.. —

There is also an itinerating apothecary in connection with parangi work in Demala hatpattu.

52. The opening of a special parangi hospital and medical officer's quarters at Anamaduwa has been urged for many years past, but though it has never been definitely disallowed, it has never been favourably regarded at headquarters. Nevertheless, it appears to be a real necessity. A permanent dispensary at or near Udappu is likely to be opened before long. The dispenser there would relieve the Medical Officer, Chilaw, of his weekly visits to Rajakadaluwa, and the Mundal dispenser of his weekly visits to Battulu-oya. The latter officer could then visit Kattakkadu as well as Madurankuli.

53. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall in Puttalam town for the years 1912 and 1913 was 50 inches and 45 inches, the average for the last 23 years being 46 inches. The rainfall in Puttalam town and Chilaw town for the period under review was 67 inches and 68 inches respectively.

54. *Cattle Disease.*—Rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease appeared sporadically over nearly the whole district and during the whole period. Neither disease, fortunately, was severe in character; indeed, they both seem to have assumed the characteristics of mild endemics. The total number of cattle which fell ill, died, and recovered in each division was as follows :—

	Demala Hatpattu.	Puttalam Pattu.	Kalpitiya Pattu.	Pitigal Korale North.	Pitigal Korale Central.	Pitigal Korale South.
Fell ill	.. 801 ..	489 ..	— ..	270 ..	1,267 ..	2,490
Died	.. 382 ..	376 ..	— ..	52 ..	130 ..	266
Recovered	.. 419 ..	113 ..	— ..	218 ..	1,137 ..	2,224

55. *Stray Cattle.*—The nuisance and danger of stray cattle on the main roads has grown to such an extent that special efforts are being made to reduce it. All headmen are being made personally responsible that no cattle are allowed to stray on the section of main road running through their respective jurisdictions. Motor car owners and drivers will also be encouraged to report on stray cattle.

56. *Land Sales and Acquisition.*—Six sales were held in Chilaw and four in Puttalam during the period. The area sold was about 600 acres, which realized about Rs. 130 an acre. Thirty-three acres were settled on claimants on various terms, and thirty acres were disposed of under certificates of no claim. The acquisition of land for the Negombo-Chilaw railway, begun in 1911, was continued during 1912 and 1913, and the work is now practically complete. The total area thus acquired aggregates 205 acres, and cost Government Rs. 233,000. Twelve references were made to the District Court: seven because the claimants refused to accept the compensation awarded, and five because the claimants disputed between themselves as to how the compensation should be divided. In two of the former class of references the Crown award was held to be sufficient, four have not yet been heard, and one was sent back for re-hearing and is now pending. In the latter class four were decided and one is pending.

57. *Encroachments.* — Encroachments both on thoroughfares and on Crown land have been extremely numerous, and cause a large amount of trouble and work, which is not lessened by the slowness and complication of the processes that have to be followed in order to remove the encroachments. It rarely happens that an encroachment can be removed without either a case in court or a special survey, or both.

58. *Administration of Estates.*—Mr. Thorpe's scheme for checking and enforcing administration of estates over Rs. 1,000 in value was carried on throughout the period, during which 100 cases were dealt with. In 10 cases administration was found to be unnecessary, in 24 cases the private valuation was accepted (in 1 case after contest), in 64 cases the private valuation was rejected in favour of the official valuation, whereby additional stamp duty to the value of Rs. 4,199 was recovered; two prosecutions under section 543 of the Civil Procedure Code were instituted, but failed. The nett gain to Government is much larger than that during the preceding twelve months (viz., Rs. 1,124·50); the increase is no doubt largely the direct result of the working of the scheme itself, and as such is most satisfactory. The work involved continues to be heavy, and application has been made for a special clerk to carry on the scheme.

59. *Forest Administration.*—No changes have taken place in the areas of proclaimed or proposed reserved forests. The reserved forests in the district are Sellankandal, in Puttalam pattu; Wilpattu game sanctuary, in Pomparippu pattu; Ambamukalama, in Pitigal Korale North; Mannangama, in Pitigal Korale North; and Pannirendawa, in Pitigal Korale Central. These are in charge of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurunegala, the Forester, Puttalam, and the Forest Ranger, Chilaw, under whom the usual work of demarcation, sylviculture, and protection were carried on. 23,000 railway sleepers (20,250 broad gauge and 2,750 narrow gauge) were sawn from Crown forests within the district. By the sale of timber, &c., Rs. 7,000 were realized.

60. *Agricultural Experiments, &c.*—A coconut experiment plot was opened on Millicent estate, Chilaw, in the middle of 1913, under the auspices of the Director of Agriculture. Vegetable seeds and young fruit trees have been procured and distributed from time to time, and some light modern ploughs have been bought for experiment.

61. *Post and Telegraphs.*—Post and telegraph offices exist at Marawila, Madampe, Chilaw, and Puttalam. Madampe became a telegraph office in May, 1913. Ordinary post offices exist at Wennappuwa, Mundal, and Kalpitiya. The desirability of opening a telegraph office at Wennappuwa is keenly felt by all concerned, and the proposal is before Government; the rich Moors of Kalpitiya are asking for a telegraph office, but unless they guarantee to indemnify Government for any loss it is not likely to be opened. The districts are very fairly supplied with receiving post offices; new ones are wanted at Galmuruwa in Pitigal Korale Central and Potuwatawana in Pitigal Korale South. The withdrawal in December, 1913, of the postal runner service between Puttalam and Anamaduwa in Demala hatpattu has caused great inconvenience officially. The question of its restoration is now before Government.

62. *Water Supply Schemes.*—The scheme for Puttalam has been touched on under the head Irrigation. Till that scheme is complete, the old system of collecting trench, filter bed, pipe line, and connected wells must be tolerated. The scheme for Chilaw is to pump water from a number of wells sunk in the sand banks. What are believed to have been entirely successful experiments were conducted by the Irrigation Department throughout the dry weather in 1913. The estimate for construction is now being prepared; it is hoped that the item (which is bound to be large) for the cost of acquisition of land will not prove an insuperable obstacle to the carrying out of this useful scheme.

63. *Customs.*—The only custom-house in the district is at Kalpitiya; it deals almost entirely with the coastwise traffic to and from Mannar, which occasions very little work, and that only during the north-east monsoon.

64. *Dutch Church, Kalpitiya.*—This plain but interesting building, one of the very few relics of the Dutch occupation of the coast between Negombo and Mannar, is unfortunately falling into a state of disrepair, which it is feared will end in ruin if steps are not speedily taken to arrest the process of decay. It is understood that the church, though not now used for worship, is vested in the Anglican Diocesan authorities, who doubtless have no funds to spare for the preservation of antiquities. This is a duty which would appear to devolve on Government, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made before long to hand the building over to the Public Works Department, as was done many years ago in the case of the Dutch Church, Jaffna.

February 25, 1914.

JOHN SCOTT,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

1.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, PUTTALAM.

THE following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1912 and 1913 (Local Board area excluded) :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by Census of 1911 ..	—	27,208	—	—	27,208	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	7,910	—	—	8,274	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	7,154		90·44	7,506		90·71
(*b*) Paying double commutation	64		·8	83		1
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	1		·01	3		·03
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		7,219	91·26		7,592	91·75
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	206		2·6	217		2·62
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	283		3·57	279		3·37
(*g*) Double entries and entries by mistake ..	4		·05	4		·04
(*h*) Fined	3		·03	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	62		·78	59		·71
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		558	7·05		559	6·75
7. Unaccounted for	—	133	1·68	—	123	1·48

2. The following statement shows the main heads of revenue and expenditure during 1912 and 1913 :—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	8,897 19	8,214 27
Commutation realized in money ..	10,923 0	11,511 0
Commutation realized in labour	1 50	4 50
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..	—	500 0
Miscellaneous receipts ..	2,972 84	3,008 81
Total ..	22,794 53	23,238 58
EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of resthouses ..	4,707 10	4,067 48
Amount expended on minor works ..	6,869 36	7,734 12
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	120 0	120 0
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	770 0	770 0
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	1,268 74	1,232 17
Miscellaneous charges	845 6	1,115 51
Balance on December 31	8,214 27	8,199 30
Total ..	22,794 53	23,238 58

3. The Committee roads (of which there are 113 miles in all) were improved and maintained under the supervision of the Chief Headmen. Most of the work done consisted of clearing jungle, opening side drains, and repairing ruts, holes, and washaways. The roads as a rule are in poor order, and are not likely to be improved until either more funds are forthcoming, or a more effective and concentrated system of supervision is introduced. A grant of Rs. 500 given by Government in 1913 was spent on the Andigama-Mandalana road. For some years past the Committee has been excused from the necessity of contributing towards principal roads.

4. Though not in charge of the District Road Committee, the resthouses may be mentioned here. Money for their upkeep, &c., is voted by the Provincial Road Committee, and is accounted for by the District Road Committee clerk. The resthouses in the Puttalam District are at Puttalam, Tonigala, Madurankuli, Etalai, Kalpitiya, Vannattivillu, and Pomparippu. Rs. 1,718·69 and Rs. 1,058·17 were spent on the maintenance of the resthouses during 1912 and 1913. They were all maintained in fair order, under the supervision of the Chief Headmen. The new resthouse at Puttalam, though a great improvement on the old one, is often overcrowded. It is thought that the establishment of a second class resthouse with somewhat lower charges would relieve the congestion. Such an arrangement has been found to be very useful at Hambantota and Tangalla. The Puttalam resthouse kitchen premises are urgently in need of extension. New beds are required in nearly all the resthouses.

JOHN SCOTT,
Chairman.

February 25, 1914.

II.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, CHILAW.

THE following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1912 and 1913 (Local Board area excluded) :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	82,580	—	—	82,580	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list liable to labour ..	—	22,339	—	—	22,576	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	20,071		89·84	20,610		91·29
(b) Paying double commutation	190		·85	175		·77
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		20,261	90·69		20,785	92·06
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	389		1·74	397		1·75
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	924		4·13	736		3·26
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	76		·34	76		·33
(h) Fined	20		·08	24		·1
(i) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	144		·64	150		·66
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		1,553	6·95		1,383	6·12
7. Unaccounted for	—	525	2·35	—	408	1·08

2. The following statement shows the main heads of revenue and expenditure during 1912 and 1913 :—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	33,626 42	31,751 40
Commutation realized in money ..	30,697 50	31,464 0
Toll grant on minor roads ..	16,370 0	16,370 0
Miscellaneous receipts	2,534 96	7,057 78
Total ..	83,228 88	86,643 18
EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses	14,349 33	16,144 17
Amount expended on minor works ..	25,803 27	22,020 17
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	222 0	222 0
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	2,713 0	3,624 97
(c) Commission to division officers ..	3,644 30	3,721 17
Miscellaneous charges	1,145 58	1,178.19
Balance on December 31	35,351 40	39,732 51
Total ..	83,228 88	86,643 18

3. The Committee has in its charge 25 miles of metalled roads, 48 miles of gravelled roads, and 65 miles of natural roads. During the period under review the metalled roads were in poor order, owing to the lack of labour, metal, and transport, and the inefficiency of the late Superintendent of Minor Roads; the gravelled roads were maintained in very fair order; and the natural roads were kept open and patched where necessary. Two-thirds of the road tax collected were paid to the Provincial Road Committee towards principal roads and resthouses. Mr. C. Rajaratnam was discontinued as Superintendent of Minor Roads in December, 1912, and was succeeded in May, 1913, by Mr. D. W. Perera. The Kammala-Dankotuwa and the Lunuwila-Bolawatta roads have been handed over to the Public Works Department as approach roads to railway stations. The Wennappuwa-Kirimetiyana road and the northern two miles of the Madampe-Dankotuwa road are similarly to be taken over in 1914, besides one or two other short lengths of roads. It is hoped also that arrangements will be made for the whole length of the Madampe-Dankotuwa road and the Nattandiya-Dunkannawa road to be taken over by the Public Works Department. All the above-mentioned roads carry more traffic than any District Road Committee road can be expected to carry, and if the District Road Committee is relieved of their upkeep, it can more usefully devote its attention to the improvement of smaller feeder roads. A sum of

Rs. 7,300, mostly contributed by the estates interested, was spent on the Bangadeniya-Mandalana road; but owing to the soft and swampy nature of the soil on which the road is constructed a large portion of the rubble and metal put down was swallowed up and disappeared.

4. The resthouses of the district are maintained from funds voted by the Provincial Road Committee, and are looked after by the Chairman of the District Road Committee and the Superintendent of Minor Roads on behalf of the Provincial Road Committee. The resthouses are at Chilaw, Battulu-oya, Galmuruwa, Marawila, and Haldanduwana. The Chilaw resthouse is being practically rebuilt and considerably enlarged and improved for the Provincial Road Committee by the Public Works Department. The other resthouses have been maintained in good order. New beds are wanted in all of them. Rs. 1,077·85 and Rs. 483·50 were spent on the maintenance of the resthouses in 1912 and 1913.

JOHN SCOTT,
Chairman.

February 25, 1914.

III.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF PUTTALAM.

THE following statement shows the main heads of revenue and expenditure during the years 1912 and 1913:—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes	6,699 84	9,172 66
Licenses	4,554 31	5,355 50
Rents	2,962 66	3,652 94
Miscellaneous	2,294 51	2,423 0
Balance	12,943 9	13,884 82
Total ..	29,454 41	34,488 92
EXPENDITURE.		
Sanitation	4,468 26	5,527 15
Lighting	1,559 63	3,013 85
Public works	3,221 19	8,837 3
Establishment	4,28[illegible] 49	4,355 10
Miscellaneous	2,038 2	2,450 79
Balance	13,884 82	10,305 0
Total ..	29,454 41	34,488 92

2. The following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1912 and 1913:—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	5,988	—	—	5,988	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	1,855	—	—	1,950	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	1,610		86·79	1,657		84·97
(b) Paying double commutation	15		·80	23		1·15
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,625	87·60		1,680	86·11
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	12		·64	31		1·59
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	22		1·18	28		1·44
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	65		3·50	86		4·41
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	121		6·52	120		6·15
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		220	11·85		265	13·58
7. Unaccounted for	—	10	·53	—	5	·27

3. The following licenses were issued in 1912 and 1913 :—

	1912.	1913.
Carts	355	349
Dogs	122	114
Butchers	4	3

4. The work of scavenging, lighting, road maintenance, &c., was carried out satisfactorily. Special attention was paid to grading natural drains, filling hollow places, and reconstructing masonry drains with a view to lessening the breeding of mosquitoes in the rainy season, and Rs. 1,800 were spent on this work alone. But it is feared that little practical good will result from so small an expenditure. If one hundred times that amount could be spent on the work, some substantial benefit might result.

5. Schemes are on foot for (1) the construction of new beef, mutton, and fish markets on the reclamation ground ; (2) the construction of a new latrine to replace the old one near the jetty ; (3) the improvement of the vegetable market ; (4) the extension of the concrete road drains ; (5) the improvement of the slaughter-house ; (6) the improvement of the gala ; (7) the alteration of the old grain shed into a store and cattle pound ; (8) the extension of the retaining wall along the lake shore up to the end of Kachcheri road ; (9) the thorough repair and improvement of the waterworks ; (10) the transfer of the Local Board office from the old jail to the kachcheri ; (11) the provision of a new water supply from Tabbowa. For these purposes another loan will have to be raised from Government. Two such loans are still to be paid off, but the borrowing powers of the Board are not yet exhausted.

JOHN SCOTT,
Chairman.

February 25, 1914.

IV.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL ROARD OF CHILAW.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Chilaw for 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes.		
Assessment tax ..	4,526 47	4,658 13
Commutation tax ..	2,578 50	2,507 0
Others	1,060 0	1,297 50
Licenses.		
Liquor	—	1,887 92
Carts	411 44	500 0
Others	4,542 11	5,652 25
Rents.		
Markets ..	1,149 0	1,369 50
Others	2,980 25	2,026 75
Fines.		
Police Magistrate ..	310 0	227 0
Miscellaneous ..	4,808 68	4,397 17
	22,366 45	24,523 22
Balance ..	31,302 39	31,719 37
Total ..	53,668 84	56,242 59

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund	1,275 0	1,275 0
Cost of Administration.		
Establishment ..	2,646 10	2,738 8
Office contingencies ..	303 32	633 63
Cost of audit ..	87 71	122 21
Revenue service ..	726 58	373 54
Sanitation	3,650 1	4,722 28
Lighting	1,663 85	2,091 39
Police	21 0	13 50
Public Works.		
Maintenance ..	5,602 40	3,277 7
New works ..	93 0	1,137 0
Law expenses ..	10 0	110 25
Miscellaneous ..	5,870 50	14,738 53
	21,949 47	31,232 48
Balance ..	31,719 37	25,010 11
Total ..	53,668 84	56,242 59

2. The increase in revenue under head Assessment Tax points to a more careful assessment of the tenements and to the construction of new buildings.

3. Fees under head Liquor Licenses for 1912 and 1913 were paid in 1913.

4. The nett increase in the revenue is Rs. 2,156·77. This figure would have been higher had the Board been able to secure the compensation due on Government buildings according to the increased valuation.

5. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town was satisfactory. The town was scavenged satisfactorily. The increase in expenditure under this head was due to engaging of extra coolies for the scavenging of the town and for paying for a conservancy cart.

6. *Public Latrines.*—Two of the latrines for males and the only one for females were acquired and demolished by the Railway authorities. After several sites were suggested and abandoned for various reasons, the Board has decided to acquire a plot of land behind the railway cooly lines. The Assistant Government Agent has been written to to acquire the same. Temporary latrines have been erected till permanent ones are built.

7. *Lighting.*—The increase under this head is due to the extra lamps purchased for street lighting.

8. *Maintenance.*—There was a decrease in expenditure under this head, owing to the Board having failed to procure the required quantity of gravel for the roads.

9. *New Works.*—The large increase is due to the opening of a road through Ichchampitiya village. Reclamation has continued.

10. *Public Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory. There was no epidemic of any kind. Malaria was, as usual, prevalent to a considerable extent.

11. There were 186 births and 195 deaths in 1913, against 135 births and 206 deaths in 1912.

12. The rainfall was 41·60 inches, against 56·17 inches in 1912.

13. *Water Supply.*—As in the past, the residents were dependent on the wells on the sand bank for the supply of drinking water. A scheme has been drawn up by the Irrigation Department and an estimate framed to supply water from the sand bank. This involves a sum of Rs. 100,000, including the cost of acquisition of lands within the catchment area. The Board has already voted a sum of Rs. 12,000, which is deposited in the Mercantile Bank, Colombo.

14. There were nine meetings of the Board held during the year.

15. A statement is annexed showing the indebtedness of the Board :—

Year in which the loan was raised	1901
Original amount of loan	Rs. 15,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 4,889·60
Rate of sinking fund	5 per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 828·75
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 446·25
Date when loan will be extinguished	May 31, 1917

16. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	5,034	—	—	5,034	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	1,996	—	—	1,974	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	1,637		82·01	1,548		78·42
(*b*) Paying double commutation	31		1·55	29		1·46
(*c*) Labouring six days	—			—		
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—			—		
4. Total discharged obligation		1,668			1,577	
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, disqualification, or physical inability to work, and in jail, and Volunteers	35			28		
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	141			204		
(*g*) Double entries and entries by mistake	5			12		
(*h*) Fined	3			2		
(*i*) Imprisoned	—			—		
(*j*) Left local area	100			—		
(*k*) Dead	11			4		
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		295			250	
7. Unaccounted for	—	33		—	147	

Programme of New Works during 1914.

(1) To survey and take levels of the town for drainage scheme.
(2) To put up an extra market.
(3) To put up public latrines.
(4) To construct a new road to " wadiyas."
(5) To put up a new cattle pound.
(6) To put up extra lamps for the streets.
(7) To build a new well in the slaughter-house premises.

March 25, 1914.

W. H. B. CARBERY,
Chairman.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1912-13.

Area, 4,080½ square miles; Population in 1911, 86,269.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

July to December, 1912.—On July 7 Mr. M. Philips, Head Clerk of the Kachcheri, died of pneumonia, and he was succeeded by Mr. D. C. de Silva Senaratna.

On September 12 Dr. T. Ohlmus succeeded Dr. C. de Vos as Provincial Surgeon, North-Central Province.

A Durbar of Kandyan Chiefs was held at Kandy on November 18 and 19, at which a majority of the Chiefs of this Province were present and took part in the discussions.

On December 27 Mr. W. L. Kindersley, C.C.S., Government Agent, North-Central Province, was transferred to Kurunegala as Government Agent, North-Western Province, and was succeeded by the writer.

January to December, 1913.—In January serious floods occurred in Tamankaduwa through the Mahaweli-ganga rising to an unprecedented height. Many houses and granaries were washed away and cattle drowned. Rice was distributed by Government, and loans were granted the villagers for buying seed paddy.

On February 22 Mr. H. W. Milligan, C.C.S., Office Assistant to the Government Agent, North-Central Province, was transferred to Matara, and was succeeded by Mr. C. W. Bickmore, C.C.S.

His Excellency the Acting Governor visited Anuradhapura on March 11, and was enthusiastically received by the Chiefs and minor headmen. After visiting the ruins at Anuradhapura and Mihintale and holding a Durbar of Chiefs he went to Polonnaruwa on the 14th, where a similar welcome from the headmen awaited him. There he laid the foundation stone of the Polonnaruwa Pilgrims' Rest, and left for Kandy *viâ* Sigiriya the following day.

In March Mr. M. B. Alawatugoda, President, Village Tribunal, Nuwaragam palata, was transferred to Nuwara Eliya District as Ratemahâtmaya of Walapane. He was succeeded by Mr. K. B. Ratwatte.

On April 29 a railway accident of a serious nature took place at Ratmale, 3 miles from Anuradhapura. Several carriages and goods wagons were destroyed through derailment. One passenger died in consequence, and several were seriously injured.

Mr. N. Izat, C.C.S., assumed duties as Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura, on the transfer of Mr. J. S. de Saram to Matara as Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent, Matara. He was appointed Office Assistant from November 28, 1913, on the transfer of Mr. Bickmore, and Mr. V. Coomaraswamy was appointed Police Magistrate.

Empire Day was celebrated at Anuradhapura on May 24 with great *éclat*. Nearly 500 children from the town schools and village schools in the vicinity of the town took part in the function. Celebrations on a minor scale were also held at different school centres organized by the chief and minor headmen.

There was a record gathering of some 60,000 pilgrims at Anuradhapura for the full-moon poya of Poson on June 18.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.—Revenue collected during the financial year 1912-13 was Rs. 174,278·95, as compared with Rs. 165,393·03 collected in 1911-12. The nett increase shown is only Rs. 8,889·92, but if the sum of Rs. 10,000 transferred to revenue from Headmen's Reward Fund during the first half-year 1911 is not taken to account, the actual revenue of 1912-13 exceeds that of the previous year by nearly Rs. 18,000. The chief items which contributed to this increase are—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Compensation recovered for illicit chena clearing ..	11,062	65
(2) Arrack	5,834	78
(3) Irrigation interest	3,731	25
(4) Rent of lands	1,752	45
(5) Sale of timber	1,417	8

Expenditure.—Expenditure from the Government Agent's votes for the financial year 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 58,337·24. Compared with previous twelve months, there is a small increase of Rs. 2,125·24. This increase is due to the higher rates of salaries paid to public servants under the new salary scheme. In other respects the expenditure is normal.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Food Supply.—The staple food of the Province is rice, supplemented to a very considerable extent by kurakkan. The supply of rice depends on the amount of water collected by the tanks in the Province during the rains, and fortunately the rains at the end of 1912, though late, were sufficient to fill nearly all the tanks, and the yield of paddy was well up to the normal amount. There was a shortage of food stuffs towards the Puttalam side of the Province, but work was available for every one at high rates of wages on the Mannar railway and in the Puttalam District. Many villagers took advantage of this demand for labour and there was no distress.

In Tamankaduwa the January floods did much damage to the stocks of paddy and kurakkan, and there was some scarcity early in the year until the paddy crops were reaped.

A very large amount of fish is caught in the various tanks of the Province, and the fishing industry has developed into an export trade, considerable quantities packed in ice now being sent away by train.

The cultivation of coconuts extends very slowly.

Public Health.—The general health of the Province, which is a frankly unhealthy one, was fairly satisfactory during 1913. The number of patients treated at the outdoor dispensaries during 1913 is as follows :—

Malaria ..	.. 29,729	Anchylostomiasis ..	44
Parangi ..	.. 3,815	Phthisis	29
Diarrhœa	.. 2,027	Chickenpox ..	6
Dysentery	.. 1,029		

Malaria, and in a lesser degree parangi, are the two evils that hinder the progress of the Province. Parangi is, I believe, on the decrease owing to an improved standard of living. The Salvarsan treatment is also reported to have had gratifying results since it was started in the Anuradhapura hospital in December, 1911, and 129 cases were so treated in 1913. In September, 1913, two wards were reopened at Mihintale, and 50 parangi patients have been admitted. A temporary parangi hospital has been built at Topawewa, and is being opened early in 1914. Efforts are being made to induce parangi patients to enter these hospitals for treatment, and it is hoped that parangi will now be gradually wiped out.

As for malaria, what is being done is to see that each village is kept clean, with the belt of 30 fathoms round the cluster of houses properly cleared to let light and air in. Quinine is being distributed free to any one applying for it through the headmen or the outdoor dispensaries. But all the village conditions are against any success in prevention of malaria with the tank bed and paddy fields making it impossible to keep down mosquitoes.

Industries.—The population depends almost entirely on agriculture. A few blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops meet the local requirements for implements. Earthenware, bricks, mats, &c., are also made for local use.

IV.—PILGRIMAGES.

The chief centres of pilgrimages in the Province are Anuradhapura, Mihintale, and Polonnaruwa. The numbers visiting these places are annually increasing, and the total number of pilgrims is estimated at 70,000 in 1912 and 85,000 in 1913. The largest gathering of the year is at the full moon festival in June, when some 55,000 people crowded into the Anuradhapura town in 1913. The other festivals at which there is a considerable attendance are the full moon festivals of May and July. Most of the pilgrims to Anuradhapura make an excursion of a few hours to Mihintale 8 miles away, but do not stay there.

At Polonnaruwa the distance and want of any transport facilities stop any large gathering, nor is there any festival to attract large crowds at any particular time. But a steady stream of the more well-to-do Buddhists visit the ruins there, many going by motor car.

About 2,000 pilgrims annually visit Avukana and Wijitapura Vihares in Kalagam palata.

The one festival not Buddhist is a festival at the Roman Catholic church of "Our Lady of Lourdes" at Kala-oya on the Puttalam road, just within the boundary of the Province, where 3,000 or 4,000 Roman Catholics attend.

No epidemics were introduced through the pilgrims. The pilgrims' camping ground, with a large shed, latrine accommodation, water service, Kitson lights, &c., near the railway station, was a great convenience to the pilgrims.

V.—KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

I annex below the figures showing the number of Kandyan marriages and the divorces during 1912 and 1913 :—

	Marriages	Divorces.
1912	234 ..	44
1913	254 ..	28

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

The methods of cultivation show no change. The shortage of buffaloes consequent on the losses through rinderpest continues, and the cost of hiring them has in some instances led to cultivation being done by mamoty.

Chena permits were issued for 2,485 acres in 1913, as against 962 acres in 1912 and 5,984 acres in 1911. The extents of illicit clearings reported are 2,393 acres in 1913, against 2,266 acres reported in 1912 and 3,073 acres reported in 1911. The figures for 1913 include several hundreds of acres cleared in previous years, and few instances are now occurring either of forest land being cleared or of illicit chenas being unreported. A second Chena Muhandiram has been appointed from September, 1913, and from 1914 a more systematic method of granting permits will be adopted. Instead of permits being issued to individuals for a number of small chenas, each village where low jungle is available will receive a communal chena at the rate of half an acre for each man. Each tract granted will have its boundaries defined, and no small chena will be allowed outside the tract given. It has been impossible hitherto properly to supervise chena clearings, as the Tulana Arachchi, whose knowledge of arithmetic is generally confined to addition and subtraction and does not extend to multiplication, cannot measure an acre of land on the ground. The numerous small chenas will now give place to large communal chenas, which will not be too many for the Chena Muhandirams to inspect. Further, the villager who has been granted hitherto his chena on the ground that without it his food supply would be insufficient, and has been refused it if he was owner of paddy land enough to give him food, will not have to sue *in formâ pauperis* for his chena cultivation, but it will be recognized that he may have land for growing his crop of kurakkan and chillies and vegetables, which are necessaries for him whether he is poor or rich.

In a Province where the holding of land is almost invariably of paddy land and a small house and compound with no garden to speak of, and where the chena has in the past taken the place that a proper garden takes in a less backward Province, this is a wise concession. The granting of it, with subsequent cultivation only after ten or twelve years, involves setting aside some 6 acres of land for each man in a village, and is a liberal settlement of the claims of the villagers to chena land, claims which are very shadowy in this Province, where the right of a villager to high land as an appurtenance to his paddy field has never been recognized.

The Director of Agriculture has during 1913 begun a Dry Zone Experimental Station at Anuradhapura. A site of 87 acres has been selected, and about 14 acres cleared. The Experimental Station at Maha Iluppallama has been of great value in showing that coconuts can thrive in this Province with proper cultivation, and its experiments in paddy have been of interest. The out-of-the-way position of Maha Iluppallama is against its usefulness, and it was proposed during the year that the station should be leased or sold on this account, but the proposal has been indefinitely deferred.

VII.—MUNICIPAL AND QUASI-MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Statements showing the working of the Local Board and of the Provincial Road Committee are annexed.

The number of cases dealt with in each Village Tribunal is annexed :—

	Pending on Jan 1, 1912.	Instituted in 1912.	Decided in 1912.	Instituted in 1913.	Decided in 1913.	Pending on Dec. 31, 1913.
Civil.						
Nuwaragam palata	7	689	629	1,067	963	171
Hurulu palata	32	1,143	1,060	1,003	1,027	91
Kalagam palata	84	547	564	650	689	28
Tamankaduwa	21	177	192	111	96	27
Criminal.						
Nuwaragam palata	600	1,577	1,770	1,104	1,315	196
Hurulu palata	58	1,237	1,081	818	925	107
Kalagam palata	396	1,736	1,627	892	1,282	115
Tamankaduwa	31	158	172	164	154	27

During 1912 there were 200 appeals to the Government Agent, of which 19 were successful. There were two unsuccessful appeals to His Excellency in Council. During 1913 there were 283 appeals to the Government Agent, of which 88 were successful, 72 of the successful appeals being against judgments in the Nuwaragam Palata Gansabhawa, to which another President has now been appointed. There were 14 appeals to His Excellency in Council, in one of which the appeal succeeded.

The permanent Gansabhawa Courts at Talawa and Ilukwewa have been completed.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

The District School Committee, a very essential body for the future of this Province, has existed since 1908. It at present consists of the following members :—Mr. S. D. Krisnaratna, Crown Proctor; Mr. S. Thambapillai, Advocate; Mr. L. B. Bulankulama, Ratemahatmaya; Rev. T. S. Johnson; and Rev. A. Jeandel, O.M.I.

Under the supervision of this Committee there are 35 Government schools, 7 Gansabhawa schools, and 11 Mission schools. The average attendance for the period under review was 3,003·3 in the 35 Government schools. This attendance is fairly satisfactory, as ill-health in this feverish Province and difficulties of jungle roads seriously interfere with the coming of the children to school. Not infrequently reports are received that elephants on the road, or in the rainy season that floods, stop attendance. All cases of wilful default are met by prosecutions, but, as a rule, the parents are willing to send their boys to school.

Until this year attendance has been compulsory for boys only, but by-laws have now been passed making attendance compulsory for girls also in schools where a female teacher is appointed. The radius for girls is fixed at one mile's distance from the school, as against three miles for boys. At one Government school, so far, Kendewa, a female teacher has been appointed, but more will be appointed as the Director of Education can supply teachers.

During 1913 permanent school buildings have been put up at Topawewa and Konwewa, and Tamannewa school extended. The Gansabhawa court-house at Rambewa has been converted into a school, and improvements have been effected to other school buildings. A permanent building is sanctioned to be built during 1914 at Ratmalagahawewa, and it is intended to open new schools at Sinharagama, Amunukole, and Muwatagama.

A new Gansabhawa school has been built by the villagers at Alinchipōtana, and the Director of Education asked to provide a teacher.

A new Mission school has also been established by Rev. T. S. Johnson at Madawachchi.

Wells have been built at the Tammannewa, Mahamankadawala, and Galkiriyagama schools.

IX.—POLICE AND CRIME.

Five cases of homicide occurred in 1913, against two in 1912. In one case a pilgrim ran amok at Polonnaruwa and died shortly afterwards of cerebral hæmorrhage. Of the other four cases, in one the accused were discharged in the Police Court, and in three the accused were convicted in the Supreme Court for grievous hurt or culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

There were 177 cases of crime investigated during these eighteen months, as compared with 128 for the previous year and 222 for the previous eighteen months. Of these, 22 were of burglary, 9 of arson, 23 of hurt by knife, and 18 of cattle stealing. 51 of these cases came from the town limits, there being 4 of burglary, 1 of arson, 11 of hurt by knife, and 4 of cattle stealing. The nationality of the criminals is as follows :—48 Moors, 54 Tamils, 78 Low-country Sinhalese, and 114 Kandyans. As Kandyans form the great bulk of the population, the percentage of criminals among them is very small.

The sanctioned strength of the regular police force is 1 station house officer, 4 sergeants, and 20 constables. The relations with the village headmen are good, and picked men are sent out to assist the latter in serious cases. This is essential, as the Arachchies for the most part content themselves with writing down the complainant's story and make no original investigations. The consequence is that few convictions are obtained. Out of 18 cases of burglary occurring outside town limits, the offenders were found in only 2 cases. The health of the regular force was good. Their conduct was also good, and few breaches of discipline were reported.

X.—IRRIGATION.

The major works in this Province under the Irrigation Department have been maintained in good order, and all lands irrigated by them have received a proper supply of water. The Nachchaduwa scheme is expected to be completed in 1914. The old culvert at Minneriya, which was in a dangerous condition after the 1911 floods, was repaired and strengthened. Surveys were carried out with a view to the extension of the Nuwarawewa high-level channel to command a further 2,500 acres of irrigable land. The Irrigation Department has begun the work of repairing the damaged sluice at Topawewa, which was in a dangerous condition.

Works proposed for 1914 are the enlargement of the spill at Sangilikanadarawa and alterations to the spills of Wadiwewa, Kirigollewa, and Muwatugama, the building of four regulators in the Kalawewa Yoda-ela, and an agricultural road for Nachchaduwa, including the improvement of a portion of the existing minor road from the 3½ milepost on the Kurunegala road to Turuwila.

Village Tanks.—The supervision of the village tanks is one of the most important duties of the Government Agent, as the existence of the ordinary North-Central Province village depends on the supply of water for its fields. Apart from the 70 village tanks under the Yoda-ela, which are under the Irrigation Inspector, Ipologama, there are 1,563 tanks under the Chief Irrigation Inspector. Of these, 577 had been exempted from labour before 1913 as completely restored, the villagers having no work to do on them beyond ordinary upkeep work. During 1913 work has been completed on a further 291 tanks, and exemption certificates are now being issued to them.

I am anxious to have these tanks completed as soon as possible. When a tank receives its exemption certificate, it means that the villagers have no further communal labour exacted, and can do what repairs are necessary at their own time. If the tank is being neglected, notice is given them that unless it is put into order again the certificate will be cancelled or suspended, and only after disregard of this warning will communal labour be called out and the villagers become liable to prosecutions for default and to fines.

The amount of earthwork done on these tanks is very large. The number of days' work called out during 1912 was 269,625, and the number of days' work done was 252,551.

During the eighteen months from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, 4,219 acres of new paddy fields are reported to have been asweddumized under village tanks.

The following is the statement of the Irrigation Fine Fund account:—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on July 1, 1912	4,294 29
Receipts from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913	5,498 29
Total ..	9,792 58

EXPENDITURE	
Salaries to assistant irrigation clerks, peons, and wew lekamas ..	2,112 49
Stationery and printing	77 77
Remission of fines	483 39
Manufacture of cement pipes	50 42
Incidental expenses	132 9
Spent on tanks	655 0
Transport of cement pipes	777 58
Advance for channel works, Nuwarawewa and Tissawewa ..	375 0
Balance on December 31, 1913	5,128 84
Total ..	9,792 58

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Statement of works completed from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913:—

Improvements, Office Assistant's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements, Police Magistrate's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Cover to well, Office Assistant's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Drain from latrine of Jailer's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements, Madawachchiya dispensary.
Improvements, Medical Officer's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements, Anuradhapura hospital.
Improvements, Apothecary's quarters, Anuradhapura hospital.
Improvements, Nochchiyagama dispensary.
Improvements, Anuradhapura post office.
Deepening wells, Anuradhapura hospital.
Culvert, Kekirawa-Galawela road.
Flood posts along the Kalawewa causeway.
Approach road to clerks' quarters behind the Archæological Museum, Anuradhapura.
Constructing dry masonry wall at north-east abutment, Kala-oya bridge.
Repairs to well opposite Kachcheri Shroff's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Overseer's quarters, Matale-Trincomalee road.

Kahatagasdigiliya dispensary.
Additions, Revenue Officer's quarters, Topawewa.
Metal breaking shed, Anuradhapura jail.
Bungalow for Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anuradhapura.
Track metalling Habarana-Polonnaruwa road.
Improvements, Talawa-Kekirawa road.
Fencing the Thuparama "Siva Devale" site, Polonnaruwa.
Galas, Matale-Trincomalee road.
Railings along approaches to Malwatu-oya bridge.
Mosquito-proofing cooly lines, Topawewa.
Fly-proofing mortuary, Anuradhapura hospital.
Fly-proofing latrines, Anuradhapura jail.

Statement of works in progress in 1914 :—

Special repairs to District Court, Anuradhapura.
Improvements to Public Works Department draughtsman's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements to Public Works Department second clerk's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Widening culvert, Forest Office, Anuradhapura.
Strengthening door of treasury room, Anuradhapura Kachcheri.
Bath and earth-closet, Sinhalese clerk's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements to police station iron doors.
Improvements to Anuradhapura jail (fly-proofing latrine, Jail hospital).
Sunshades, Provincial Surgeon's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Alterations, Anuradhapura post office.
Culvert, Kekirawa-Ganewalpola road.
Extension of Kachcheri, Anuradhapura (brought forward).
New quarters for native writer, Anuradhapura Kachcheri.
Reconstruction of clerk's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura (four quarters).
Telegraph store and office, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for Sub-Inspector of Police, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for police clerk, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for District Engineer, Maradankadawala.
Public Works Department store and shed, Anuradhapura.
Public Works Department circuit bungalow, Horowapotana.
Public Works Department circuit bungalow, Habarana.
Cooly lines, Mihintale district.
Overseer's quarters, Kekirawa.
Additions to Revenue Officer's quarters, Tamankaduwa.
Improvements, Cadet's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Additions and improvements to premises occupied by Survey Department.
Additions, District Engineer's clerk's quarters and Public Works Department store, Maradankadawala.
Additions and improvements to Public Works Department quarters, Anuradhapura.
Additions and improvements to clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura.
Additions, assistant Land Clerk's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Alteration to mosquito fly-proof doors, Anuradhapura hospital.
Track metalling Kekirawa-Galewela road.
Track metalling Maradankadawala-Habarana road.
Track metalling Mannar road to boundary of Province.
Widening embankments, Talawa-Kekirawa road.
Track metalling approach road to Anuradhapura hotel.
Passing places, Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road (brought forward).
Renewing platform of 10-ft. span bridge, 41st mile, Puttalam-Anuradhapura road.
Side drains along Kurunegala and Puttalam roads (brought forward).
Repairing flood damages, Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road (brought forward).
Replacing culvert No. 160, Habarana-Topawewa road, by a 20-ft. span bridge.

XII.—FORESTS.

The *total* revenue of the Forest Department during the eighteen months is calculated to be Rs. 195,286·26. Of this, the cash revenue for timber sold to purchasers was Rs. 45,854·69, Rs. 31,741·64 being for timber from this Province sold at the Central Depôt in Colombo. The value of timber sold to other Government Departments, principally sleepers to the Railway, was Rs. 144,196·15.

An area known as the Wargomuwa forest, south of Topawewa in Tamankaduwa, 38,400 acres in extent, was added to the list of proposed forest reserves, and the question of its being constituted a game sanctuary is under consideration.

XIII.—EXCISE.

Advisory Boards were constituted during the year for Anuradhapura town and the Province. Three new arrack taverns were proposed at Eppawala, Kahatagasdigiliya, and Mannampitiya, but the villagers of Eppawala protesting, only the two latter were sanctioned. The business done at the two new taverns has been partly at the expense of other taverns: in the case of Mannampitiya at the expense of Habarana tavern, 37 miles away, and in the case of Kahatagasdigiliya, at the expense of Mihintale tavern, 13 miles away. The balance of the business probably has taken the place of illicit supplies from Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts respectively. The consumption of arrack in 1913 shows an increase of about 4 per cent. over that of 1912.

There are no foreign liquor licenses, except those in Anuradhapura town and those of the different resthouses in the Province. No figures are available as to the consumption of foreign liquor prior to July 1, 1913; but the figures from July 1 to December 31, 1913, show a large consumption of gin in Anuradhapura town.

There are no toddy taverns, and no licenses issued in the Province for the drawing of fermented toddy. Apart from licenses intended to supply bakeries in Anuradhapura, only one license has been issued for drawing sweet toddy, followed later by a prosecution and fine of Rs. 25 against the licensee for drawing fermented toddy.

XIV.—RINDERPEST.

Rinderpest has been at last stamped out in the Province. The last outbreak occurred at Aswedduma in August, 1913, and by the energy of the headmen concerned was confined to that village. The number of cattle attacked by rinderpest was 10,436 in 1911, 7,337 in 1912, and 706 in 1913, with an average mortality of about 35 per cent. There were also some cases of hoof-and-mouth disease, but this has also now been stamped out.

XV.—LAND SALES.

I annex the figures showing for the year 1913 and previous two years :—

	Extent sold. A. R. P.	Average Price per Acre. Rs. c.
1911	538 0 0 ..	20 87
1912	920 0 0 ..	20 21
1913	927 0 0 ..	19 80

Anuradhapura Kachcheri, March 11, 1914.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE Provincial Road Committee, North-Central Province, consisted in 1912 of the following members :—The Government Agent, Mr. F. Bartlett, from January 1 till April, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. L. Kindersley, as Chairman; Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer, North-Central Province; and Unofficial Members, Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratna, C. A. Valoopilley, G. W. Selvadurai, and Rev. T. P. S. R. Gibson from January 1 to May, when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. M. Walmsley.

2. In 1913 it consisted of the following members, the writer being the Chairman; Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer; and Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratna, C. A. Valoopilley, F. Booth, and the Rev. T. S. Johnson as Unofficial Members.

3. In February, 1912, the second clerk, Mr. K. B. Ratwatte, exchanged duties with Mr. T. B. Hurulle, Forest Clerk, Kachcheri; apart from this there was no change in the staff either in 1912 or 1913.

4. No cases of encroachments were reported.

5. All resthouses and Provincial Road Committee buildings were white and colour washed, tiles shifted, and other repairs attended to during 1912 and 1913. A new resthouse was opened at Maha Iluppallama in 1912. Certain improvements were effected to the resthouse at Polonnaruwa, and the approach road to it was also improved. An additional bedroom was built at Habarana resthouse, as want of accommodation was felt at this resthouse; all the woodwork was also painted. The well at the native resthouse was cleaned out, the back of the lining cut out and puddled to prevent surface water from getting in, and a large banyan tree, which was causing damage to the well, was cut and removed.

6. New outhouses consisting of kitchen, stores, bathroom, and closet, and covered way were built at the head clerk's quarters.

7. *Upkeep of Roads.*—The usual work on maintenance of roads was carried out during the year, and all roads kept in fair order as far as funds would allow. A certain amount of damage was done to the southern minor road by the heavy transport of timber by the Forest Department, and some damage by flood was also caused to the Madawachchiya-Horowapotana and Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa roads in December, 1912, showing the necessity of a few more culverts on these roads.

8. *Improvements of Roads.*—The following improvements were carried out during the years 1912 and 1913 :—

1912.

(1) Alankulam-Turuwila road: Building one permanent stone culvert, raising embankment, and gravelling a bad clayey section of road.

(2) Eppawala-Timbiriwewa road: 1½ mile side drain cutting and forming road, raising road at low places, gravelling 1 mile of road for the first time, and cutting and clearing jungle to a width of 15 feet on each side of the road for 4½ miles.

(3) Hiripitiyagama-Kalaoya road: 1¾ mile side drain cutting and forming road, raising road at low places, building five permanent stone culverts and cutting and clearing jungle, and making two deviations of the road.

(4) Eastern minor road: Clearing jungle to a width of 15 feet on each side of road for 4½ miles, cutting and removing trees from the sides of the road, and raising the road at low places.

(5) Sippukulam-Galenbindunuwewa road: 3 miles of side drain cutting and forming road, raising road at low places, and reducing hills.

(6) Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road: Building two 10-ft. span bridges with iron platform, forming embankments, and gravelling.

(7) Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road: Building one permanent stone culvert, forming approaches, and gravelling.

9 The Government grant of Rs. 750 was spent in building four permanent stone culverts, forming approaches, and gravelling on the Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road.

1913.

(1) Eppawala-Timbiriwewa road: 2½ miles side drain cutting and forming road, raising road at low places, reducing hills, gravelling 2½ miles of road for the first time, blasting and removing rock from the road and side drains, cutting and clearing jungle to a width of 15 feet on each side of the road for 4 miles.

(2) Southern minor road: Making a deviation with a temporary bridge at the 9th mile owing to the restoration of Maha Ottapuwa tank.

(3) Hiripitiyagama-Kalaoya road: Raising the road where it adjoins paddy fields, and gravelling 1 mile of the road for the first time.

(4) Eastern minor road: Building three permanent stone culverts and cutting and clearing jungle to a width of 15 feet on each side of the road for 4 miles.

(5) Sippukulam-Galenbindunuwewa road: 2 miles side drain cutting and forming road, raising the road at low places, reducing hills, and gravelling 3 miles of road for the first time.

(6) Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road: Building fourteen permanent stone culverts, forming approaches at culverts and gravelling, forming embankment at the 4th mile, and gravelling and cutting and removing trees from the sides of the road.

(7) Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road: Building one permanent stone culvert.

10. *Labour*.—Owing to the scarcity of masons in the Province, due to the construction of the Indo-Ceylon Railway, it was impossible to build some proposed culverts on the eastern minor road and the Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road.

11. The Provincial Road Committee is specially grateful to Government for the continuance of the help rendered to the Committee by allowing it to appropriate two-thirds of the road tax collection for the improvement of roads, without apportioning it to principal roads, as is the case in other Provinces.

12. The usual comparative statements of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1911 and 1912 and 1912 and 1913, together with receipts and expenditure of the District and Provincial Road Committees for 1912 and 1913, are herewith annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1911 and 1912.

	1911		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	80,933	—	—	80,933	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	22,947	—	—	23,427	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	21,495		93·67	20,582		87·86
(b) Paying double commutation	174		·76	287		1·22
(c) Labouring six days ..	28		·12	48		·20
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		21,697	94·55		20,917	89·28
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	903		3·94	1,157		4·94
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	153		·67	486		2·07
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	33		·14	33		·14
(h) Fined	1		—	2		·01
(i) Imprisoned ..	—		—	5		·02
(j) Left local area ..	156		·68	823		3·51
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		1,246	5·43		2,506	10·69
7. Unaccounted for	—	4	·02	—	4	·02

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	80,933	—	—	80,933	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	23,427	—	—	22,552	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	20,582		87·86	20,452		90·69
(b) Paying double commutation	287		1·22	216		·96
(c) Labouring six days ..	48		·20	16		·07
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		20,917	89·28		20,684	91·72
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .	1,157		4·94	1,180		5·23
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	486		2·07	217		·96
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	33		·14	36		·16
(h) Fined	2		·01	3		·01
(i) Imprisoned ..	5		·02	2		·01
(j) Left local area ..	823		3·51	412		1·83
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		2,506	10·69		1,850	8·20
7. Unaccounted for	—	4	·02	—	18	·08

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Provincial Road Committee, North-Central Province, for 1912.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committee, Anuradhapura, on account of two-thirds commutation for resthouses, &c.	4,302 57	Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of resthouses ..	1,487 57
Government grant in aid of pay of resthouse-keepers	500 0	Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	2,668 56
Resthouse collections from Anuradhapura District	2,055 8	Pay of resthouse-keepers ..	2,815 0
Contributions from District Road Committee, Anuradhapura, on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,920 73	Provincial Road Committee's establishment	1,920 73
Miscellaneous receipts ..	123 80	Miscellaneous charges ..	897 10
	8,902 18		9,788 96
Balance on January 1, 1912 ..	3,992 12	Balance on December 31, 1912 ..	3,105 34
Total ..	12,894 30	Total ..	12,894 30

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Anuradhapura District, for 1912.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money ..	31,734 0	Payment made on account of resthouses		4,302 57
Commutation realized in labour ..	72 0	Amount expended on minor works..		19,395 30
Miscellaneous receipts ..	2,501 43	Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
			Rs. c.	
		(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,920 73	
		(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	2,765 81	
		(c) Commission to division officers ..	2,791 92	
				7,478 46
		Miscellaneous charges ..		1,020 16
	34,307 43			32,196 49
Balance on January 1, 1912 ...	6,794 42	Balance on December 31, 1912 ..		8,905 36
Total ..	41,101 85	Total ..		41,101 85

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Provincial Road Committee, North-Central Province, for 1913.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committee, Anuradhapura, on account of two-thirds commutation for resthouses, &c.	4,329 64	Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of resthouses ..	1,683 64
Government grant in aid of pay of resthouse-keepers	625 0	Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	446 71
Resthouse collections from Anuradhapura District	3,001 15	Pay of resthouse-keepers ..	2,646 0
Contributions from District Road Committee, Anuradhapura, on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	2,206 72	Provincial Road Committee's establishment	2,206 72
Miscellaneous receipts ..	27 10	Pay of resthouse-keepers ..	500 0
		Miscellaneous charges. ..	672 55
	10,189 61		8,155 62
Balance on January 1, 1913 ..	3,105 34	Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	5,139 33
Total ...	13,294 95	Total ..	13,294 95

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Anuradhapura District, for 1913.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money ..	31,326 0	Payment made on account of resthouses	4,329 64
Commutation realized in labour ..	24 0	Amount expended on minor works ..	22,423 52
Government contribution in aid of minor works	750 0	Establishment and commission to division officers :—	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	2,080 92	Rs. c.	
		(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment 2,206 72	
		(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. 2,746 56	
		(c) Commission to division officers .. 2,875 19	
			7,828 47
		Miscellaneous charges ..	3,426 37
	34,180 92		38,008 0
Balance on January 1, 1913 ..	8,905 36	Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	5,078 28
Total ..	43,086 28	Total ..	43,086 28

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, March 11, 1914.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE ANURADHAPURA LOCAL BOARD FOR 1912 AND 1913.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Anuradhapura for 1911 and 1912 is as follows :—

REVENUE.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1911. Total. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	3,577 16	..	4,087 23	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections..	3,379 50	..	3,833 50	
Other ..	1,832 63	..	931 66	
		8,789 29		8,852 39
Licenses :—				
Liquor ..	1,218 75	..	1,012 34	
Opium ..	3,600 5	..	1,600 2	
Carts ..	704 92	..	665 93	
Other ..	384 81	..	444 61	
		5,908 53		3,722 90
Rents :—				
Market ..	4,022 14	..	4,239 32	
Other ..	1,978 37	..	1,708 22	
		6,000 51		5,947 54
Fines ..	—	510 50 ..	—	570 62
Miscellaneous ..	—	1,983 55 ..	—	3,276 80
		23,192 38		22,370 25
Balance on Jan. 1 ..	—	11,181 27 ..	—	16,790 98
Total ..	—	34,373 65		39,161 23

EXPENDITURE.	1911. Amount. Rs. c.	1911. Total. Rs. c.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	1,711 79	..	1,646 25	
Office contingencies.	330 95	..	305 75	
Cost of audit ..	98 39	..	114 89	
Revenue service ..	762 92	..	782 55	
		2,904 5		2,849 44
Sanitation ..	—	5,656 74 ..	—	5,927 47
Lighting ..	—	996 83 ..	—	1,001 11
Police charges ..	—	283 29 ..	—	93 38
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	3,523 0	..	6,599 51	
New construction ..	2,239 94	..	4,447 54	
		5,762 94		11,047 5
Miscellaneous ..	—	1,978 82 ..	—	2,356 60
		17,582 67		23,275 5
Balance on Dec. 31 ..	—	16,790 98 ..	—	15,886 18
Total ..	—	34,373 65		39,161 23

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Anuradhapura for 1912 and 1913 is as follows :—

REVENUE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	4,087 23	..	4,304 58	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,833 50	..	3,816 0	
Other ..	931 66	..	658 95	
		8,852 39		8,779 53
Licenses :—				
Liquor ..	1,012 34	..	2,938 75	
Opium ..	1,600 2	..	2,000 3	
Carts ..	665 93	..	910 0	
Other ..	444 61	..	642 50	
		3,722 90		6,551 28
Rents :—				
Market ..	4,239 32	..	5,860 56	
Other ..	1,708 22	..	1,424 98	
		5,947 54		7,285 54
Fines ..	—	570 62 ..	—	560 25
Miscellaneous ..	—	3,276 80 ..	—	3,042 89
		22,370 25		26,219 49
Balance on Jan. 1 ..	—	16,790 98 ..	—	15,886 18
Total ..	—	39,161 23		42,105 67

EXPENDITURE.				
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	1,646 25	..	1,730 0	
Office contingencies	305 75	..	305 67	
Cost of audit ..	114 89	..	121 21	
Revenue service ..	782 55	..	1,112 84	
		2,849 44		3,269 72
Sanitation ..	—	5,927 47 ..	—	6,717 24
Lighting ..	—	1,001 11 ..	—	1,037 16
Police charges ..	—	93 38 ..	—	92 27
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	6,599 51	..	4,274 82	
New construction ..	4,447 54	..	5,046 18	
		11,047 5		9,321 0
Miscellaneous ..	—	2,356 60 ..	—	2,596 3
		23,275 5		23,033 42
Balance on Dec. 31 ..	—	15,886 18 ..	—	19,072 25
Total ..	—	39,161 23		42,105 67

2. The revenue of 1912 shows a fall of Rs. 822·13 when compared with that of the previous year. This fall was chiefly due to the reduction of compensation received from Government on account of the abolition of the opium rent. This has, however, been made up by a substantial increase of Rs. 3,849·24 in general receipts during the year 1913.

3. *Public Works.*—During 1912 and 1913 the majority of the roads and buildings were maintained as in previous years. Under the head "Extraordinary" the following new works were completed during the two years :—

(1) Erecting a new set of cooly lines for the Local Board coolies.
(2) Converting the venison market into a mutton market.
(3) Constructing a dust bin at the market premises.
(4) Building new quarters for the overseer, Local Board.
(5) Building a retaining wall along the Ottupallama road.
(6) Constructing two culverts under the approach road to the Anuradhapura hotel, and drinking water channel to carry off the waste water from the jail.
(7) Building an additional market for cultivators.
(8) Building a latrine at Erukkulanpitiya.
(9) Metalling a portion of the Arippu road.
(10) Metalling the road from the Puttalam road to the Sacred road.
(11) Metalling the road from the Bo-tree temple to the Sacred road.
(12) Metalling the road from the market to the court-house and from the Court-house road to the Sacred road.
(13) Metalling the road from the Puttalam road to the drinking pokuna.
(14) Cutting two channels from two shallow ponds to Basawakkullama tank in order to drain them.

4. *Lighting.*—This work, which was done by contract hitherto, was taken up by the Department from the beginning of 1913, as the former system was not working satisfactorily. Three new lamps were put up, two on the Outer Circular road and one on the Post Office road, near the dharmasalawa. A Wells' incandescent lamp, which was obtained and fixed at the market junction as an experiment, has been very successful.

5. There were seven cases of chickenpox during 1912, and the patients recovered in all the seven cases. There were no epidemics during 1913. Sums of Rs. 5,927·14 and Rs. 6,717·24 were spent on account of sanitation during 1912 and 1913 respectively. During 1913 cement drains were built along the Puttalam and Kurunegala roads by the Public Works Department, half the cost being contributed by the Local Board. On account of the difficulty of getting metal from the jail the building of other drains had to be postponed. It is hoped that the Jail Department will be able to supply metal during 1914, and enable the Local Board to get the required metal for its roads and drains.

6. The Local Board Inspector, Mr. D. Patrick, was discontinued in February, 1912, when his work was divided and taken up by the Secretary and the clerk as "Inspector of Works" and "Sanitary Inspector" respectively, in addition to their own duties.

7. The Board held eight meetings during 1912. The Official Members were Mr. F. Bartlett, Chairman, from January till April, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. L. Kindersley; Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer; Dr. C. de Vos, Provincial Surgeon, from January till September, when he was succeeded by Dr. T. Ohlmus. Unofficial Members were Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratna and S. Thambapilly.

8. Twelve meetings were held in 1913. The Official Members were the writer, being the Chairman; Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer; and Dr. T. Ohlmus, Provincial Surgeon; and the Unofficial Members were Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratna, V. Ramasamy, and M. M. Ussanar.

9. One remarkable feature which is noteworthy in the history of the Board was the interest shown by the people in the election of their representatives. This took place in December, 1912, and a most keen contest resulted.

10. Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1911 and 1912.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of the local area by last Census	—	5,364	—	—	5,354	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable for labour	—	2,821	—	—	2,956	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	2,145		76·04	2,413		81·63
(*b*) Paying double commutation	54		1·91	68		2·30
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4 Total discharged obligation ..		2,199	77·95		2,481	83·93
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	24		·85	22		·74
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	160		5·67	37		1·25
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake.. ..	21		·74	10		·34
(*h*) Fined	—		—	3		·10
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	3		·10
(*j*) Left local area ..	404		14·32	385		13·03
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		609	21·58		460	15·56
7. Unaccounted for	—	13	·46	—	15	·50

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	5,354	—	—	5,354	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable for labour	—	2,956	—	—	2,851	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	2,413		81·63	2,396		84·04
(b) Paying double commutation	68		2·30	70		2·45
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,481	83·93		2,466	86·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	22		·74	35		1·23
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	37		1 25	21		·73
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	10		·34	16		·56
(h) Fined	3		·10	—		—
(i) Imprisoned ..	3		·10	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	385		13·03	313		10·98
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		460	15·56		385	13·50
7. Unaccounted for	—	15	·50	—	—	—

Local Board Office,
Anuradhapura, March 11, 1914.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1912–13.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Changes of Officials.—July 29, 1912, Mr. F. J. Smith succeeded Mr. R. A. G. Festing as Government Agent. January 20, 1913, Mr. A. M. Legge was attached to the Kachcheri as Cadet. March 8, 1913, Mr. E. F. Marshall succeeded Mr. Legge, who was invalided home. March 8, 1913, Mr. H. E. Newnham, Office Assistant, was succeeded by Mr. W. L. Murphy. May 14, 1913, Mr. F. Bartlett succeeded Mr. F. J. Smith as Government Agent. July 2, 1913, Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe succeeded Mr. Murphy as Office Assistant. June 2, 1913, Mr. T. Reid succeeded Mr. G. F. Forrest as District Judge. May 12, 1913, Mr. Powell assumed duties as Provincial Engineer in succession to Mr. Emerson.

Mr. T. B. Mediwaka, Ratemahatmaya of Bintenna, died on December 15, 1912. He was an active and efficient officer. He was succeeded by Mr. W. Madugalle.

Notable Occurrences.—On January 18, 1913, there were heavy floods in the Province. Damage to the extent of about Rs. 70,000 was caused to roads and buildings. At Alutnuwara the Mahaweliganga rose to an almost incredible height and inundated the hospital, which is some 60 feet above the usual river level, to a depth of several feet and destroyed one ward and damaged others. The interruption of railway traffic owing to slips and washaways caused serious risk of a rice famine in the Province.

On June 26, 1913, His Excellency the Acting Governor visited Badulla, and next day received a deputation of planters.

On December 16, 1913, a cyclonic rain storm of extraordinary violence burst over the Province. Roads, bridges, elas, and houses were swept away, the damage to public property being some Rs. 200,000. Some fifty persons were drowned. Four inches of rain was measured in half an hour at Spring Valley.

II.—REVENUE.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue for 1911–12 and 1912–13 :—

Head of Revenue.	Revenue during July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	Mean for 12 Months, 1912–13.	Revenue for 1911–12.	Increase.	Decrease.
1.—Customs.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Other goods ..	25 38	16 92	—	—	—
3.—Licenses, &c.					
Salt ..	4,151 50	2,767 67	—	2,767 67*	—
Arrack, rum, and toddy	351,736 77	234,491 18	195,288 75	39,202 43†	—
Sundries ..	2,625 90	1,750 60	923 25	—	—
Ferry tolls ..	77 0	51 33	20 0	—	—
Stamps, revenue and postal services ..	18,264 46	12,176 31	21,352 10	—	9,175 79‡
Fines, courts ..	14,349 73	9,566 49	3,458 26	6,108 23	—
Fines, departmental	1,029 18	686 12	1,846 93	—	1,160 81§
Police rates ..	5,814 27	3,876 18	3,831 64	—	—
Total ..	398,048 81	265,365 88	226,720 93	—	—

* Due to Government taking over Haputale store.
† Increased rent.
‡ Due to part of the sales being credited at the Post Office.
§ In 1911–12 fines on arrack renters were imposed for non-payment in due time; this is not now done.

Head of Revenue.	Revenue during July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	Mean for 12 Months, 1912–13.	Revenue for 1911–12.	Increase.	Decrease.
4.—Fees of Court or Office, &c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cattle branding fees	2,216 30	1,477 53	—	1,477 53*	—
Drugs, sale of	4,245 83	2,830 55	3,249 99	—	—
Receipts, Government Printing Office	670 28	446 85	37 30	—	—
Hospital and dispensary receipts	2,687 44	1,791 63	1,653 61	—	—
Irrigation works, recoveries on	4,554 71	3,036 47	4,745 28	—	1,708 79
Medical aid dues	37,807 20	25,204 80	19,737 90	5,466 90	—
Opium, sales	10,819 10	7,212 73	7,516 66	—	—
Prison labour	0 72	0 48	153 34	—	—
Record room fund collections	1,082 20	721 47	1,034 55	—	—
Survey fees	344 17	229 45	—	—	—
Sundries	3,566 16	2,377 44	4,323 61	—	1,946 17†
Total	67,994 11	45,329 40	42,452 24	—	—
5.—Post and Telegraphs.					
Other collections	0 35	0 23	—	—	—
6.—Government Railway.					
Railway receipts	5,045 38	3,363 59	3,150 0	—	—
8.—Miscellaneous Receipts.					
Sale of old stores and cast animals	476 82	317 88	183 7	—	—
Unclaimed deposits	332 39	221 59	592 48	—	—
Abatements under Ordinance No. 13 of 1906	1,669 70	1,113 30	584 40	528 73‡	—
Sundries	1,184 40	789 60	871 38	—	—
Total	3,663 31	2,442 20	2,231 33	—	—
9.—Land Revenue.					
Rent of Government buildings	376 33	250 89	180 0	—	—
Rent of lands	11,339 36	7,559 57	6,372 96	1,186 61	—
Miscellaneous land revenue	71 80	47 87	—	—	—
Receipts, Forest Department	20,486 83	13,657 89	8,746 93	4,910 96	—
Total	32,274 32	21,516 22	15,299 89	—	—
Total exclusive of Land Sales	507,051 66	338,034 44	289,854 39	—	—
10.—Land Sales.					
Lands	120,493 43	80,328 95	31,362 34	48,966 61§	—
Grand Total	627,545 9	418,363 39	321,216 73	—	—

III.—EXPENDITURE.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure during 1911–12 and 1912–13.

Details of Expenditure.	Expenditure during July, 1912, to June, 1913.	Expenditure during July, 1913, to December, 1913.	Total for 18 Months.	Expenditure during July, 1911, to June 30, 1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal emoluments	37,287 25	20,531 82	57,819 7	26,788 54
Other charges	14,716 6	8,560 15	23,276 21	15,301 91
Total	52,003 31	29,091 97	81,095 28	42,090 45
Special Expenditure.				
Stationery, office furniture	1,210 53	621 12	1,831 65	1,061 22
Cholera, smallpox, &c.	71 50	—	71 50	269 41
Contagious diseases of animals, &c.	2,799 27	301 85	3,101 12	911 72
Cattle branding	1,015 40	246 50	1,261 90	1,897 64
Opium Ordinance, working of	—	—	—	3,034 37
Wells and small village works	2,156 57	498 67	2,655 24	2,500 0
Repairs to Village Committee buildings	—	1,747 50	1,747 50	—
Value of salt taken over from Delmege, Forsythe	—	18,620 68	18,620 68	—
Incidental expenses, salt	—	179 89	179 89	—
Relief measures at Mahakandura	—	187 78	187 78	—
Total Special Expenditure	7,253 27	22,403 99	29,657 26	9,674 36
Grand Total	59,256 58	51,495 96	110,752 54	51,764 81

* This now forms a separate sub-head. Formerly included under Sundries.
† See remark under Cattle Branding.
‡ Due to new officers contributing under this Ordinance.
§ Due to more lands being advertised for sale and higher rates realized.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The principal agricultural products are tea, rice, rubber, coconuts, cacao, and dry grain. The staple food of the people is rice supplemented by dry grains, or in the more remote parts of the Province dry grain without rice. The local supply of rice is entirely inadequate for the needs of the Province, and it is largely supplemented by rice imported from India. The area under paddy cultivation during the eighteen months under review is reported to have been 26,871 acres, as against 29,001 acres in the previous year, or 35,000 acres in 1906. I do not, however, consider that much reliance should be placed on these figures, which are the result of guesswork from year to year on the part of the headmen, and it is, I think, certain that there has not been the large decrease appearing from the figures since 1906. The yield for the period is said to have been 490,153 bushels, as against 513,517 in the previous eighteen months, but I think these figures are equally untrustworthy. An extent of 2,467 acres of chena was cultivated on permit, as compared with 382 acres for the previous period of eighteen month. The reasons for the increase are (*a*) greater activity in detecting and punishment of illicit chena clearing has led to a larger number of applications for permits to chena; (*b*) distress consequent on the floods in January, 1913, rendered it necessary to allow chenas to the sufferers. Illicit clearings to the extent of 163 acres, as against 573 acres in the previous period, were reported, and the offenders fined in the Police Court.

Kurakkan and Indian corn are the chief chena crops, but beans, peas, pumpkins, chillies, yams, and gourds are also grown.

Coconuts are grown throughout the Province wherever the elevation is not too high. Jak and breadfruit are fairly abundant. English vegetables grow freely in the higher districts, especially in the neighbourhood of Wilson's Bungalow (Palugama). Small quantities of tobacco are grown in Udukinda and Bintenna. Tea is, of course, the most important product of the Province, and the acreage of land is steadily increasing. The number of acres now under tea is given as 61,644 acres, as compared with 57,275 acres in 1911–12. The gross produce is estimated at 29,087,584 lb., as against 27,699,920 lb. for the previous period.

No fresh land has been opened in rubber, and the area under cultivation is estimated to be 10,321 acres with a crop of 1,299,210 lb., as against 11,536 acres with a crop of 1,874,600 lb. for the preceding period. The transport of agricultural produce and of imported rice is being more and more largely effected by motor vehicles instead of bullock carts. As regards minor industries, a little brass and silver work is done, chiefly for local sale, and baskets, brooms, ropes, mats, bricks, tiles, and articles of pottery are made in the villages.

There is no mining industry now in the Province, though mica of good quality and inferior plumbago are known to exist.

Cattle Disease.—There have been a number of small outbreaks of rinderpest, all of which were promptly suppressed, and in June a more serious outbreak occurred in Wellassa. Thanks to the ready co-operation of the Government Veterinary Department and to the energy and efficiency of Mr. W. R. Bibile, Ratemahatmaya, and the police, the outbreak was suppressed after 341 cases had occurred. The total number of cases reported for the Province up to December 31, 1913, was 1,245, out of which 808 died and 116 were shot. At no time was cart transport seriously interfered with. There were a few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease.

Health of the People.—The public health was, on the whole, satisfactory. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease. The most prevalent diseases were, as usual, dysentery, diarrhœa, malaria, and infantile diseases. There was a serious epidemic of fever at Mahakandura in Wiyaluwa at the end of the year. The inhabitants were in the habit of leasing temple paddy fields at Komarika; the floods in the early part of the year had destroyed the ela and rendered the fields unirrigable, and the villagers weakened by privation fell a ready prey to malaria. A temporary hospital was put up on the spot, and with medicine and proper food the epidemic was speedily checked, but out of a population of 125 persons there had already been 30 deaths. I regret to have to state that the headmen of the district signally failed to realize their responsibilities in connection with the epidemic. Major James was to have visited the village, but unfortunately had to leave the Island before he could do so. It is an interesting fact that there are no paddy fields within about 3 miles of the village, and the villagers themselves informed me that the village was free from mosquitoes. At Medagama hospital parangi patients are treated with Salvarsan. The results are satisfactory. I may note here the very great reduction of mosquitoes that has been effected in Badulla town by the Provincial Surgeon and a mosquito brigade. When the writer lived in Badulla in 1899 mosquitoes were innumerable in every bungalow; now they are comparatively rare.

V.—PILGRIMAGES.

The usual Buddhist pilgrimages took place at Badulla, Alutnuwara, and Kataragama, and the Catholic pilgrimage at Welimada. All passed off without any disturbance and without any epidemic.

VI.—EDUCATION.

There are 32 Government schools in the Province (29 boys' and 3 mixed), 41 grant-in-aid schools (7 boys', 6 girls', and 28 mixed), and 208 temple and mosque schools. A sum of Rs. 6,194·22 was spent during the year from District School Committee funds in effecting repairs to schools, putting up wire fences to gardens, and for erecting a new school building at Medawela. The question of compulsory education for girls was considered, but it was decided that at present it would be better not to enforce this.

VII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

462 serious offences were reported to court. Of these, 25 were found to be false and 71 were pending on December 31, 1913. Of the balance of 360 cases, 96 ended in convictions, 96 in acquittals, in 115 the accused were unknown, 20 cases were compounded, and 12 were otherwise disposed of.

There were 11 cases of homicide. In two cases the accused were sentenced to death, and in one was found guilty of culpable homicide. In the other cases the evidence was insufficient to secure convictions. It may, I think, fairly be mentioned that the above figures show considerable improvement on the preceding twelve months, when there were 685 serious cases reported.

Cattle stealing is always an attractive occupation to the Uva villager, and while on circuit I have devoted a good deal of attention to this particular species of crime, and I think the headmen are showing considerable activity in endeavouring to suppress it. I am giving rewards in all cases where the headman's action is satisfactory. The figures for the period under review are 56 cases, against 55 cases for the previous twelve months.

I cannot say that I consider the majority of headmen as efficient in the suppression of crime in the Province of Uva as I could wish. The fact is, I think, that most of them have so few cases that they are unaccustomed to the work. I would, however, state that the Ratemahatmaya of Yatikinda and the Ratemahatmaya of Wellassa are as efficient criminal officers as one could desire. I record with pleasure the excellent relations existing between the regular police and headmen in all cases where they have worked together. I also desire to record my appreciation of the excellent rinderpest work done by the regular police. Although a number of officers have been on rinderpest duty in remote villages and were strict in enforcing rinderpest regulations, I have not had a single complaint from villagers against them, and I was in several cases struck by the friendly relations existing between the constables and the villagers. The regular police have on the whole, both as regards the efficiency of the work and in their general conduct, proved very satisfactory.

VIII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The following towns are under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance :—Haputale, Passara, Koslanda, Haldummulla, and Lunugala.

A sum of Rs. 600 was spent in constructing cement drains at Haputale. Money has been voted for public latrines at Koslanda, Passara, and Lunugala, and steps are being taken for their construction. A water supply is being provided for Passara at a cost of Rs. 8,800. It has been decided to use the surplus water from the Lunugala hospital supply for a standpipe in the bazaar, and Rs. 236 has been voted for the work, which will be put in hand shortly.

There is no doubt that much could be done to improve the sanitary condition of these towns, but it is entirely a question of money. With the small funds available I think as much is being done as is possible.

Village Committees.—The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 19,802·62 under the heads Communal Collections, Fines, Cattle Vouchers, and Miscellaneous Receipts, as against Rs. 19,287·94 in 1911–12. The balance brought forward from 1912 was Rs. 3,571·54. Out of the sum of Rs. 23,374·16 thus available, Rs. 22,925·39 was spent in repairs to 9 village court-houses, 3 wire footbridges, 29 ambalams, 2 dispensaries, and 3 school garden fences, and in improvements to 3 wells and maintenance of 391 Village Committee roads with a mileage of 1,296 miles, and in paying the salaries of the staff, leaving a balance of Rs. 448·77 at the end of December, 1913. The expenditure on the staff of the Village Committee was :—Clerical staff, Rs. 3,003; peons, Rs. 1,110; court-keepers, dispensary-keepers, and scavenging coolies, Rs. 1,448. The total number of Village Tribunal cases instituted for the year was 1,414 civil and 2,977 criminal or *quasi*-criminal. On January 1, 1913, there were 80 civil and 235 criminal cases pending. Out of all these, 1,380 civil and 2,984 criminal cases were decided during the year, exeluding 208 civil and 367 criminal cases amicably settled. The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 61; in 39 the judgments were confirmed, and in 22 set aside. To the Governor in Executive Council there were 6 appeals from the Government Agent's decision, 5 of which were confirmed and 1 set aside.

IX.—LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Land Sales.—The total area advertised for sale or settlement at the Kachcheri from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was 5,493 acres 3 roods 37·74 perches, and the number of land sales held was 31. The extent sold was 2,862 acres 1 rood 10·37 perches, realizing Rs. 125,332·07, at an average price per acre of Rs. 43·78, as compared with 1,734 acres 0 roods 39·37 perches sold for the period January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, which realized Rs. 45,884·14, at the average price per acre of Rs. 26·45.

Sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.—No lands were sold under this minute.

New Areas of Cultivation.—Of the 2,862 acres 1 rood 10·37 perches, the greater part was purchased by Europeans for tea cultivation.

In addition to the sales at the Kachcheri, an extent of 779 acres 2 roods 30 perches was sold by the Settlement Officer from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, realizing Rs. 21,741·55 at an average price per acre of Rs. 27·88, as compared with 778 acres 3 roods 7 perches sold for the period January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, which realized Rs. 19,139·10 at the average price per acre of Rs. 24·57.

Statement showing the Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance in the Province of Uva from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Settled by	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants. Extent.	Sold to Claimants. Amount.	Declared. Private.	Total. Settled.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Settlement Officer	15,649 1 31·25	216 0 27	1,474 10	862 1 25	16,728 0 3·25
Government Agent	413 3 25	1 1 37	17 78	58 3 32	474 1 14

X.—IRRIGATION.

The Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports as follows :—

Annual Vote of Rs. 1,000 for Village Works.—Fourteen sub-estimates amounting to Rs. 869·98 were sanctioned against this vote, and a sum of Rs. 723·96 was spent during the year. Of the estimates sanctioned, only in the case of estimate No. 7/80 of May 22, 1913, was it not possible to take up the work in hand so as to complete it before the close of the financial year. A re-vote on account of this work will be asked for this year when submitting estimates for other works. This vote is principally intended to render villagers free

assistance in the way of skilled labour in the repair or building of their small works. As the works in the Province are far too numerous to be served by this vote, only those that require immediate assistance were taken up in the order of their importance.

Maintenance of Village Irrigation Works.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,740 (a recurrent vote) was sanctioned for the above service, and a sum of Rs. 1,455·03 spent during the year in the payment of salaries for the village irrigation staff employed under the two Sub-Inspectors at Badulla and Bibile. This staff consists of two senior overseers at Rs. 32·50 for Upper and Lower Uva divisions, two at Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for Wellawaya and Wiyaluwa divisions respectively, and also an extra overseer employed in the Divisional Irrigation Engineer's office as assistant clerk. Another extra overseer is also employed for Buttala section, his salary being met from Irrigation Fine Funds. This staff was employed during the year in supervising the restoration and maintenance of 136 village tanks and over 3,000 village elas, which form the majority of irrigation works in the Province.

Village Tanks.—Out of 137 village tanks mentioned in previous year's report, one temple tank was struck off the list, as it was found on representation that all the asweddumized lands, which amount to only 4 acres, belong to one single person, a Buddhist priest, who could not be compelled to contribute the necessary labour for its restoration. The tanks now on the list are 136 in all, classified as follows:— 22 temple, 5 Crown, and 109 village tanks. Of these, 28 have already been restored, and 108 are still under restoration.

Temple Tanks.—In Wellawaya division, where the largest number of village tanks are temple, the shareholders—tenants of the temple authorities—have taken little or no interest in the restoration of these tanks, with the result that their completion is uncertain.

Village Irrigation Elas.—Labour was called out in the maintenance of 3,002 village elas in Upper Uva, as against 2,786 in the previous year, 16 new elas being added to the list during the year. The Inspector in charge reports some of the elas are in fair order, but the majority require restoring throughout. In Lower Uva, where there are 226 village elas, the Inspector in charge reports 42 have now been completely restored, but the maintenance of these elas by the villagers has not been satisfactory.

Cement Pipes.—No cement pipes were manufactured during the year. A set of 4-in. pipe moulds was obtained recently at a cost of Rs. 58·71, the pipes generally required for the works in this Province being of that size. The Province is fully supplied with three complete sets of 4-in., 6-in., and 9-in. moulds of the improved type.

Irrigation Surveys.—(1) Aran-amuna: for the completion of contour survey to ascertain the whole irrigable area under Gala-oya irrigation elas, &c. Expenditure, Rs. 609·75.

(2) Aran-amuna: taking levels, Rs. 6·59.

(3) Kumbalwela Yatala-ela anicut: taking sections of the washed-away bank. Expenditure, Rs. 7·73.

(4) Kalupahana-ela: for taking levels for the proposed extension of the ela. Expenditure, Rs. 13·73.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the period under review the Bandarawela-Welimada road was completed, the Bibile-Medagama road was track metalled, and progress was made with the Muppane-Pottuvil, Bibile-Uraniya, Taldena-Arawa, and Passara-Nakkala roads. It has been decided that the Bibile-Uraniya road shall not be extended for the present beyond Uraniya, and that the Taldena-Arawa road shall for the present stop at Arawa. There would obviously be very little traffic on either road, and it is unlikely that land would be taken up along the course of the roads.

A new dispensary was built at Welimada. A commencement was made with the construction of the Passara hospital. In Badulla an infectious diseases hospital and a new town hall were constructed.

The construction of the Bandarawela-Badulla railway was commenced, and the private land for the first two miles of the trace has been acquired.

XII.—POSTAL.

The horse coach mail service was superseded by the Government motor bus service. Owing, however, to the high rates for passengers on this service—fares are more than double the old horse coach fares—the travelling public has not used it, but has travelled by the Motor Transport Company's cars. A telegraph wire has been laid from Badulla to Welimada. Receiving offices were opened at Migahakiula and Kalupahana.

XIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Toddy.—There are 48 toddy taverns in the Province. I received some complaints from planters regarding the site of certain taverns, and on investigation found the complaints justified and the sites were altered. The preponderance of public opinion in the Province is, I think, that the establishment of the taverns has not increased drunkenness, and this view would seem to receive support from the criminal statistics given under Head VII. of this report. None of the cases of homicide had any connection with liquor. My own opinion is that, provided the sites of taverns are carefully chosen, drunkenness should not be increased. I refuse renters' requests to change existing sites to others where they anticipate more custom.

Cattle Branding.—Branding of cattle by chemicals was introduced, and the total number branded was 4,549.

Dog Registration.—Dog registration was continued throughout the Province. The number of dogs registered was 6,301, and the number destroyed was 726.

Gun Licenses.—986 new gun licenses were issued, making the total number 7,295.

Game.—Elephants are numerous—in my opinion far too numerous in the Province. At Embilinne one day with the Ratemahatmaya I stood in the jungle while seven passed close by in single file, while nine more had gone a little in front of them. With the exception of elephants, game is sadly lacking in most parts of the Province. Bintenna and the park country have been denuded of game by poaching. Even the monkeys have all been shot. I am doing what I can to check illicit game shooting, but it is not an easy task.

XIV.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests reports as follows :—

Reserved Forests.—At present there are no reserved forests in the division, but steps are being taken for the following forests to be reserved :—Bibilehela, Horakele, Horaborawewa, Haputale, Bokandara, and Siyambalanduwa. These will be settled as soon as the surveys and settlements are complete.

Demarcation.—The following areas are demarcated :—Haputale proposed reserve and Horakele reserved forest. The Bibilehela, Siyambalanduwa, and Horaborawewa demarcation works are in progress, and a total sum of Rs. 400 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1913, and Rs. 36·04 for the second half of 1913 were spent.

Forest Surveys.—The working plan of the Haputale and Ohiya plantations has been drawn up and submitted to the Conservator for sanction.

Roads and Bridges.—The roads and paths in the Haputale and Ohiya plantations were repaired at a cost of Rs. 100. No work under this head has been done for the second half of 1913.

Buildings.—The following bungalows were repaired during 1912–13 at a cost of Rs. 580·26 :—New circuit bungalow at Haputale, the old circuit bungalow at Haputale, the clerk's quarters at Haputale, and the two rangers' quarters at Badulla and Bibile. The old circuit bungalow at Haputale, which was thoroughly repaired, was burnt on September 30 last owing to the carelessness of the office peon, who was placed in a room of the building to take care of the office. This peon was dismissed from the Government service.

Protection of Forests.—The total number of cases prosecuted in courts of law were 7 by forest officers. Of these, 5 ended in convictions and 1 in acquittal. One case was pending at the close of the year 1913.

The total number of cases compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests amounted to 36 for 1912–13 and 43 in the second half of 1913. Rs. 380·85 was credited to revenue as a result of these compensations in 1912–13 and Rs. 341·21 in the second half-year. Most of the cases above are for unauthorized fellings and removals, illicit chenaing, &c.

Injury by Fire.—Frequent outbreaks of patana fire were prevalent during the dry months, but hardly any serious damage was done.

Protection from Cattle.—No special precautions are taken.

Distribution of Labour.—In the absence of records, only figures for the Badulla and Wellawaya ranges are available, showing days spent on—

Name.	Land Inspection.	Chena Inspection.	Court.
Badulla Range, Mr. E. W. Ferdinands	112	72	6
Wellawaya Range, Mr. E. V. de Silva	8	—*	25

* Chena inspections were carried out weekly by forest guards.

Revenue.—The revenue for the year 1912–13 was Rs. 10,849·88, and for the second half of 1913 Rs. 5,836·95. This represents moneys actually credited at the Treasury. No further details can be given in the absence of records. The total revenue for the last financial period was Rs. 18,182·41, of which Rs. 12,055·45 was on account of money actually credited in the Kachcheri.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the year 1912–13 was Rs. 16,081·56, and Rs. 7,713·40 for the second half of 1913.

Administration.—Mr. C. W. Fisher, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was relieved of his charge by Mr. J. R. Ainslie in the second half of 1913, viz., November 27 last. Mr. D. T. de Alwis, the head clerk, was relieved by Mr. D. A. de Silva in December, 1912, and the latter by Mr. V. E. A. Poulier on April 1, 1913. Mr. S. A. Goonasinghe, the second clerk, worked at this office throughout.

The unfortunate accident resulting in the total destruction of the records of this office debar me from giving a fuller report; as it is, figures mentioned in this report are culled from returns sent to the head office, and particulars cannot be given.

XV.—CONCLUSION.

I am old fashioned enough to prefer travelling about the Province on a horse to rushing round the principal roads in a motor car. I like to go from village to village and get to know the local wants on the spot. I admit that most of these are petty, and that in a motor car one saves time. Still I do think that even nowadays it is a good thing for the Government Agent to endeavour to move about amongst his villagers.

Other projects which I have not yet mentioned are the following :—More wells are urgently needed in the low-country villages. In July hardly a village that I visited had reasonably pure water to drink, and it seems to me quite as necessary as improved sanitation that every village should have fairly good water, instead of the stinking mud which is drunk in dry weather. Government has authorized me to include Rs. 2,000 in the next Estimates for providing wells.

There is not, I think, a great deal to be done in a hurry regarding the extension of paddy cultivation in the Province. I have tried and failed to get additional land taken up under Horaborawewa. At Hambegamuwa, if the Irrigation Department will construct the necessary channel, applicants are ready to take up some 100 acres at remunerative rates, and I trust they will be allowed to do so. Under other irrigation schemes extension will be very gradual.

F. BARTLETT,
Government Agent.

Badulla, March 18, 1914.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, BADULLA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE revenue for 1912 amounted to Rs. 19,823·66, showing an increase of Rs. 73·64 on that of the previous year. The revenue for 1913 amounted to Rs. 24,181·04, showing an increase of Rs. 4,357·38 on that of 1912. This is accounted for by a sum of Rs. 3,057·81 having been received on account of King Edward VII. Memorial Fund, which leaves an increase only of Rs. 1,299·57, due to compensation on account of opium being received from Government on account of 1914. Statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	4,879 89	5,223 59
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	3,332 0	3,366 0
Water-rate ..	2,876 87	3,200 90
Other ..	680 0	605 75
Licenses :—		
Liquor ..	2,658 25	2,068 75
Opium ..	1,274 73	1,593 41
Carts ..	637 65	833 0
Other ..	1,607 68	1,430 75
Rents :—		
Market ..	426 0	603 3
Other ..	619 50	603 30
Fines	171 50	522 75
Sundries :—		
Miscellaneous ..	659 59	1,072 3
Balance on January 1 ..	16,844 20	5,849 38
King Edward VII. Memorial Fund collections ..	—	3,057 81
Total ..	36,667 86	30,030 42

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	2,541 62	2,770 62
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment ..	2,768 84	2,787 31
Office contingencies ..	187 97	242 6
Cost of audit ..	89 64	104 92
Revenue services ..	606 49	727 81
Sanitation ..	4,633 16	4,888 76
Lighting ..	1,396 67	1,332 48
Police ..	36 33	53 97
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	4,700 73	4,742 71
New construction ..	13,410 64	11,740 96
Petty expenses ..	446 39	468 81
Balance on December 31	5,849 38	170 1
Total ..	36,667 86	30,030 42

The scavenging and latrine conservancy of the town were carried out by contractors. The former work was fairly staisfactory ; the latter leaves much to be desired.

Bakeries were inspected and kept in fair order. Lighting was done departmentally at a cost of Rs. 2,729·15.

Dogs.—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered, destroyed, and redeemed within the Local Board town of Badulla :—

	Registered.	Destroyed.	Redeemed.
1912	182	62	1
1913	178	23	—

Regulations under the Rabies Ordinance were enforced, consequently there are few stray dogs now in the town.

Cemetery.—The cemetery was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 460.

Weights and measures are periodically inspected and stamped.

The water supply was, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained during the years 1912–13. The standpipes were repaired and painted. Pipes were laid round the reservoir in order to supply water to the town when the reservoir is being cleaned. It was decided to refuse further applications for services to private houses, the supply being insufficient.

Roads, &c.—The roads, drains, and culverts in the town were kept in a fair state of repair at a cost of Rs. 4,753·68. A sum of Rs. 3,851·22 was spent in the construction of cement concrete drains in Bailey road and Longden road.

Public Health.—This was, on the whole, good. There have been no epidemics, except the usual annual outbreaks of chickenpox, measles, and sore-eyes. There were a few cases of dysentery; and malaria was prevalent during September and October, though to a less degree than in previous years. Quinine was distributed from house to house where there were persons suffering.

172 births and 436 deaths were registered during the year 1912, as against 241 and 514 respectively in 1911. 245 births and 499 deaths were registered during the year 1913. The above figures include deaths in the hospital.

Constitution of the Board.—The Official Members were Messrs. C. R. Cumberland, R.A.G. Festing, F. J. Smith, and F. Bartlett as Government Agents; Messrs. C. F. Emerson, H. F. Tomalin, and R. A. Powell as Provincial Engineers ; and Dr. G. S. van Rooyen as Provincial Surgeon. The Unofficial Members were Messrs. D. H. Kotalawela, R. P. Chelliah, S. Perera, and P. Packir Saibo. Twelve meetings of the Board were held during the years 1912 and 1913.

It was decided to introduce a night soil conservancy system. A depôt for night soil has been prepared and a road constructed to it. A new road is projected from the site of the Badulla station to the cross roads at the south end of Lower street. The new Town Hall was almost completed.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

Return under Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	5,924	—	—	5,924	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	1,910	—	—	1,898	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	1,624		85·02	1,610		84·82
(b) Paying double commutation	21		1·09	36		1·89
(c) Labouring six days ..	10		·52	11		·57
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,655	86·64		1,657	87·3
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	73		38·21	106		55·84
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	53		2·76	41		2·16
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake.. ..	6		·31	—		—
(h) Fined	1		·05	—		—
(i) Imprisoned ..	1		·05	1		·05
(j) Left local area ..	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		134	7·01		148	7·79
7. Unaccounted for ..	—	121	6·33	—	93	4·89

The local debt is Rs. 34,789·08, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1890 ..	8,480	34,789 08	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1,170 62	1,671 10	1942
1894 ..	15,200						
1895 ..	4,000			4½ per cent.			
1897 ..	2,500						
1911 ..	15,000			4 per cent.			
1913 ..	5,000						

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the years 1912 and 1913 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

The following statement shows the rainfall during the several months of the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Month.	1912. Inches.	1912. Days.	1913. Inches.	1913. Days.
January ..	3·29	6	40·43	29
February ..	0·05	1	6·30	10
March ..	3·11	9	3·15	8
April ..	6·16	15	5·50	18
May ..	9·10	15	2·50	13
June ..	0·20	4	0·79	6
July ..	1·97	3	0·72	3
August	2·52	9	0·10	3
September	6·89	11	0·73	6
October	4·31	18	12·03	19
November	7·77	17	6·63	19
December	14·94	26	23·31	20

March 18, 1914.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF BANDARAWELA FOR 1912 AND 1913.

Revenue and Expenditure.—A comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	3,353 99	3,183 8
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	1,016 0	1,160 0
Water-rates ..	5,395 33	5,058 4
Other rates ..	1,075 75	1,119 25
Licenses :—		
Opium (compensation from Government) ..	660 50	825 63
Carts ..	303 22	366 0
Liquor ..	2,217 50	1,410 0
Other licenses ..	834 60	967 85
Fines	114 0	246 30
Rents :—		
Market rent ..	527 0	883 50
Sundries :—		
Miscellaneous ..	283 97	662 88
Loan from Government on account water meters ..	—	6,000 0
Balance on January 1 ..	3,234 30	6,032 7
Total ..	19,016 16	27,914 60

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	2,745 48	3,051 53
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment ..	1,532 38	1,830 68
Office contingencies ..	274 97	329 67
Cost of audit ..	68 94	83 46
Revenue services ..	581 54	556 96
Sanitation ..	1,382 79	1,544 40
Lighting ..	497 1	673 47
Police ..	112 21	248 30
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	1,866 98	2,044 37
New construction ..	2,998 32	8,730 68
Petty expenses ..	923 47	756 0
Balance on December 31	6,032 7	8,065 8
Total ..	19,016 16	27,914 60

Scavenging and Latrine Conservancy of the town were carried out satisfactorily by a staff of three sweepers and one latrine cooly under the supervision of the Board Inspector at a cost of Rs. 1,382·50.

Sanitary Precautions.—A sum of Rs. 1,489·99 was spent in this connection.

Lighting.—All lamp-posts were repaired and maintained in good order. The lighting was done by the Board at a cost of Rs. 1,140·48.

Dogs.—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered, destroyed, and redeemed in the Local Board town of Bandarawela :—Registered, 63 ; destroyed, 198 ; redeemed, nil.

Water Supply.—The reservoirs and standpipes were repaired at a cost of Rs. 648·09. The supply to the town was short during some months. It has recently been ascertained that there is a defect in the main between Diyatalawa and Bandarawela ; when this is remedied it is hoped the supply will be more satisfactory.

Roads.—The roads and drains in the town were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,789·62.

Public Health.—The health of the town of Bandarawela was, on the whole, satisfactory during the year 1912. There was an outbreak of dysentery in the months of April, May, and June, and it was stamped out in July. There were only three deaths from this disease. There were also a few cases of sore-eyes during the months of November and December. Bandarawela is not a malarial town, yet 992 cases of malaria were treated during the year at the dispensary. They were mostly cases from the adjoining villages. Mosquitoes, which were extremely prevalent at Bandarawela, have, thanks to the Provincial Surgeon's efforts, been almost eradicated. A change of Local Board Inspectors took place in October, 1913, and the sanitary condition of the town has already shown considerable improvement. It was decided to introduce a night soil conservancy system, and the necessary arrangements were made for the work to start early in 1914. It was also decided to dispose of town refuse by means of an incinerator.

The condition of the general cemetery is deplorable, but the Board has no funds to fence this, and efforts to raise money by private subscriptions met with but meagre support.

There were 35 cases of chickenpox and 17 cases of measles during the year 1913. All the necessary precautionary measures were adopted against the spread of these diseases.

Buildings.—Six new vegetable and fish stalls were added to the market at a cost of Rs. 2,377·21. The following were also constructed :—

A refuse destructor at a cost of Rs. 500.
A tank for flushing drains at a cost of Rs. 130.
Building cement concrete drains near the slaughter-house at a cost of Rs. 116.

Filling Lake.—A sum of Rs. 3,229·82 was spent in filling the lake at Bandarawela.

Constitution of the Board.—The Official Members were Messrs. C. R. Cumberland, R. A. G. Festing, F. J. Smith, and F. Bartlett, Government Agents ; C. F. Emerson, Provincial Engineer, Uva ; C. H. Linnell, District Engineer, Diyatalawa ; Dr. J. Jayatilleke, Dr. K. Eapen, and Dr. C. H. K. Scharenguivil, District Medical Officers, Haputale ; and Dr. G. van Rooyen, Provincial Surgeon. The Unofficial Members were Dr. P. M. Muttukumaru and Messrs. M. J. Peiris and F. A. Brough. Thirteen meetings were held during the years 1912 and 1913.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

Return under Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ...	—	1,531	—	—	1,531	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	546	—	—	652	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	492		90·1	574		88·36
(b) Paying double commutation ..	1		·18	3		·46
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		493	90·29		577	88·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	3		·54	2		·3
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	23		4·21	15		2·3
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	2		·36	3		·46
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		28	5·05		20	3·06
7. Unaccounted for	—	25	4·57	—	55	8·43

The local debt is Rs. 59,925·20, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

Year.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date on which Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1908	49,918 0	59,925 20	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1,118 36	2,017 12	1943
1913	4,007 20			4½ per cent.			
	6,000 0						

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the years 1912 and 1913 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

March 18, 1914.

III.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

I.—PROCEDURE.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the results of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the years 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	186,674	—	—	186,674	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	35,073	—	—	34,549	—
3. Discharged obligation within the local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	30,650		84·54	28,825		83·14
(b) Paying double commutation ..	214		·62	346		1·01
(c) Labour ng six days	57		·17	52		·15
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		30,921	85·33		29,223	84·30
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,795		5·12	2,809		8·35
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,619		4·62	1,808		5·22
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	37		·11	41		·11
(h) Fined	—		—	2		—
(i) Imprisoned	2		·05	—		—
(j) Left local area	699		1·99	668		1·93
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,152	11·89		5,326	15·61
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appended is a comparative statement for the last ten years showing the percentage of the commutation recovered at single rate :—

Year.	Percentage.	Year.	Percentage.
1904 ..	87·76	1909 ..	88·28
1905 ..	86·67	1910 ..	87·77
1906 ..	87·59	1911 ..	89·40
1907 ..	87·10	1912 ..	84·54
1908 ..	87·85	1913 ..	90·20

The amount collected in money as commutation and value of labour done shows a decrease of Rs. 1,276·48 in 1912 and Rs. 230·94 in 1913 on the collection of previous year. A comparative statement for each of the ten years is appended :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money.	Value of Labour done.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1904 ..	45,300 8	150 50	45,450 58
1905 ..	45,524 85	352 25	45,877 10
1906 ..	45,754 25	109 50	45,863 75
1907 ..	45,045 0	64 50	45,109 50
1908 ..	45,690 94	90 0	45,780 4
1909 ..	45,557 85	108 0	45,665 85
1910 ..	46,206 66	111 0	46,317 66
1911 ..	47,538 18	145 50	47,683 68
1912 ..	46,321 70	85 50	46,407 20
1913 ..	46,117 76	58 50	46,176 26

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee, Uva, is accounted for in the following statement :—

	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.		
Road tax collections for Upper Uva ..	28,317 70	26,837 68
Road tax collections for Lower Uva ..	18,004 0	19,280 8
Labour	85 50	58 50
Resthouse collections	5,175 71	6,055 43
Government grant in aid of minor roads ..	750 0	—
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	1,000 0
Government grant for improvements to minor road No. 73, Diyatalawa to Bandarawela cart road	3,300 0	5,200 0
Government grant in aid of resthouses ..	—	1,500 0
Miscellaneous receipts	583 51	1,161 23
Security of resthouses	—	318 0
Previous year's balance	7,413 9	6,914 16
Total ..	63,629 51	68,325 8
EXPENDITURE.		
Principal roads	10,980 25	3,959 38
Minor roads	12,480 37	17,593 53
Labour	85 50	58 50
Upkeep of resthouses	7,798 53	3,717 22
Salaries of Provincial Road Committee establishment	2,935 66	2,985 56
Salary of Superintendent of Minor Roads ..	1,960 0	1,960 0
Commuted allowance of Superintendent of Minor Roads	750 0	750 0
Salary of messenger of Superintendent of Minor Roads	150 0	150 0
Salaries and allowances of overseer and cooly ..	500 0	—
Salaries of resthouse-keepers and bungalow-keepers	4,802 35	4,568 16
Commission to division officers ..	5,553 96	5,484 70
Office contingencies, transport, &c. ..	932 46	1,150 65
Equipment of resthouses	1,367 30	1,729 92
Fees for auditing accounts of Provincial Road Committee	100 0	80 0
Tools purchased	266 61	309 3
Pensions	480 0	480 0
Outstanding claims of 1911	1,757 43	—
Outstanding claims of 1912	—	1,416 82
Miscellaneous payments	1,224 4	850 15
Advances made	1,050 0	2,129 0
Improvements to minor road No. 50, Dambagalla to Obbekota	750 0	802 60
Improvements to minor road No. 73, Diyatalawa to Bandarawela	—	6,378 2
Special works	345 89	—
Conversion of wooden bridges	445 0	—
Security money of resthouse-keepers refunded ..	—	131 0
	56,715 35	56,684 24
Balance	6,914 16	11,640 84
Total ..	63,629 51	68,325 8

Principal Roads.—The amount as two-thirds commutation towards principal roads during the years 1912 and 1913 amounted to Rs. 10,980·25 and Rs. 3,959·38 respectively.

Constitution of Committee.—At the close of the year 1912 the Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following Members:—The Government Agent; Messrs. C. F. Emerson, Provincial Engineer; T. G. Elliott; R. G. Coombe; and H. D. Saner. And in 1913 the Government Agent; R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer; T. G. Elliott; D. G. Norman; and R. G. Coombe.

Important Works.—A Government grant of Rs. 3,300 was allowed for improvements to the Diyatalawa-Bandarawela road with a view to rendering it suitable for vehicular traffic, and the work carried out. Further improvements were effected to the Dambagalla-Obbekota road.

Five wooden bridges on four minor roads were converted into iron structures with old buckled plates and angle iron obtained from the Public Works Department old bridges.

The Nakkala resthouse was badly damaged by floods and fell down.

In 1913 the Namunukula resthouse was closed.

If funds permit I hope some time to improve the road from Hambegamuwa to Tellulla so as to admit of cart traffic. This would form an outlet to Hambegamuwa. The heavy floods on December 16 caused about Rs. 40,000 damage to Provincial Road Committee roads.

March 18, 1914.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman

SABARAGAMUWA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1912–13.

Area of the Province, 1,901 square miles.
Area of Ratnapura District, 1,259 square miles.
Population of the Province, 408,521.
Population of Ratnapura District, 165,992.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THIS report covers the period from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913. The following are the chief events :—

2. *July 1 to 6, 1912.*—At the All-Ceylon Exhibition held in Colombo, the Ratnapura pavilion received a highly commended certificate and Kegalla a silver medal.

3. *July 10.*—High floods in Ratnapura. The esplanade was nearly 7 feet under water. Mr. B. Ratwatte was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Meda and Kadawat korales in succession to Mr. S. D. Mahawalatenne. On his retirement Mr. Mahawalatenne was made a Justice of the Peace and an Unofficial Police Magistrate.

4. *September.*—A successful kraal was held by Mr. Maduwanwala at Panamure in Kolonna korale. Thirty-three elephants were captured.

Mr. Carbery, District Judge, went on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Beven.

5. *November.*—The Chiefs of the Province attended a Durbar at King's Pavilion in Kandy.

6. *December.*—Death of Mr. W. A. A. Eknelligoda, Dissawa, and of Mr. T. B. Eknelligoda, retired Ratemahatmaya. Local Board elections at Ratnapura. Mr. Waddell, Provincial Engineer, succeeded Mr. Carte.

7. *January, 1913.*—The rank of Dissawa was conferred on Mr. J. H. Meedeniya, Ratemahatmaya of Three Korales, Kegalla.

8. *February 25.*—Mr. Alexander, Government Agent, was appointed Mayor of Colombo, and was succeeded by the writer.

9. *March.*—Mr. Ernst, Cadet, was transferred to Trincomalee, and was succeeded by Mr. T. Goonetilleke.

10. *May.*—Celebration of Empire Day in Ratnapura ; about 1,000 children attended. Mr. Murphy, Office Assistant, was transferred to the Land Settlement Department, and was succeeded by Mr. A. H. Pinder.

11. *June.*—Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, was stationed at Ratnapura. Mr. de Kretser was appointed District Engineer of Pelmadulla, a new appointment necessitated by the increase of work in the district.

12. *September.*—Two kraals were organized by Mr. Maduwanwala at Panamure. His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, was present at the first kraal. The drive-in was not very successful ; only eight elephants were captured. At the second kraal held three weeks later twenty-four elephants were driven in.

13. *September 15 and 16.*—His Excellency the Acting Governor paid an official visit to Ratnapura.

14. *October 5.*—A most disastrous flood swept through the town of Ratnapura, inundated a large number of villages along the banks of the large rivers, and rendered many hundreds of people homeless and destitute. In the Ratnapura District twelve lives were lost, including Mr. Young, Superintendent of Mahawala estate, and Mr. Carthigasen, an Engineer who had recently joined the Public Works Department. It caused incalculable damage to houses, rice, shop goods, and other property. The rapidity with which the waters rose gave most people only time to save their lives. In the Ratnapura District nearly 1,300 houses were damaged or destroyed. Widespread distress prevailed in the flooded villages. To relieve the sufferers rice was distributed free for several days. A relief fund was liberally subscribed to by all communities.

15. The total collections amounted to Rs. 12,614·26. Out of this, Rs. 10,805·96 was spent in the purchase of food stuffs, cadjans, and in money donations. Free grants of timber were also issued to all persons who had lost their houses.

16. The damage to public property in the Province has been estimated at about Rs. 160,000. Several bridges were swept away, and much damage was done to the roads.

17. Ratnapura town, and in fact all the villages in the valleys of the Kalu-ganga and Kelani-ganga, are subject to annual floods, but in the past history of the Province there is no record of any flood causing such widespread damage and distress as the floods of October. It is estimated that the waters rose 20 feet above the banks of the Kalu-ganga. The only flood that bears comparison with it is the one in 1837. This flood appears to have reached about the same height, but there is no record of lives lost or much damage done.

18. The floods of 1872 and 1894 are also memorable floods, but the recent flood was 4 feet higher than the floods of 1872 and 10 feet above the flood level mark of 1894. In the Kegalla District the villages and towns along the banks of the Kelani-ganga were equally affected. Yatiyantota and Dehiowita, two fairly large bazaars, built practically on the banks of the river, were threatened with almost total destruction.

19. *November.*—Dr. Bawa, Provincial Surgeon, who took the place of Dr. Huybertsz in March, was transferred to Colombo, and was succeeded by Dr. de Vos. Mr. Middleton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, succeeded Mr. Ainslie, who was transferred to Haputale.

20. *December.*—Another flood, but fortunately not so serious as the one in October. It was sufficient, however, to destroy most of the paddy cultivation for which the people had received advances of seed paddy a few days after the floods of October.

21. Mr. A. Beven, District Judge, went on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. A. P. Boone.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

22. The gross revenue of the Province for the financial year ended June 30, 1913, was Rs. 801,844·63. The increase over last year's revenue is Rs. 17,704·46. The Kegalla District shows a decrease of Rs. 17,819·01, the chief items of decrease being Stamps, Rs. 6,426·71; Sale of Timber, Rs. 2,802·28; Sale of Land, Rs. 17,371·84. It should be noted, however, that receipts on account of arrack rents have not been credited at the Kegalla Kachcheri.

23. The revenue collected in the Ratnapura District was Rs. 641,698·36, of which a sum of Rs. 352,636·45 was received on account of the arrack rents of the Three and Four Korales in Kegalla District. The chief items were Arrack Rents, Rs. 499,819·10; Sale of Opium, Rs. 19,697·34; Medical Aid Dues, Rs. 15,456·01; Sale of Timber, Rs. 19,017·64; Sale of Lands, Rs. 12,296·38. The largest increases were:—Arrack Rents, Rs. 26,268·12; Police Court Fines, Rs. 2,689·38; Rent of Lands, Rs. 1,230·19; Sale of Timber, Rs. 6,206·18; Premia on Leases, Rs. 5,010·01. The largest decreases were:—Dispensary Collections, Rs. 920·84; Opium Sales, Rs. 758·78; Crops on Crown Lands, Rs. 1,738·68; and Land Sales, Rs. 3,907·41.

24. The total expenditure for the financial year was Rs. 50,570·17, which is an increase of Rs. 6,983·32. The chief items of increase were:—Inquiry into the Gemming Industry, Rs. 667·50; Salaries, Clerical Service, Rs. 2,603·21; Wells and Village Works, Rs. 331·76. The largest decreases were:—Relief of Sick and Destitute, Rs. 149·71; Registration and Destruction of Dogs, Rs. 548·30; Outbreak of Infectious Diseases, Rs. 288·01; Rinderpest, Rs. 233·29; Cattle Branding, Rs. 505·41.

25. Deducting the Kegalla arrack rent collections, the total revenue of the Ratnapura District was Rs. 289,061·91, which shows a decrease of Rs. 15,180·13 over the revenue of the preceding twelve months. This decrease is largely accounted for by the arrears of the arrack rents which were recovered after the close of the financial year. A sum of Rs. 136,013·68 was credited on this account during the latter half of 1913. Of this, a sum of Rs. 76,666·65 was recovered on account of the arrack rent of the Ratnapura District.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

26. The unseasonable rains during the early part of 1913, followed by the practical failure of the south-west monsoon, threatened to have a serious effect upon the condition of the people who are dependent upon paddy cultivation. Fortunately, however, in the Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales, where the effects would be likely to be felt most, the majority of the people do not look to paddy and chena cultivation as the sole means of livelihood. In these korales there is a growing tendency to abandon paddy cultivation for work on estates. Work on estates is ultimately not so remunerative to the villager as paddy and chena cultivation, which usually supply him with all his requirements, but the regular payment of wages has the advantage of providing the villager with the ready means of purchasing articles of food and of giving him more opportunities of leading a leisurely life. Therefore, so long as the estates continue to prosper, there is no likelihood of the occurrence of any distress. The gemming industry also provides the people with employment, in which high wages are frequently earned. There were fears of distress in these two korales after the great floods of October, but timely relief was given to the sufferers, and there is no longer any anxiety.

27. In Meda and Kadawat korales the people were more prosperous than usual, as owing to plentiful and seasonable rains an increased area of paddy land was brought under cultivation. The harvest both of paddy and chena land was a good one.

28. In Kolonna korale and the dry portion of Atakalan korale, owing to the bad climate and to deficient or unseasonable rains, the conditions of life are usually hard. The paddy and chena crops of the latter half of 1912 were almost a total failure owing to the heavy rains of January, 1913. The crops of 1913 have been very satisfactory, and there is no apprehension of any distress.

29. The staple food of the people is rice, home-grown and imported, supplemented by other cereals, such as meneri, amu, kurakkan, jak, breadfruit, and various kinds of yams. Except during 1912, in Kolonna korale there has been no scarcity or deficiency of food during the past year.

30. Owing to the destruction of the paddy cultivation during the October floods, advances of seed paddy were made to villagers in the Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales. Many of the fields sown with this paddy were again damaged by the floods in December. It is too early to state what effect this further loss will have upon the people.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

31. The public health of the district was not so satisfactory as in previous years. An epidemic of dysentery broke out during November, 1913, in Kiriporuwa wasama in Kuruwiti korale, and resulted in five deaths. There was also a severe outbreak of measles in Galature in September, 1912, resulting in five deaths. Otherwise the health of Kuruwiti, Nawadun, and Kukul korales was satisfactory.

32. In November, 1913, a very severe epidemic of malaria broke out at Opanake and the neighbouring villages in Meda korale and spread to Godakewela and many other villages in Atakalan korale. Prompt measures were taken to suppress the epidemic by the distribution of quinine powders and the appointment of itinerating apothecaries, who visited all the villages and treated the patients. The epidemic was practically under control before the end of 1913.

33. There was no epidemic of cholera or other highly infectious disease in the Ratnapura District. Smallpox broke out amongst some Tamil coolies on Sunnycroft estate near Ruanwella, but was quickly suppressed. There was also a case of cholera at Asmadala in Kegalla District.

34. Though more epidemics than usual prevailed, the vital statistics of 1913 show a slight improvement in the health of the district. The figures, which include the estates, are as follows :—

	1912.	Rate per Mille.	1913.	Rate per Mille.
Births ..	5,715 ..	34·3 ..	7,195 ..	42·7
Deaths ..	7,034 ..	42·7 ..	6,329 ..	38·1

35. There are 13 permanent dispensaries in the Ratnapura District and in addition 14 visiting stations. During 1913 new itinerating dispensaries were opened at Galagama, Madampe, Gawaragiriya, and Timbulketiya. A permanent dispenser was also appointed to Potupitiya, a somewhat inaccessible village in Kukul korale, where a dispensary was much needed.

36. The increase in the number of dispensaries during the last two years is distinctly satisfactory, but there are still some parts of the district which are badly served. I consider it one of the most important duties of Government to provide medical facilities for people who live in mountainous districts where the roads are rough and steep. Dispensaries are badly needed for Kalatuwawa and Kuruwita in Kuruwiti korale and Niwitigala in Nawadun korale.

37. The Province is well served with hospitals, and, if the proposed hospital at Aranayaka in Kegalla District is sanctioned, can have little cause for complaint. During the year a new hospital was opened at Kendangamuwa in the Ratnapura District. It is also proposed to put up another hospital at Kahawatta to serve the Pelmadulla group of estates. In the Kegalla District the new hospital at Undugoda has almost reached completion. The hospital for Kitulgala has also been sanctioned, and is in course of construction.

38. The treatment of parangi received special attention during 1913. At the beginning of 1913 I found that the Salvarsan treatment was practised only at the Kolonna hospital. A census of parangi patients in the district showed the prevalence of this disease in other parts of the district, and especially in the Kaltota villages, in Atakalan, Kukul, and Kuruwiti korales. The hospitals at Balangoda and Rakwana are now equipped with the necessary appliances and medicines for this treatment. I hope next year the Medical Department will extend it to Kendangamuwa hospital, as there are many cases of parangi in the neighbouring villages.

39. The treatment of parangi at Kolonna hospital has met with phenomenal success. The Medical Officer reports as follows :—"The cures are radical and permanent. The results achieved here are unique and gratifying, and work out at 100 per cent. The change and improvement were often illustrated by photographs taken by me. I had occasion to inspect many of the patients several months after their discharge from hospital, and I failed to find in them any vestige of the disease. Even the sites of ulcerations had lost their bleached and unsightly appearance to an appreciable extent and were undergoing obliteration." From May to December, 1913, the number of cases treated at this hospital was 112, and in every case the treatment was successful.

V.—INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

40. The principal industries are the cultivation of tea, rubber, paddy, dry grain, coconuts, and arecanuts. Gemming and plumbago mining also engage the attention of a large section of the people.

41. *Rubber and Tea.*—The cultivation of rubber and tea is mostly in the hands of European companies, but during the last few years the number of small native estates, especially in rubber, has noticeably increased. The following figures give an idea of the extraordinary development of rubber cultivation since 1903 :—

Year.	Number of Acres cultivated.	Year.	Number of Acres cultivated.
1903	—	1908	15,154
1904	50	1909	16,523
1905	2,000	1910–11 ..	19,801
1906	12,600	1912	24,741
1907	16,634	1913	22,554

42. Tea is cultivated chiefly in the Rakwana and Balangoda districts, where the soil appears to be particularly suitable. With the extension of the railway to Opanake, and the operations of the Land Settlement Department, a still further expansion of this industry is likely to take place in the near future. Large areas in the Balangoda district have been brought under cultivation in tea during the last year or two.

43. *Paddy Cultivation.*—The cultivation of paddy is carried on in almost every village in the district. In the Kolonna korale and the dry parts of the Meda and Atakalan korales, where the climatic conditions are similar to those existing in the Hambantota and Mannar Districts, the tracts of fields are irrigated by means of artificial channels or tanks. The channels tap large rivers, and if the rainfall in the wet zone is deficient the cultivation often fails. In these korales paddy cultivation is still the main occupation of the people. During the period under review, owing to the unseasonable rains at the end of 1912 and the subsequent failure of the south-west monsoon, paddy cultivation was not a success in these korales. The fields under the small tanks at Tunkeme were entirely abandoned as the tanks failed to fill. Unless these tanks are supplied by a channel from the Hulanda-oya, the cost of which is prohibitive, and not at present justifiable owing to the sparseness of the population, paddy cultivation in this area is never likely to be a success.

44. In Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales paddy cultivation, which, before the opening of the rubber estates, formed the main occupation of the people, shows signs of decay. The principal causes of this decay are (*a*) the preference shown by villagers for work on estates, which gives an immediate return for labour ; (*b*) the superior, though speculative, attraction of the gemming industry.

45. The Chiefs view the abandonment of paddy cultivation with much concern, but are unable to suggest any remedy for checking this evil. One result is the present scarcity of goiyas, who find it more remunerative to earn daily wages. Another disadvantage, which is partly the result of the opening

of estates, is that the villager, after saving a little money, returns to a life of idleness till his savings are exhausted. A further potent cause of the abandonment of paddy cultivation is the silting up of elas and fields by the wash from the new clearings. With the growth of the rubber trees there is every reason to believe that silting will diminish, but in Kuruwiti korale especially extensive damage has been done in the past to both elas and fields. Whenever necessary action can be taken under the Irrigation Ordinance to notice the estates to clear the elas, but hitherto the estates responsible for the silting have invariably on the representations of the Government Agent taken the necessary steps to clear the elas or fields or to pay the cost of the damages. In some cases, however, the villagers, taking advantage of the generosity of the estates, find it more profitable to recover silt damages than to cultivate the fields. The only satisfactory way of avoiding this silt trouble, which is a constant source of annoyance both to the estates and villagers, seems to be to leave a wide reservation of at least four chains between the fields and the cleared land. This precaution should, in my opinion, be observed in the future alienation of Crown lands, otherwise there is the danger of the total abandonment of paddy cultivation, which, in the interests of the villagers, it is of paramount importance to check.

46. Owing to the unseasonable rains in January, 1913, and the comparative failure of the south-west monsoon, the harvest in Kuruwiti korale was not a successful one. The floods of October and December have also caused much damage to the maha cultivation, and the prospects for 1914 are not very bright.

47. *Chena Cultivation.*—Chena cultivation has been a recognized form of cultivation in the Kandyan Provinces for very many years. Government admitted its necessity when large areas of land in each settled village were set apart for chena cultivation by the Forest Settlement Officers. The present policy of Government is to discourage this form of cultivation; this policy should be rigorously enforced. The last ten years have witnessed the sale of large tracts of chena lands to rubber companies not only by the Crown, but also by the villagers. In place of the uncertain income derived from this fitful form of cultivation, the villagers can now earn a regular wage by working on the estates, and they have taken every advantage of the altered conditions. The result has been a considerable decrease of chena cultivation in the neighbourhood of estates. But there are parts of the district where estates have not been opened or where the extent of paddy land is very small. In these areas chena cultivation is still a necessity and cannot be given up. In other villages where chena lands, formerly regarded by the villagers as private, have been declared Crown by the Settlement Officer, it may become necessary, if the private chena lands are not sufficient for the needs of the people, to issue Crown permits to avoid the occurrence of distress.

48. In Nawadun and Kuruwiti korales there is at present practically no chena cultivation. The people either have sold their chenas, or prefer to earn daily wages by cooly work. But in the other korales of the district the villagers who have no estates in the neighbourhood are still largely dependent on chena cultivation. In these areas the crops during the period under review have been fairly successful. Crown permits for chena cultivation are only issued to the villagers of Kella in Kolonna korale.

49. *Coconuts and Arecanuts.*—The soil in this district is not suitable for coconuts. A few trees are generally to be found in every villager's garden, but only in Godakewela and Madampe in Atakalan korale is the cultivation of coconuts taken up seriously. Arecanuts are grown in almost every village, and are a profitable source of income.

50. *Manufactories.*—There are very few manufactories in the district. The most important are pottery, silverware, brassware, and household furniture of a crude type. Silver work, for which this district at one time acquired a reputation, is not at present prospering. It is feared that the industry is yielding to cheap European jewellery. Ropes and mats are made by Rodiyas. An excellent cane chair is made in Kukul korale, and is much in demand both by Europeans and the villagers.

51. *Gemming.*—Gemming is mostly carried on in Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales and to a small extent in Atakalan korale. There is no gemming in Kadawata and Meda korales and Kolonna korale. It attracts large numbers of villagers and many persons from other parts of the Island. The high wages paid for gemming threatens to interfere seriously with paddy cultivation in some villages. The number of licenses issued during the last three years is as follows:—1911, 240; 1912, 195; 1913, 224.

52. In July, 1912, the discovery of what is considered to be a portion of the sapphire matrix led to the appointment of Mr. Coates, the Mineralogical Surveyor, and Meedeniya Dissawa to ascertain if possible the site of the matrix, and to make a general investigation of the gemming industry. These gentlemen made an exhaustive investigation, but have not yet been successful in finding the site of the matrix.

53. During the period under review the right to gem in Crown land to the extent of 49 acres 2 roods 30 perches was sold for Rs. 7,184.

54. Two European gemming companies continued experiments during the year with the aid of machinery, but have not met with any success. No European company has yet met with success in the gemming industry, though many trials have been made. One of the companies—The Société de Mines de Ceylon—has already sold its machinery and abandoned the work.

55. *Plumbago.*—Plumbago mines are worked chiefly in Kukul and Kuruwiti korales. At Dumbara there is an English mining company. The most important mines in Kukul korale are at Medapola, Ihalapola, Kuttikanda, and Paragala.

56. In Kuruwiti korale the chief mines are at Karandana and Mitipola. During the year the right to dig plumbago at Ereporuwa in Kolonna korale was sold for Rs. 5,010.

57. The number of mines registered during the period under review was 152. There was one important case of illicit plumbago mining on Crown land. The accused was convicted, but the case has gone in appeal.

58. The output of plumbago has been satisfactory. The mines are generally worked by the Low-country Sinhalese.

VI.—RAINFALL.

59. Ratnapura District lies within two zones. The wet zone comprises Kuruwiti, Nawadun, Kukul, and parts of Meda and Atakalan korales. Within the dry zone are included Kolonna korale and the remaining portions of Meda and Atakalan korales.

60. In the Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales the rainfall is usually abundant and constant. During the dry months of the year, which are January, February, and March, the rainfall averages about

4 inches a month, but during 1913 the rainfall in January was exceptionally abundant. The south-west monsoon of 1913 proved a failure, the average rainfall in Ratnapura being 7 inches instead of 20 inches a month. The north-east monsoon was exceptionally wet.

61. The largest rainfall was during the October floods, when it is estimated that at least 25 inches fell in 24 hours. Unfortunately the correct measurement was not taken, as the floods cut off communication with the rain gauge.

62. I append a statement of the rainfall in the wet zone during the last four years measured at Ratnapura and Pelmadulla. The latter place is only 12 miles from Ratnapura :—

Year.	Ratnapura. Inches.	Pelmadulla. Inches.
1910	128·04 ..	101·98
1911	148·77 ..	93·08
1912	149·95 ..	131·80
1913	159·18 ..	138·62

63. In the dry zone the rainfall varies considerably, as the following statement shows :—

Year.	Keenagahaella (Balangoda). Inches.	Mahawalatenna. Inches.	Maduwanwala. Inches.
1910	64·73 ..	75·88 ..	42·09
1911	77·25 ..	38·65 ..	58·75
1912	100·52 ..	72·96 ..	79·61
1913	116·45 ..	85·86 ..	59·75

64. The unseasonable distribution of rain in the wet zone caused much damage to paddy cultivation. The great floods of October were equally destructive to public and private property.

VII.—PILGRIMAGES.

65. There are numerous small pilgrimages in various parts of the district, but the only two of any note are the Adam's Peak pilgrimage and the Esala perahera at Dewalegawa.

66. The peak pilgrimage begins about the end of February and lasts to the middle of April. During 1913 it is roughly estimated that about 40,000 pilgrims visited the peak. The sanitary arrangements of the route are supervised by an inspector, an apothecary, and four coolies. The cost of this service during 1913 was Rs. 432·62. There was no epidemic or death from any disease amongst the pilgrims during 1913. The pilgrims are remarkably well looked after by the Buddhist societies. At every halting place there are large ambalams. At Nilihela and Heramitipana there is a pipe water service ; at the former place a shower bath has been recently provided.

67. The Esala perahera is held in August and lasts about a week. It is as much a fair as a festival, and usually attracts large numbers of people in the district.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

68. The Rural Schools Ordinance, which is in operation throughout the Province, continues to work with satisfaction. The attendance of children has improved, but there is considerable delay in the prosecution of the defaulters. The delay is unavoidable, as the practice in this district is to inquire into the cause of absence before a prosecution is entered. It is futile to prosecute parents if there is a valid excuse for the absence of the children.

69. Trouble was experienced in Kolonna korale, where the parents refused to pay the fines imposed by the Chairman of the Village Committee. The law did not permit of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. On my representing the matter to the Director of Education, the Ordinance has recently been amended, and the courts now have the power of committing the defaulters to prison.

70. A frequent cause of non-attendance of children is their employment on estates. The Chiefs have suggested legislation prohibiting the employment of children of school-going age on estates. In most cases the infliction of the maximum penalty ought to prove a sufficient deterrent to the parents, but it is reported that the boys in many cases disappear from the village, and their subsequent attendance cannot be enforced.

71. The age of compulsory attendance should, I think, be altered. Children are now required to attend school between the ages of 6 and 12. In many parts of this district a child of 6 years is too young to travel long distances, especially when the journey involves the crossing of rivers and edandas. Often, too, a boy of 12 is taken away from school by his parents when he is just beginning to take an interest in knowledge. If the compulsory age of attendance is altered to 8 to 15 years, I think the benefits to be derived from the Ordinance will be better appreciated.

72. The following statement shows the number of schools in the district :—Government schools, 67 (boys' 55, girls' 12) ; Mission schools, 5 ; estate schools, 2.

73. Some of the Chiefs deplore the lack of girls' schools. But the small number of girls in an area and more often the lack of funds make it at present impossible to increase the number of schools. To provide better facilities for the education of girls, it has been proposed to enlarge the boys' schools and appoint female teachers. This question will be considered during 1914.

74. There is a steady demand for education, especially in outlying villages. Unfortunately the insufficiency of the School Committee funds is a serious obstacle to the construction of more schools in new centres. There are many school buildings which have to be made permanent, and until the existing schools have been rebuilt the Committee cannot undertake new works. In those villages where the people have persisted in their demand for the education of their children, the necessary funds have been either raised by a special tax or provided by some local philanthropist. During the period under review new schools have been applied for at the following villages, viz., Ketapola, Gallella, Karawita, Moratota, Embilipitiya, Halpe, and Akarella. Schools are now in course of construction at Ketapola and Gallella, and will shortly be opened. Steps will also be taken in 1914 to put up a school at Karawita.

75. The School Committee is not well off, but manages with the aid of Village Committee contributions to keep the existing schools in repair and to undertake the construction of one or two new buildings each year. New school buildings are now being built at Dodampe and Opanake to replace the old temporary buildings.

76. Owing to the temporary nature of a great many schools, the cost of maintenance is a heavy item, and in consequence progress in the construction of permanent buildings is very slow. This work has received a temporary check owing to the flood damages of last October. Two schools were totally destroyed, and two others were seriously damaged. The cost of restoring these schools will be Rs. 4,400. The cost of converting the existing temporary schools into permanent buildings is estimated to be about Rs. 8,000. Without an increased or special grant it will take many years to improve the condition of the schools in this district.

77. I append a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District School Committee for the years 1912 and 1913. The balance shown at the end of 1913 has already been appropriated for the construction of new school buildings :—

Statement of Revenue.

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Government contribution	3,102 0	3,984 50
Fines in school cases	1,256 87	1,666 95
Village Committee contributions ..	1,602 22	2,686 44
Miscellaneous	50 50	54 50
Balance	5,818 17	4,743 85
Total ..	11,829 76	13,135 34

Statement of Expenditure.

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Salaries	300 0	300 0
Repairs to buildings	2,806 64	2,884 59
Making and repairing fences, &c. ..	815 59	1,412 53
Erection of new buildings and extensions ..	2,884 75	2,356 71
Miscellaneous expenses	267 63	243 53
Stationery and forms	11 30	79 41
Balance	4,743 85	4,858 57
Total ..	11,829 76	13,135 34

IX.—CRIME.

78. The criminal statistics of the Ratnapura District show an increase in the number of serious crimes during 1913. The following are the figures for the last four years :—

Year.	Number of Crimes reported.	Year.	Number of Crimes reported.
1910	276	1912	286
1911	285	1913	341

79. The increase is not surprising ; it is the consequence of the rapid development of the district by the opening of estates and the extension of the railway. Most of the crimes have been committed in the Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales ; the other korales of the district continue to be practically free from serious crime.

80. The following statement for the years 1912 and 1913 shows the nature of the chief crimes :—

	1912.	1913.
Arson	9	17
Burglary	65	76
Cattle theft	21	36
Grievous hurt	24	28
Murder	14	13
Hurt with knife	60	60
Robbery	38	39
Theft	46	60

81. The increase in offences against property is noticeable. In many of the burglary cases the offenders were undetected and unknown.

X.—POLICE.

82. There are three police stations in the district. The strength at each was as follows :—

Station.	Sub-Inspector.	Sergeants.	Police Constables.
Ratnapura ..	1 ..	3 ..	16
Rakwana ..	— ..	1 ..	4
Balangoda ..	— ..	1 ..	4

83. The necessity for an Assistant Superintendent of Police has been keenly felt during the year. The marked increase in the work of the various stations not only emphasizes the importance of closer supervision, but also allows the Inspector very little time to visit the outstations. The increase of work and the activity of the police are shown by the appended statement of serious crime reported at each of the stations during the last three years :—

Station.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Ratnapura ..	3 ..	56 ..	94
Rakwana ..	2 ..	5 ..	19
Balangoda ..	1 ..	13 ..	32

84. The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police has been sanctioned, and will, I hope, be filled early in 1914.

85. The conduct of the police has been fairly satisfactory. During the anxious days of the October floods their activity and conduct were most creditable. There were three reductions and one discharge during the period under review.

XI.—SANITARY BOARDS.

86. The only two small towns in the Ratnapura District are Rakwana and Balangoda. The question of proclaiming under the Ordinance Kendangamuwa and Kuruwita, both in Kuruwiti korale, received attention during 1913, and will be recommended to Government during 1914. The only other place in this district where the introduction of the Ordinance may prove necessary at a later date is Godakewela, a comparatively large bazaar on the Hambantota road.

87. The Ordinance is a strong and useful weapon in the hands of an administrator, and at a very little cost enables him to carry out in crowded localities many necessary sanitary improvements, which otherwise would be impossible of execution.

88. During the period under review the work of scavenging has been satisfactorily carried out in both Rakwana and Balangoda. The recently passed by-laws compelling the use of dust bins by all householders has effected a noticeable improvement in the cleanliness of the towns. Other desirable improvements are the introduction of the Colombo type of scavenging cart and of a rubbish destructor. The question of the disposal of rubbish in small towns is always a difficulty. Usually insufficient funds is the main cause of the want of progress; but the amending Ordinance which gives the Board the power to raise the assessment rate to 6 per cent. will, it is hoped, give an impetus to sanitary progress.

89. Each town is lighted and provided with two latrines. The latter are not sufficient, but cannot be increased until more funds are raised. In both towns applications have been made by the residents to increase the number of latrines.

90. The following are the more important public works carried out or sanctioned in each of the towns during the years 1912–13 :—

Balangoda.	Rs.	c.
Horbury latrine	280	0
Slaughter-house	244	33
Wire fence round the cemetery	395	67
Fencing the girls' school	124	0
Carpentry school attached to the boys' school	680	0
Rakwana.		
Horbury latrine	280	0
Extension of cement side drains	2,254	0

91. The important works still required and receiving attention during 1914 are the following :—

Rakwana.

(*a*) Completion of the drains.
(*b*) An additional latrine.

Balangoda.

(*a*) Construction of cement side drains at Tumbagoda and Bogahamulla. Both these bazaars are within the town limits.
(*b*) Two female latrines.
(*c*) Girls' school building.

The Board has voted money for cement side drains in Balangoda, but will require the assistance of Government to complete the work.

92. During the year by-laws were passed for the better control and the improvement of cattle galas—a necessary precaution owing to the frequent outbreak of cattle disease in this district.

93. During the year 1912 and 1913 the Board consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent (Chairman); the Provincial Engineer; the Provincial Surgeon; Mr. Beven, District Judge; Mr. Mahawalatenne; Dr. Wijesinghe; Mr. D. E. Jayetilleke.

94. Usually the Board holds one meeting a year to consider and pass the estimates, at other times papers are circulated to the members for their opinions.

95. A statement of the revenue and expenditure for the years 1912 and 1913 is appended :—

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Small Town of Rakwana for the Years 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.	1912. Rs.	c.	1913. Rs.	c.
Taxes :—				
Assessment tax	400	73	485	43
Road tax	469	50	436	50
Dog tax	6	65	5	40
Licenses :—				
Liquor	—		537	50
Carts	534	30	18	0
Guns	—		8	0
Butcher licenses	—		15	0
Fines :—				
Police Court	57	90	30	60
Opium rent	695	47	869	34
Miscellaneous :—				
Slaughter-house fees	120	20	103	25
Other	6	65	—	
Balance on January 1	1,717	45	2,423	26
Total ..	4,008	85	4,932	28

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Sinking fund on loans	76 0	76 0
Interest on loans	133 0	133 0
Cost of administration :—		
Salary of clerk	60 0	88 9
Salary of inspector	120 0	120 0
Cost of audit	25 0	25 0
Revenue services :—		
Commission to road tax collectors	81 95	62 60
Commission to assessment tax collectors	—	15 59
Cost of writing receipts	16 98	19 14
Office contingencies :—		
Stationery	21 99	25 5
Printed forms	27 35	11 55
Education (town schools) :—		
Maintenance of schools	13 50	175 23
Sanitation :—		
Cost of scavenging	262 0	287 0
Wages of scavenging coolies	150 0	232 50
Cost of disinfectants	—	22 64
Lighting :—		
Cost of lighting	390 0	390 0
Maintenance of lamps	91 18	22 50
Public works :—		
Maintenance of wells	—	28 61
Maintenance of slaughter-house	—	34 70
Maintenance of latrines	—	131 56
Maintenance of drains	—	35 0
Miscellaneous :—		
Stores	—	12 62
Cart and cooly hire	2 39	18 59
Dog destruction	8 0	2 0
Incidental	31 25	29 74
Cost of Horbury latrine	75 0	210 0
	1,585 59	2,208 71
Balance on December 31	2,423 26	2,723 57
Total	4,008 85	4,932 28

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure of the Small Town of Balangoda for the Years 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Assessment tax	771 9	758 46
Road tax	498 90	478 50
Dog tax	7 75	12 80
Licenses :—		
Liquor, Carts, Guns, Butcher	481 50	628 13 / 28 0 / 4 0 / 15 0
Fines :—		
Police Court, Other	203 80	18 0
Opium rent	653 40	816 75
Miscellaneous :—		
Slaughter-house fees	132 40	159 77
Cemetery fees	119 70	57 0
Other	102 64	111 14
Deposits	—	73 24
Balance on January 1	3,310 63	2,566 69
Total	6,281 81	5,737 48

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Sinking fund on loans	90 0	90 0
Interest on loans	157 50	157 50
Cost of administration :—		
Salary of clerk	60 0	88 9
Salary of inspector	240 0	120 0
Office contingencies :—		
Stationery	22 0	25 5
Printed forms	26 36	11 55
Cost of audit	25 0	25 0
Revenue services :—		
Commission to road tax collectors	96 21	57 42
Commission to assessment tax collectors	—	36 63
Cost of writing receipts	30 92	30 93
Sanitation :—		
Cost of scavenging	174 0	238 0
Wages of scavenging coolies	192 0	293 50
Cost of disinfectants	35 46	49 79
Lighting :—		
Cost of lighting	156 0	240 0
Maintenance of lamps	143 50	42 27
Public works :—		
Maintenance of roads	814 75	161 0
Maintenance of wells	41 90	48 0
Maintenance of slaughter-house	—	45 24
Maintenance of latrines	—	12 38
Maintenance of drains	—	1 18
Maintenance of cemetery	271 67	30 0
Cost of Horbury latrine	75 0	205 0
Cost of slaughter-house	—	244 33
Education (town schools) :—		
Maintenance of schools	166 0	214 86
Cost of carpentry school	340 0	340 0
Repairs to Government vernacular school, Balangoda	—	95 0
Cost of barbed wire fence round Buddhist vernacular school	—	124 0
Cemetery coolies	300 0	150 0
Miscellaneous :—		
Stores	17 32	29 74
Cart and cooly hire	84 28	40 75
Dog destruction	23 0	6 50
Incidental	132 25	52 5
	3,715 12	3,305 76
Balance on December 31	2,566 69	2,431 72
Total	6,281 81	5,737 48

XII.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

96. *Village Committees.*—The Village Communities Ordinance is in operation throughout the Province. In the Ratnapura District there are 18 Committees—one for each pattu. The last elections were held in 1912.

97. The rules framed by the Government Agent in 1912, with the object of explaining to the headmen their duties under the Ordinance and of facilitating the calling out of labour or the recovery of commutation, came into force during the latter part of 1913.

98. There is considerable activity in the various committees of the district. In addition to the maintenance of Gansabhawa roads, the Village Committees undertake many useful village works, such as the construction of edandas, erection and repair of schools where the District School Committee cannot afford to vote the necessary funds, and the erection of small bungalows where the Chairman can hold his division days and preside at the Village Councils.

99. In a mountainous and wet district, such as Ratnapura, the greatest need of the villager is the provision of facilities for crossing rivers and streams. Therefore, the attention of the Committees is largely devoted to the construction of edandas, wooden bridges, and wire rope bridges. Wire rope bridges are more satisfactory, but are very costly. The Committee funds are never sufficient to meet this expenditure. The important works are charged to the Government vote for wells and village works. For each of the years 1912 and 1913 a sum of Rs. 2,500 was apportioned to this district, and many useful works are annually undertaken with this vote.

100. During the period under review the following were important village works carried out or sanctioned :—

	Rs. c.
(i.) Wooden bridge over Rehil-oya	475 0
(ii.) Wooden bridge over Pussewela-ela	742 0
(iii.) Edandas over elas in Kukul korale	700 0
(iv.) Repairs to well at Mahawalatenna	407 12
(v.) Edanda over Hangamuwa-ganga (in progress)	1,184 20
(vi.) Two edandas in Kukul korale	332 50
(vii.) Repairing well at Mullendiyawala (in progress)	316 45

101. The most important works carried out during 1912–13 with village labour or funds are the following :—

(i.) Permanent school building at Kalawane.
(ii.) Village Committee bungalow at Galagama.
(iii.) Extensive repairs to the Village Tribunal at Kiriella.

102. The increased activity of the Village Committees justify the appointment of a superintendent of village works, but as in several of the korales many villagers prefer labour to commutation, the local funds are not at present sufficient to meet the cost. It is, perhaps, regrettable that labour cannot be abolished and the payment of a fixed sum annually substituted. The imposition of a small tax of, say, Re. 1 a year instead of requiring villagers to labour, is bound, especially in thickly populated districts, to lead to greater efficiency and quicker progress in village works. In backward districts this rule would probably cause hardship, but I certainly think the time has come to amend the law with the object of deriving greater benefits from this most useful Ordinance.

103. I append a statement showing the revenue and expenditure of each korale during the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Name of Village Committee.	Revenue. 1912.	Revenue. 1913.	Expenditure. 1912.	Expenditure. 1913.	Balance on Dec. 31, 1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kuruwiti korale..	4,458 48	4,740 41	1,702 77	3,325 60	1,414 81
Nawadun korale..	11,609 83	11,852 49	5,005 83	4,347 94	7,504 55
Kukul korale ..	1,985 75	2,300 41	1,330 33	995 41	1,305 0
Atakalan korale..	9,561 60	10,599 0	2,960 73	2,651 75	7,947 25
Kolonna korale ..	1,376 32	1,629 15	672 8	1,260 91	368 24
Meda korale ..	4,854 56	3,886 36	2,689 29	1,967 42	1,918 94
Kadawat korale..	3,012 95	2,346 51	1,741 51	831 48	1,515 3
Total ..	36,859 49	37,354 33	16,066 54	15,380 51	21,973 82

104. *Village Tribunals.*—The Village Tribunals have jurisdiction in the Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales, in which the President holds sessions at five courts. At the beginning of 1913 there were six courts, but owing to the great increase in the number of cases and the difficulty experienced by the President in presiding at all the courts within the month the court at Karangoda was closed. The Tribunals are popular, and serve a very useful purpose. To ensure their efficiency it is essential to appoint an additional President for the district. The necessity for this appointment has been represented to Government, and it is hoped the additional appointment will be sanctioned in the course of 1914.

105. I append a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Village Tribunals during 1912 and 1913 :—

Name of Village Tribunal.	Revenue. 1912.	Revenue. 1913.	Expenditure. 1912.	Expenditure. 1913.	Balance on Dec. 31, 1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kuruwiti korale..	970 72	1,593 39	837 62	721 67	871 72
Nawadun korale ..	1,036 58	1,892 77	748 85	860 11	1,032 66
				Total Balance ..	1,904 38

106. A new Village Tribunal in Marapona is in course of construction, and will be completed in 1914. The cost is being met from Village Tribunal as well as Village Committee funds.

107. I append a statement showing the number of institutions, civil and criminal, in the Village Tribunals during the last three years :—

Name of Village Tribunal.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Kuruwiti korale ..	1,245	1,900	2,380
Nawadun korale ..	892	1,268	987
Total ..	2,137	3,168	3,367

XIII.—WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

108. *Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—The facilities of divorce under the Ordinance appear to be as popular as ever, but the Chiefs do not view the matter in the same light as the villagers, and are anxious for the repeal of the Ordinance and the substitution of the General Marriage Ordinance. Undoubtedly, so long as mutual consent is a legal ground for the dissolution of the marriage tie, divorces can be obtained for the most trivial reasons, thus justifying the local saying that "a man marries with a wink and divorces with a kick." But though there is an increasing tendency among the better and intelligent classes to contract marriage under the General Marriage Ordinance, the repeal of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, however much desired by the more enlightened section of the community, should come at the instance of the villagers. Education, and with it the possible development of a higher morality, will perhaps some day effect the desired change. It would, I think, be unwise now to interfere with the established customs of the people.

109. I append a statement of marriages and divorces :—

	1912.	1913.
Marriages under Kandyan Marriage Ordinance ..	542	666
Marriages under General Marriage Ordinance ..	298	291
Divorces :—		
Number of petitions	258	231
Granted	90	76
Refused	34	18
Struck off	89	83
Pending	45	54
Causes of divorce :—		
Adultery by wife	—	2
Separation for a year	4	3
Mutual consent	86	71

110. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—Operations under this Ordinance are carried on mostly by the Land Settlement Department. The following is a statement showing the working of this Ordinance by the Government Agent during the period under review :—

Panawenna Village.

Notice No.	Preliminary Plan No.	Lot No.	Extent. A. R. P.	Declared Crown. A. R. P.	Declared Private. A. R. P.	Extent sold. A. R. P.
2,248	34	71	150 0 0			
2,248	614	9	2 3 31	28 3 19	20 0 29	106 2 5
2,248	614	10	2 3 10			

A notice was also issued in respect of a large claim by Mabarana Korala in Embilipitiya, but owing to certain irregularities in the proceedings the notice has to be republished.

111. Six villages in the Ratnapura District were closed during the last eighteen months by the Settlement Officer.

112. *Excise Ordinance.*—The working of the Excise Ordinance during the latter part of 1913 was far more satisfactory than it was in the previous year. During 1912 and the early part of 1913 considerable trouble was experienced with the toddy renters, especially in the Kegalla District. The difficulties were to some extent due to the inexperience of the renters, but in most cases to collusion with the arrack renter, for whose benefit they suppressed the sale of toddy. The appointment, however, of an Assistant Commissioner in June with Ratnapura as the headquarters has had a marked effect upon the control of the Excise Department over the liquor trade in this Province. It is too early, however, to state what effect the Ordinance has had upon the consumption of liquor.

113. The question of the distribution of taverns, especially in respect of the sale of toddy, is still in the experimental stage. But it is certain that the establishment of taverns which are not generally appreciated by the Kandyans has largely decreased illicit practices. It is noteworthy that almost all the toddy rents are in the hands of Low-country Sinhalese.

114. The following statement shows the number of toddy taverns sanctioned and opened during the last two years :—

	Number sanctioned.	Number opened.
July, 1912, to July, 1913	100	44
July, 1913, to December, 1913	62	50

115. For the next rent period commencing from October, 1914, it is proposed to reduce the number of taverns to 48.

116. The toddy rents for the year 1913–14 were sold for Rs. 12,686·75. The arrack rents were sold as follows :—Ratnapura, Rs. 255,000 ; Three Korales, Rs. 375,190 ; Four Korales, Rs. 193,995.

XIV.—IRRIGATION.

117. The major irrigation works in this district consist for the most part of artificial channels. With the exception of the Batugedara channel, which is in Ratnapura town, these channels are situated in the dry zone, that is, Kolonna korale and parts of Atakalan and Meda korales. They tap the rivers which flow from the mountains above, and, provided the south-west monsoon is not a failure, give an abundant water supply for the cultivation of the paddy fields.

118. The important channels in the arid zone are the following :—Malwatta channel, Rakwanaganga scheme, Panamure channel, Walalgoda channel, Uggalkaltota scheme.

119. All these works are in the charge of an Irrigation Inspector, who is under the supervision of the District Irrigation Engineer stationed at Tangalla. For some years the maintenance of these works was by no means efficient, the obstacles to the proper maintenance of the channels being the insufficient apportionment of money and the difficulties of labour. The rates recovered from the field owners hardly ever covered the cost of maintenance, and there was consequently a tendency to apportion insufficient funds for the necessary works. It is unfortunate that rates in perpetuity were fixed many years ago when labour was considerably cheaper than it is now. The rates in some cases are ridiculously low, but having been fixed, Government cannot now alter them unless the field owners unanimously agree to pay an enhanced rate. These proposals are not acceptable to the field owners, and the only alternative is to keep the works in repair, even though the expenditure for this purpose exceeds the revenue from the works. Another difficulty is the want of sufficient labour coupled with the reluctance of the field owners to co-operate with the Irrigation Department to keep the works in a state of efficiency. The field owners fully realize the difficulties of labour and the rise in the price of labour, but consider that their duties end with the payment of the rate. In spite, however, of these difficulties the Irrigation Department has during the last few years made successful and strenuous efforts to restore the works to their former condition. By adopting the policy of taking up one work thoroughly at a time, it is hoped these channels will all be in thorough working order in the course of a few years.

120. During 1913 Batugedara channel was completely overhauled and put into first class working order. Attention was also paid to the Malwatta channel and Rakwana-ganga scheme, which are now both in a fairly satisfactory condition. Walalgoda channel, which I inspected with Mr. Henman last July, is badly silted, and requires urgent attention. It is hoped this work will be taken in hand during 1914.

121. Other important minor irrigation works in the district which pay a water-rate are the following :—(i.) Hinguruarawewa and a group of small tanks in the neighbourhood of Tunkeme; (ii.) Opanake spout.

122. The largest and most important of the tanks is Hinguruarawewa. It was constructed by Government at a very large cost, but owing largely to the want of goiyas and the failure of the system of leasing the lands has not yet proved a success. There is a proposal now to cut subsidiary channels through the lands, and after subdividing the lots into smaller ones to put up the lands to public auction. The tank has practically a constant water supply, and if these proposals are carried out there is the likelihood of the scheme becoming a success. The other small tanks in the vicinity of Tunkeme will never prove a success unless a channel is cut to supply them with water from the Hulanda-oya. As the cost of this work is prohibitive, and as the tanks are small and rarely hold sufficient water to bring the crop to maturity, paddy cultivation in this portion of the district has practically been abandoned.

123. The Opanake spout is a wooden trough, which carries water from a channel across the We-ganga. It is at present in bad repair. Last November the field owners agreed to pay for a steel trough, which the Irrigation Department will put up in the course of 1914.

124. No difficulty is experienced in the collection of the water-rate payable under the various works.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

125. The large number of public works now being carried out or in contemplation, and especially those works intended to reduce the difficulties of communication, is evidence of the remarkable development of the Province during the last few years.

126. During the period under review the principal public works completed were :—

(1) Kukul korale road.
(2) Hospital at Kendangamuwa.
(3) Hospital at Undugoda (Kegalla).
(4) New police station, Balangoda.
(5) Quarters for Ratnapura clerks of Public Works Department.
(6) Latrines in the Ratnapura fort for public offices and the general public.

127. The following public works are in progress or have been sanctioned :—

(1) A new resthouse at Ratnapura.
(2) Quarters for Provincial Surgeon.
(3) Public Works Department buildings at Pelmadulla.
(4) Circuit bungalow at Balangoda.
(5) Widening the Ratnapura-Balangoda and Rakwana roads for lorry traffic.
(6) Converting the wooden bridges on the Malwala road (branch road) with iron bridges for lorry traffic.
(7) New post office at Ratnapura.
(8) New hospital (male ward) at Ratnapura.
(9) Quarters for the Office Assistant.
(10) Converting the post office into a police station and quarters for the Inspector.
(11) Hospital at Kahawatta.
(12) Construction of a station approach road across the paddy fields behind the Ratnapura bazaars.
(13) Branch road from Dehiowita to Deraniyagala.
(14) Hospital at Kitulgala.
(15) New kachcheri at Kegalla.
(16) Road from Kendangamuwa to Woodend estate.
(17) Road from Rambukkana to Karandupone (Kegalla District).
(18) Dispensaries at Mahawalatenna and Potupitiya.

128. The following are the principal requirements of the district :—

(1) Extension of the railway from Kahawatta to Opanake.
(2) Extension of the Kelani Valley railway from Karawanella to Bulatkohupitiya.
(3) Extension of the broad gauge railway from Rambukkana to Kegalla and Morantota.
(4) Surface drainage, Ratnapura town.
(5) Additional waterworks, Ratnapura.
(6) Quarters for clerks at Ratnapura and Kegalla.
(7) Extension of Kukul korale road to Kalawana.
(8) Hospital at Aranayaka.
(9) Permanent dispensaries at Kuruwita, Niwitigala, Kaltota, and Kalatuwawa.
(10) Post office, Kuruwita.
(11) Converting Talawitiya-Kurugammodera road into a metalled road.
(12) A branch road from Ellearawa to Pinnawala (Balangada district).
(13) Bridge across the Kalu-ganga at Ratnapura to connect the town with the other side of the river, where land is above flood level, and is most suitable for residential purposes and public buildings.
(14) Construction of a gravelled road to connect Yatipawuwa with Kalatuwawa.
(15) A road to Kaltota.

XVI.—FORESTS.

129. There is an Assistant Conservator of Forests stationed at Ratnapura, but as he is also in charge of the Western Province he has not the time to devote as much attention as is desirable to Forest administration in this Province. Not much progress has been made with the important question of reserves.

130. Forest offences are not very common in this district, but when they are committed the offenders are promptly prosecuted or compensation is recovered. The appointment of a Chena Surveyor Muhandiram has assisted considerably in the detection of offences.

131. The following statement shows the number of forest offences dealt with by the Government Agent during the period under review :—

Number of offences reported	75
Cases in which compensation was recovered	26
Amount of compensation	Rs. 293·59
Number of prosecutions	49
Convictions	23
Acquittals	15
Pending	11

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

132. *Sale and Settlement : Crown Lands.*—There were twenty land sales during the period under review, with the following results :—

	A.	R.	P.
Extent offered for sale or settlement	896	1	31
Extent sold	796	1	1
Total realized by sale or settlement	Rs. 26,131·34		

133. There is still a steady demand for land in the district, and especially by villagers in the Atakalan korale, where the soil is suitable for coconut cultivation. The following statement of applications for land since 1909 is evidence of the continuance of the demand for land :—

Year.	Number of Applications.	Extent applied for. A.	R.	P.
1909	20	229	3	39
1910	20	331	2	0
1911	32	339	2	26
1912	55	612	2	18
1913	75	1,086	1	8

During 1913 there were four applications by European companies for land intended for tea and rubber cultivation. The extent applied for was 618 acres.

134. The closure system for survey applications continues to work with success. There is a noticeable increase in the number of plans issued since this system came into force, as the following statement shows :—

Year.	Number of Plans issued.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
1909	5	40	1	8
1910	16	571	3	13
1911	29	1,375	1	0
1912	29	969	3	37
1913	52	1,938	2	14

135. The largest demand for land is in Kuruwiti, Atakalan, and Kadawat korales. As regards lands for which applications were made for a certificate of quiet possession, 10 plans were issued in respect of 1,532 A. 2 R. 5 P. The investigation of the title of the claimants is still being made, the delay being due to the necessity for personal inspection.

136. In July, 1913, a Chena Surveyor Muhandiram was appointed for the protection of lands declared Crown under the Waste Lands Ordinance. The appointment was very necessary in view of the large areas declared Crown under the Ordinance during the last few years. During the last six months he has inspected 21 villages.

137. *Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes.*—During the period under review 63 A. 2 R. 38·27 P. have been acquired, chiefly for the Pelmadulla railway extension and the Kukul korale road. A sum of Rs. 151,515·27 has been paid by way of compensation. The high price is due to the fact that most of the land was situated in the town, and includes houses and other buildings. Out of 50 cases referred to court 16 have been settled.

138. *Cattle Disease.*—Rinderpest, which broke out in Kuruwiti korale in May, 1912, was stamped out in October, 1912. Out of 61 cases between July and October, 51 died and 10 were cured. Rinderpest also broke out in Monrovia and Dombemada in Kegalla District. There were 21 deaths out of 36 cases. Foot-and-mouth disease prevailed sporadically, chiefly in the town and at Balangoda. There were 134 cases, and all recovered. In November, 1913, a severe epidemic, diagnosed as strangles, broke out among the horses of Messrs. Pate & Sons' mail coach establishment. Out of 18 cases only 1 survived.

139. *Buddhist Temporalities.*—There are two committees in this district. Rules have been framed by the Ratnapura Committee, and trustees have been appointed for almost all the important temples. A commencement has also been made in the improvement of the more important buildings, but progress is still very slow. The Balangoda Committee, however, with the exception of passing by-laws, has shown no signs of activity. The committee has not been able to hold a meeting for some years, and practically nothing has been done in the district towards the appointment of trustees or the improvement of temples. There is a feeling among the Chiefs that it was a mistake to divide the Ratnapura District into two district committees, and that one committee for the whole district would work more satisfactorily. Steps will probably be taken to amalgamate the two committees. In February, 1913, Rambukpota Pannasara Terunnanse was elected High Priest of Adam's Peak, *vice* Paragala Sobhita Terunnanse, deceased.

140. The Agricultural Society is still defunct, and shows no signs of resurrection. It seems impossible to awaken any feelings of interest or excitement regarding the society. In March, 1913, Mr. Lyne, the Director of Agriculture, met the Chiefs and those interested in agriculture and explained to them the principles and working of co-operative credit societies. Except, however, in Kadawat korale, no response has been made to this appeal for the formation of these societies. An agricultural instructor is stationed in the district. He visits the villages and gives the cultivators useful advice on various agricultural questions. He devotes a great deal of his time to trying to improve paddy cultivation, but the conservatism of the villager is always an obstacle to progress. There is a successful experimental garden at Balangoda, which it is hoped will lead to the introduction of new forms of cultivation, especially of vegetables in the neighbouring villages.

R. N. THAINE,
Government Agent.

Ratnapura, March 8, 1914.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF RATNAPURA FOR 1912 AND 1913.

THE following comparative statement exhibits the revenue and expenditure for 1912 and 1913 :—

REVENUE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	4,718 65		5,430 55	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	3,782 0		3,822 70	
Other :—				
Animals and vehicles ..	437 25		386 25	
Dogs	108 0		95 0	
		9,045 90		9,734 50
Licenses :—				
Liquor	635 0		3,091 88	
Opium	3,409 23		4,261 54	
Carts	690 0		—	
Other :—				
Petroleum ..	—		50 0	
Special licenses to slaughter	25 0		22 50	
Stamp duty on licenses ..	516 0		40 0	
		5,275 23		7,465 92
Rents :—				
Market	2,446 6		3,229 87	
Other :—				
Lands	399 20		411 55	
Wace Memorial Hall ..	140 0		65 0	
		2,985 26		3,706 42
Fines :—				
Judicial	666 75		590 0	
Departmental ..	76 0		81 50	
Stray cattle	348 50		286 50	
		1,091 25		958 0
Miscellaneous :—				
Cemetery	249 50		208 0	
Cattle pound and slaughter-house	1,073 50		1,169 0	
Conservancy fees ..	1,918 0		2,213 0	
Clearing private gardens ..	238 54		384 1	
Sundries	329 31		465 15	
		3,808 85		4,439 16
		22,206 49		26,304 0
Balance of previous year ..	—	12,130 66	—	16,163 48
Total ..		34,337 15		42,467 48

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	1,397 50	—	1,397 50
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	6,583 55		6,848 77	
Office contingencies ..	175 3		183 40	
Cost of audit ..	133 52		128 11	
Revenue service ..	934 30		934 58	
		7,826 40		8,094 86
Education	—	—	—	286 75
Sanitation	—	2,866 23	—	3,463 28
Lighting	—	634 97	—	665 48
Police	—	122 11	—	54 58
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	2,791 40		4,766 17	
New construction ..	2,156 53		5,528 29	
		4,947 93		10,294 46
Miscellaneous ..	—	378 53	—	100 3
		18,173 67		24,356 94
Balance at end of year ..	—	16,163 48	—	18,110 54
Total ..		34,337 15		42,467 48

2. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1912 and 1913 is appended :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,476	—	—	5,476	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,114	—	—	2,241	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,845		87·28	1,837		81·97
(b) Paying double commutation ..	8		·38	23		1·03
(c) Labouring six days	3		·14	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,856	87·80		1,860	83·00
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	34		1·61	59		2·63
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	55		2·60	118		5·27
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	26		1·23	21		0·94
(h) Fined	4		·19	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	139		6·57	183		8·16
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		258	12·20		381	17·00
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. The following is the statement of debt :—

	Drain Loan.	Market Loan.
Year in which the loan was raised ..	1904	1908
Original amount of loan ..	Rs. 6,500	Rs. 8,000
Present amount of loan ..	—	Rs. 7,200
Rate for sinking fund ..	One-tenth	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	3½ per cent.	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 650	Rs. 160
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 227·50	Rs. 360
Date when loan will be extinguished	1913	1938

4. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town has been satisfactory. There has been no epidemic during the period under review. The number of births and deaths in the town during the last two years is as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Births	115	173
Deaths	676	693

The large number of deaths is due to the fact that estate coolies who died in Ratnapura hospital are included.

5. The scavenging of the town has been fairly satisfactory. Rubbish carts of the type used in Colombo are being substituted for the cumbersome double bullock carts hitherto in use. This lighter cart will facilitate the removal of rubbish. A refuse incinerator is urgently required, as much time is spent in the removal of rubbish to a distance.

6. The dry-earth closet system is being gradually extended, and is working satisfactorily. Much difficulty, however, is experienced in securing and retaining latrine coolies. Only Tamil coolies are available for this work, but the many public works now in progress in the district make the task of obtaining their services an extremely difficult one. A new Horbury latrine was erected in 1913 at Moragahayata on the Nambapana road.

7. One of the most important works required for the improvement of the sanitation of the town is the surface drainage scheme. For many years the scheme has been the subject of discussion. The Board had difficulties in deciding upon the outlet. It is, however, satisfactory to record that the Board has now decided that the surface drainage shall be emptied into the river. Plans and estimates are being prepared by the Provincial Engineer, and it is hoped the work will be commenced in the course of 1914.

8. The use of covered dust bins by all householders was made compulsory during the year 1913. They have replaced the open wooden boxes, which were most insanitary, and increased the difficulties of scavenging.

9. *Public Works.*—The following are the most important public works carried out during the year under review :—

(i.) Extension of the general cemetery, and the erection of a stone wall round the extended portion
(ii.) Fly-proofing the beef markets.
(iii.) Cement side drains along a portion of Hospital road and Church street.
(iv.) Cement drains along Esplanade road. This work was constructed by the Public Works Department out of Government funds.
(v.) Planting of shade trees along the roads.

10. Other public works necessary for the improvement of the town are the following :—

(i.) A refuse and night soil destructor.
(ii.) Additional Horbury latrines.
(iii.) Construction of a road through Pattiyaowita, an overcrowded locality behind the bazaar.
(iv.) The filling up of low-lying swamps.

11. The decision of Government to open a railway station at Tiruwanaketiya will increase the importance of this small but populous bazaar, which is within the limits of the Board. The Board will have to devote more attention to this wayside bazaar than it has in the past. Many improvements are necessary for its sanitation. In 1913 the Board resolved to construct cement side drains, and Government have consented to pay a moiety of the cost. This work will be taken up in 1914.

12. During 1913 the following roads were taken over by the Board :—Debichchia road, Cross road, and Esplanade road.

13. *Lighting.*—The lighting of the town was satisfactory. No new lamps were put up, but seven wooden posts were replaced with iron standard posts. An improved lighting system at important junctions came under the consideration of the Board during 1913, and it has been decided to introduce by way of experiment four petrol oil lamps in 1914.

14. *Water Supply.*—The increasing population necessitates the extension of the waterworks. The present supply is liable to be exhausted during the dry months, and much inconvenience is caused to the town. The proposal to enlarge the existing reservoir has been abandoned, as the experiment proved the scheme to be not feasible. It is now proposed to establish another reservoir in the neighbourhood of the Umandola, and if the scheme is feasible, Government will be asked to give the Board a loan to carry out the work. If the work is undertaken it will be necessary to impose a water-rate.

15. *Town Schools Ordinance.*—This Ordinance was introduced from the beginning of 1913, and is working satisfactorily. By-laws have been framed by the Board and are in force. Since the introduction of the Ordinance the attendance of school children has risen from 402 at the beginning of the year to 538 at the end of 1913.

16. *Legislation.*—During the period under review by-laws dealing with the following subjects were passed by the Board and received the sanction of Government :—(i.) The control of eating-houses, tea and coffee boutiques ; (ii.) town schools attendance. The Board has also under consideration by-laws for the prevention of malaria, the better control of cattle galas, and the disposal of cattle and horse dung.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—The Board held 9 meetings in 1912 and 7 in 1913.

18. The fourteenth biennial election of unofficial members took place in December, 1912. One of the seats was contested. Mr. D. E. Jayetilleke, who had been a member since 1905, lost his seat, and Mr. Cyril Ellawala was elected in his place. The other sitting members, Messrs. C. F. Dharmaratne and H. Ellawala, were returned unopposed.

19. The following changes took place among the official members :—Mr. E. B. Alexander (Government Agent) was succeeded by the writer in March, 1913 ; Dr. Huybertsz, Provincial Surgeon, was succeeded by Dr. Bawa in April, 1913, and he in turn was succeeded by Dr. de Vos in November, 1913.

20. On October 5, 1913, a most disastrous flood swept through the town and caused incalculable damage to private property. The flood was the highest ever recorded. It exceeded by about 3 feet the flood of 1872, and, so far as the meagre records show, reached about the same height as the flood of 1837. The water rose 10 feet higher than the highest flood level recorded, which was in 1893. It is difficult to estimate the value of property destroyed, for, in addition to houses, large quantities of rice, food stuffs, piece goods, &c., were irretrievably damaged. In the town alone 194 houses were totally destroyed and 190 damaged. Five persons were drowned within the Local Board limits, including Mr. Carthigasen of the Public Works Department. The damage to property belonging to the Board amounted to Rs. 613, and the cost of cleaning the town of putrid food, &c., came to Rs. 1,109·55.

21. Much distress prevailed among the poorer classes for some days after the floods had subsided. A relief fund was started and munificently subscribed to by members of every community. Free rice was distributed for several days ; grants of free timber were given to persons who had lost their houses, and a large consignment of cadjans was obtained from the Colombo District and distributed amongst the people to assist them in roofing their houses. In most cases, too, money was given to the sufferers to enable them to subsist whilst rebuilding their houses.

R. N. THAINE,
Chairman.

March 1, 1914.

II.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA FOR 1912 AND 1913.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE Provincial Road Committee for 1912 was composed of the following members :—Chairman, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Government Agent. Official member : Mr. R. G. Carte, Provincial Engineer. Unofficial members : Messrs. Harry Ellawala, F. Lecky Watson, and H. M. Drummond Hay. And for 1913 :—Chairman, Mr. E. B. Alexander up to February 26, and Mr. R. N. Thaine, Government Agent. Official member : Mr. George Waddell, Provincial Engineer. Unofficial members : Mr. Harry Ellawala ; Mr. F. Lecky Watson up to June, and thereafter Mr. George Brown ; Mr. H. M. Drummond Hay up to June, and thereafter Mr. R. Brough.

2. Meetings of the Provincial Road Committee were held on July 25, November 22, December 19, 1912, and October 30, 1913. Papers were circulated among members and approved in eleven instances in 1912 and seven instances in 1913.

3. The following is a statement of expenditure on resthouses :—

Name of Resthouse.	Amount expended. 1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	Name of Resthouse.	Amount expended. 1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Ratnapura ..	478 50	.. 59 75	Kolonna	125 0	.. 969 74
Pelmadulla ..	—	.. 815 0	Ratnapura ambalam ..	—	.. 262 0
Balangoda ..	271 87	.. 1,008 8	Embilipitiya bungalow	120 0	.. 98 26
Bilihul-oya ..	—	.. 265 0	Karawita bungalow ..	—	.. 225 0
Madampe ..	67 0	.. 303 50	New resthouse, Kegalla	600 0	.. 56 37
Rakwana ..	—	.. 369 25			

4. The total expenditure on resthouses, bungalows, and ambalam was Rs. 2,482 in Ratnapura District and Rs. 7,227·66 in Kegalla District during 1912, and Rs. 5,404·55 in Ratnapura District and Rs. 5,865·80 in Kegalla District during 1913.

5. Statements of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1912 and 1913 are given below :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	—	2,547 51	.. —	4,697 23
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—				
(*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee ..	16,542 50		.. 15,938 25	
(*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee ..	30,302 75		.. 30,495 25	
		46,845 25		46,433 50
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ..	—	3,748 0	.. —	3,748 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	3,060 0	.. —	3,500 0
Resthouse collections :—				
(*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee ..	3,082 33		.. 3,188 30	
(*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee ..	3,144 70		.. 3,297 46	
		6,227 3		6,485 76
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—				
(*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee ..	528 0		.. 528 0	
(*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee ..	600 0		.. 600 0	
		1,128 0		1,128 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	1,744 48	.. —	2,104 38
Total ..		65,300 27		68,096 87

EXPENDITURE.	1912. Amount. Rs. c.	1912. Total. Rs. c.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—				
(*a*) Principal roads	38,380 50		.. 38,092 25	
(*b*) Resthouses	9,710 0		.. 11,326 72	
		48,090 50		49,418 97
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	3,886 75	.. —	3,996 40
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	1,128 0	.. —	1,128 0
Toll grants remitted to—				
(*a*) Ratnapura District Road Committee ..	1,309 0		.. 1,309 0	
(*b*) Kegalla District Road Committee ..	2,439 0		.. 2,439 0	
		3,748 0		3,748 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—				
(*a*) Ratnapura District Road Committee ..	560 0		.. 500 0	
(*b*) Kegalla District Road Committee ..	2,500 0		.. 3,000 0	
		3,060 0		3,500 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	689 79	.. —	2,095 64
Balance on December 31	—	4,697 23	.. —	4,209 86
Total ..		65,300 27		68,096 87

6. The private contributions due by the estates on account of branch roads were duly paid in as per statement below :—

Statement of Branch Roads under Ordinance No. 14 of 1896, showing Government Grants and Private Contributions.

Name of Road.	Number and Date of Estimate.	Amount of Estimate.	Government Moiety.	Private Contributions.
1912–13		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Glenalla-Havilland ..	242 of August 14, 1912 ..	3,434 0	1,700 0	1,734 0
Dehiowita-Algoda ..	331 of September 5, 1912 ..	1,010 0	500 0	510 0
Parakaduwa-Hemmingford ..	332 do. ..	808 0	400 0	408 0
Gevilipitiya-Hatgampola ..	241 of August 14, 1912 ..	929 20	460 0	469 20
Ratnapura-Malwala ferry ..	141 of July 26, 1912 ..	4,444 0	2,200 0	2,244 0
Balangoda-Chetnole ..	142 do. ..	2,222 0	1,100 0	1,122 0
1913–14.				
Glenalla-Havilland ..	531 of September 9, 1913 ..	4,444 0	2,200 0	2,244 0
Dehiowita-Algoda ..	530 do. ..	1,212 0	600 0	612 0
Parakaduwa-Hemmingford ..	573 do. ..	1,010 0	500 0	510 0
Gevilipitiya-Hatgampola ..	581 do. ..	1,212 0	600 0	612 0
Ratnapura-Malwala ferry ..	572 do. ..	5,656 0	2,800 0	2,856 0
Balangoda-Chetnole ..	551 do ..	2,828 0	1,400 0	1,428 0

List of the Local Committees of the branch and estate roads are given below :—

Name of Road.	Members of Local Committee.	Term for which appointed
Gevilipitiya-Hatgampola Branch Road ..	— ..	—
Dehiowita-Algoda Branch Road ..	J. A. Anderson (Chairman), A. J. Martin, D. J. Mackenzie, and H. C. Hill	June 6, 1911, to June 6, 1913.
Parakaduwa-Hemmingford Branch Road	— ..	—
Glenalla-Havilland Branch Road ..	H. Villiers (Chairman), G. Hunter, A. E. Curtois, and E. S. Stephens	June 17, 1911, to June 17, 1913
Ratnapura-Malwala Ferry Branch Road	William Hendry (Chairman), W. Ferguson, George Brown, A. E. Pieterz, and W. D. Holland	July 1, 1911, to July 1, 1913.
Balangoda-Chetnole Branch Road ..	F. Lecky Watson (Chairman), F. S. Hill, R. Brough, and A. M. Maitland	April 15, 1911, to April 15, 1913
Ellearawa-Pinnawala Estate Road ..	A. D. Sly (Chairman), R. T. Layard, H. E. Pole, W. G. B. Wells, and T. A. de Mel	July 23, 1911, to July 23, 1913.
Malwala Ferry - Wewelwatta Factory Estate Road	George Brown (Chairman), W. Ferguson, A. E. Pieterz, W. D. Holland, and W. Hendry	July 23, 1911, to July 23, 1913.
Gevilipitia-Hatgampola Branch Road ..	— ..	—
Dehiowita-Algoda Branch Road ..	— ..	—
Parakaduwa-Hemmingford Branch Road	— ..	—
Glenalla-Havilland Branch Road ..	E. S. Stephens (Chairman), James Bett, W. Stott, R. H. Villiers	June 18, 1913, to June 18, 1915.
Ratnapura-Malwala Ferry Branch Road ..	C. A. Grant (Chairman), W. Hendry, C. W. Baker, and A. P. Craib	July 2, 1913, to July 2, 1915.
Balangoda-Chetnole Branch Road ..	George Brown (Chairman), L. Watkins Baker, K. R. Maitland, and A. M. Cheyne	July 5, 1913, to July 5, 1915.
Ellearawa-Pinnawala Estate Road ..	A. D. Sly (Chairman), A. N. Lushington, E. C. Cameron, H. J. Butter, and T. A. de Mel	July 24, 1913, to July 24, 1915.
Malwala Ferry - Wewelwatta Factory Estate Road	C. A. Grant (Chairman), William Hendry, A. P. Craib, and C. W. Baker	July 24, 1913, to July 24, 1915.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

7. The District Road Committee of Ratnapura for 1912 consisted of the Government Agent ; the District Engineer, Ratnapura, Mr. G. E. Loos ; Messrs. W. D. Tillekeratne, Mudaliyar ; J. Vandenberg ; E. R. E. Geddes. Messrs. G. M. Crabbe and F. Lecky Watson, additional members, were appointed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

8. For 1913 the Government Agent ; the District Engineer, Ratnapura, Mr. G. E. Loos, up to March, 1913, and thereafter Mr. D. K. McMinn ; Messrs. W. D. Tillekeratne, Mudaliyar ; J. Vandenberg ; E. R. E. Geddes. Messrs. F. Lecky Watson up to April, 1913, and thereafter George Brown were appointed additional members under Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

9. The meetings of the District Road Committee were held on December 19, 1912. No meeting was held in 1913. Papers were circulated among members and approved in eight instances in 1912 and eleven instances in 1913.

10. The clerical staff is identical with that of the Provincial Road Committee.

11. The amount collected as commutation in money and labour was Rs. 41,019 in 1912 and Rs. 41,789·50 in 1913. Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1911, 1912, and 1913, and a statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Ratnapura, for the years under review are given below :—

Comparative Statement of Road Tax Recoveries during the Years 1911, 1912, and 1913 in the Ratnapura District under the Thoroughfares Ordinances.

	1911.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census		130,151	—		130,151	—		130,151	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	32,292	—	—	31,871	—	—	32,232	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—									
(a) Paying single commutation	28,401		87·95	28,064		88·05	28,519		88·48
(b) Paying double commutation	225		·70	207		·65	239		·73
(c) Labouring six days	15		·04	2		—	1		—
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation	—	28,641	88·69	—	28,273	88·70	—	28,759	89·21
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—									
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,827		5·66	1,519		4·76	1,745		5·41
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	1,616		5	1,801		5·65	1,569		4·87
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	23		·07	39		·12	24		·07
(h) Fined	6		·02	57		·18	2		—
(i) Imprisoned	9		·03	2		—	2		—
(j) Left local area	170		·52	180		·56	131		.40
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area	—	3,651	11·30	—	3,598	11·27	—	3,473	10·75
7. Unaccounted for	—	170	—	—	180	—	—	131	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee for 1912 and 1913.

REVENUE.		1912. Rs. c.		1913. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1		26,944 27		23,927 38
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
Commutation realized in money	41,016 0		41,788 0	
Commutation realized in labour	3 0		1 50	
	41,019 0		41,789 50	
Toll grant on minor roads		1,309 0	—	1,309 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works		560 0	—	500 0
Miscellaneous receipts		112 21	—	867 41
Total		69,944 48		68,393 29

EXPENDITURE.		1912. Rs. c.		1913. Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		16,542 50	—	15,938 25
Amount expended on minor works		20,884 39	—	21,131 69
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	528 0		528 0	
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	1,938 64		2,257 18	
(c) Commission to division officers	4,877 48		4,734 97	
		7,344 12		7,520 15
Miscellaneous charges		1,246 9	—	1,522 17
Balance on December 31		23,927 38	—	22,281 3
Total		69,944 48		68,393 29

12. The cost of upkeep and improvement of minor roads during 1912 was Rs. 20,884·39 and for 1913 Rs. 21,131·69.

13. Reports by the Superintendent, Minor Roads, Ratnapura, for 1912 and 1913, are attached :—

Minor Roads, 1912.

Iron Bridge, Helaudakada Road.—A sum of Rs. 350 was spent on the maintenance of this road, and the works done were, clearing jungle, side drains, filling up ruts and holes, and gravelling.

Talawitiya-Kurugam Modera Cart Road section.—A sum of Rs. 620 was spent on the maintenance of this road, and the works done were clearing jungle, side drains, levelling surface of roadway, gravelling, and clearing of culverts.

Idangoda-Kukulegama, second section.—A sum of Rs. 560 was spent on the maintenance of this road, and the works done were clearing jungle, side drains, and sensitive plants on the surface of the road.

Balangoda Damahana Cart Road.—A sum of Rs. 330 was spent on this road in clearing jungle, side drains, and filling up ruts and holes.

Kuruwita-Eratne Road, first section.—A sum of Rs. 200 was spent on this road in clearing jungle, side drains, levelling surface of roadway, and repairs to bridge.

Demuwata-Wewelkandura Cart Road, first mile.—A sum of Rs. 2,189·75 is being spent in converting and constructing this mile into a cart road, and the work is nearing completion. This is an important road, and should be continued to Karawita to meet the Public Works Department road.

Lankabarana-Kaltota Road.—A sum of Rs. 4,220 is being spent in effecting improvements to the 14 miles of this road. The improvements effected are widening of the roadway, cutting and reducing steep places and filling up low places, providing side drains. This work is nearing completion.

Ereporuwa-Embilipitiya Road.—A sum of Rs. 4,660 is being spent in effecting improvements to the 16 miles of this road. The improvements effected are similar to the above road, but the work has been considerably delayed owing to the scarcity of labour and the unhealthy climate of the place. Anyhow it is expected to complete the work during the year.

Jungle clearing was done on the following roads :—

(1) Demuwata Ferry-Wewelkandura road.
(2) Tiruwanaketiya-Dela road.
(3) Wewelkandura-Dunukeiyagala road.
(4) Talawitiya-Kurugammodera road, second section.
(5) Kendangamuwa-Panawala road.
(6) Minnana-Labugama road.
(7) Karandana-Mapota road.
(8) Kuruwita-Eratne, second section.
(9) Nivitigala-Horahinella road.
(10) Kahawatta-Hunuwala road.
(11) Kalawane-Depedene road.
(12) Rakwana-Depedene road.
(13) Pallewela-Medaganoya road.
(14) Damahana-Medaganoya road.
(15) Thumbagoda-Weliharanawa road.

Bridges, &c.—A sum of Rs. 74 was spent on repairs to the wire bridge over Karandana Maha-ela.

An edanda over Ayagama river was completed at a cost of Rs. 570. A sum of Rs. 90 was spent in repairing the ferry boat at Demuwata. A double canoe was provided for the ferry at Koswatta.

Minor Roads, 1913.

1. *Lankabarana-Kaltota Road.*—A sum of Rs. 4,220 was spent in 1912 and 1913 in improving the 14 miles of this road, and the works done were widening the roadway, reducing steep places, and providing side drains. Culverts and bridges have to be built on this road, and when this is done the road could be used for light cart traffic.

2. *Ereporuwa-Embilipitiya Road.*—A sum of Rs. 1,530 was spent on this road in improving the 4 miles from Ereporuwa to Kella junction and in clearing jungle on the remaining 12 miles. The works done on the 4 miles are widening the roadway, reducing steep places, and providing side drains. From this year a portion of this road from Embilipitiya to Panamure, a distance of 8 miles, has been handed over to the Irrigation Department, and this portion will be constructed into a cart road in a few years ; the District Road Committee will improve the remaining 4 miles between Kella junction and Panamure.

3. *Rambukkanda Road.*—A sum of Rs. 1,200·75 has been spent in constructing this cart road. This road connects the Rambukkanda estate cart road with the Karawita minor road.

4. *Demuwata Road, second mile.*—The first mile from Demuwata has been constructed into a cart road, and the second mile is in course of construction, and will be completed this year. A sum of Rs. 842 has been spent on this road during last year.

5. *Ayagama-Kukulegama Road.*—A sum of Rs. 355 was spent on this road in clearing jungle and side drains and clearing sensitive plants on the surface of road.

6. *Talawitiya-Kurugammodera Cart Road, first section.*—A sum of Rs. 570 was spent on the maintenance of this road, and the works done were clearing jungle, side drains, culverts, and reducing sides, levelling roadway, and gravelling.

7. *Balangoda-Damahana Cart Road.*—A sum of Rs. 417·50 was spent on the maintenance of this road, and the works done were clearing jungle, filling washaways, levelling roadway, and gravelling.

8. *Kuruwita-Eratne Road, first section.*—A sum of Rs. 284·25 was spent on the maintenance of this cart road, and the works done included clearing jungle and side drains, filling washaways, and levelling roadway, and building two culverts and repairing bridge.

9. Jungle only was cleared on the following roads :—

Kotamulla Bridge-Wewelkandura.
Tiruwanaketiya-Dela.
Wewelkandura-Dunukeiyagala.
Talawitiya-Kurugammodera, second section.
Minnana-Labugama.
Karandana-Mapota.
Kuruwita-Eratne, second section.
Kalawane-Depedene.
Rakwana-Depedene.
Pallewela-Medaganoya.
Damahana-Medaganoya.
Thumbagoda-Weliharanawa.
Bilihuloya-Horton Plains.

10. *Kalawana Bridge.*—A sum of Rs. 167 was spent on protection works on this bridge.

11. *Meepa-ela Bridge.*—A sum of Rs. 574 was spent in constructing a wire bridge over Meepa-ela on the Tiruwanaketiya-Dela road.

12. *Napawala-ela Bridge.*—A sum of Rs. 560 was spent in constructing a wire bridge over Napawala-ela on the Minnana-Labugama road.

13. *Bridge over Kaltota Irrigation Channel.*—A sum of Rs. 170 was spent in constructing a wooden bridge over the irrigation channel at Kaltota on the Lankabarana-Kaltota road.

14. *Ayagama Edanda.*—A sum of Rs. 14 was spent on minor repairs to the edanda at Ayagama.

15. *Ferry Boat at Hangamuwa.*—A sum of Rs. 100 was spent in providing a boat and platform for the ferry at Hangamuwa.

16. Works undertaken in 1913 :—

Wire bridge over Kuru-ganga.
Two wooden bridges at Panamure.
Metalling approach road to Balangoda resthouse.
Kitchen and latrine, Ayagama bungalow.
Stables, Karawita bungalow.

R. N. THAINE,
Chairman.

Ratnapura, March 7, 1914.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1912–13.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THE total revenue for the financial year ended June 30, 1913, was Rs. 160,146·27, a sum less by Rs. 17,819·01 than the amount realized in the preceding financial year. There was an increase of Rs. 15,540·33, chiefly under the following heads :—

	Rs. c.
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy	8,163 86
Police Court Fees	1,567 87
Cattle Branding	1,087 15
Medical Aid	1,742 25
Record room Collections	486 45
Unclaimed Deposits	673 79
Rent of other Lands	504 67

2. The total decrease was Rs. 33,359·34, principally—

	Rs. c.
Stamps	6,426 71
Fees, District Court	945 0
Dispensary Collections	956 30
Drugs	473 22
Opium	415 88
Fees of Court, Sundries	1,492 80
Sale of Timber	2,802 28
Land Sales	17,371 84
Premia on Leases	1,237 72

3. The total expenditure from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, amounted to Rs. 46,929·49, showing an increase of Rs. 11,900·88 when compared with the preceding financial year. The chief heads of increase were Pensions, Clerical Service, Personal Emoluments, Rural Police, Cost of the Excise Commission, and Registration of Dogs.

4. The district took part in the All-Ceylon Exhibition in July, 1912, and obtained the silver medal for the second best pavilion.

5. In the same month a slight flood of the Maha-oya did some damage in Aranayaka and its neighbourhood. In October, 1913, unusually heavy rain fell, with the result that the Maha-oya and the Kelani-ganga rose ; the bridge over the former at Karadana on the Kegalla-Polgahawela road was washed away, and very considerable damage occurred in the valley of the latter, where 113 villages were submerged and some 2,000 houses totally or partly destroyed. The towns of Dehiowita and Yatiyantota suffered severely. Valuable assistance in clearing the debris was rendered by the local members of the planting community. The loss of life was comparatively little, though 21 coolies were buried in a landslip near Yatiyantota. Nine deaths from the same cause occurred in the Four Korales. Relief was afforded by the free grant of timber and money as well as by the supply of rice.

6. Mr. J. H. Meedeniya, Ratemahatmaya of Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, was raised to the rank of *Disawa* in January, 1913, *vice* Ekneligoda, deceased. He was seconded for special service in the Ratnapura District from February to June of that year. The office of Justice of the Peace was conferred upon Mr. L. B. Nugawela, Ratemahatmaya of Beligal korale, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday in 1913. Mr. W. de Livera was succeeded as District Judge by Mr. T. G. Willett in August of the same year. The new office of Chena Muhandiram was created, and Mr. W. O. Wirakoon appointed on July 1, 1913.

7. The Kegalla Assistant Agency was raised to Class II. of the Civil Service, and an Office Assistant allotted to it.

II.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

8. The harvest was abundant, but considerable damage was done by the heavy rain and floods in October, 1913.

9. The staple food of the people is rice, but not more than half of that consumed is grown locally. The industry suffers by silting from estates, which has been aggravated by the storms referred to in the last preceding paragraph. The prices of food stuffs continued high.

10. The usual fever in the valley of the Maha-oya prevailed during the hot weather, and quinine was distributed both there and after the floods in the Kelani Valley. Smallpox broke out on Sunnycroft estate in May, and cholera in Asmadale in December, 1913. In both cases the services of the police were requisitioned. Parangi continues chiefly in Parape and Gabbala; the sufferers are very reluctant to try the Salvarsan treatment.

11. The number of patients treated was as follows :—

Kegalla Hospital ..	3,151	Mawanella Dispensary ..	12,554
Kegalla Dispensary ..	31,680	Aranayaka Dispensary ..	10,805
Karawanella Hospital ..	3,257	Kitulgala Dispensary ..	4,833
Karawanella Dispensary ..	11,881	Rambukkana Dispensary ..	6,398
Pindeniya Dispensary ..	7,266		
Nelundeniya Dispensary ..	7,347		
Bulatkohupitiya Dispensary	4,844	Total ..	104,016

12. The number of births and deaths including estate events was 14,313 and 10,840 respectively, the rate per thousand being 61·48 and 46·56.

13. The cultivation of rice, coconuts, and plantains forms the chief industry of the native population. Rubber is largely in the hands of European planters, and the number of villagers who find work on the estates is noticeable. The rate of pay was good, and the people are undoubtedly becoming well to do, but often at the cost of losing their status as independent landowners.

14. Plumbago mining was carried on especially at Aruggammana in Beligal korale and Siyambalapitiya in Paranakuru korale; at the first-named place a pit collapsed in the heavy rains of October, 1913, fortunately without loss of life. Gemming is confined to a small portion of the Three Korales.

15. The native arts and crafts are on the decline; a few gold and silver smiths continue to do excellent work, and one pupil has been sent from the district to the Art Association in Kandy. Many craftsmen, however, find working on, or supplying labour to, estates to be more profitable. A considerable revival in udekki-dancing has taken place in the district, being fostered by the holding of yearly competitions. The art deserves encouragement, as it supplies a mode of livelihood and at the same time excellent exercise. The good physical condition of dancers is noteworthy.

16. Rinderpest continued intermittently in Three Korales; it also appeared in Beligal korale in October, 1912, and in Kinigoda korale in April, 1913. The total number of cases was 144, of which 85 died, 28 were shot, and 31 recovered. The disease had disappeared before the end of the year.

III.—EDUCATION.

17. The District School Committee was composed of the same members as in 1911–12. The Rev. R. H. Phair was appointed in place of the Rev. W. G. Shorten, resigned, in March, 1913.

18. A by-law making female education compulsory was passed in the same month.

19. A feature of the period under review has been the popular movement for education, which has resulted in the establishment of the following schools :—

Warakapola girls' ..	Friends' Mission	Udugama mixed ..	Buddhist
Maliyadda mixed ..	Salvation Army	Hungampola boys' ..	do.
Iddamalpana boys' ..	Buddhist	Telijjagoda girls' ..	do.
Pinnawala girls' ..	do.	Paranagama boys' ..	do.
Pinnawala boys' (English) ..	do.	Moradana boys' ..	do.
Karandupone girls' ..	do.		

20. Except in a few cases, the movement has not been connected with anti-Government propaganda.

IV.—POLICE AND CRIME.

21. The regular police force consisting of one sergeant and eight constables is stationed at Kegalla. Class firing was carried out at Kurunegala in November, 1913; the results were not very satisfactory.

22. The headmen with some exceptions have done good work.

23. The total of cases reported was 438, of which 293 were true. Of these, 24 were homicides. The total of reported and true cases for 1913 was 357 and 245, against 343 and 254 in the year 1911–12. Crime chiefly fell under the heads of Burglary, Cattle Stealing, Robbery, and Homicide. For 1913 under the first two there was a decrease as compared with 1911–12; an increase, however, appears under the two last categories.

V.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

24. *Local Board.*—The administration report on Kegalla, the only town under this form of government, is in the appendix.

25. *Sanitary Board.*—This consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. Thornhill, District Engineer, Avissawella; Dr. Jinadasa, District Medical Officer, Karawanella; Meedeniya Disawa; and Mr. Morrell. The last-named gentleman resigned in August, 1912, and was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Mitchell of Panawatta estate.

26. Yatiyantota and Dehiowita, the only towns under the Board, suffered severely from the floods of October, 1913, and progress has been retarded by the necessity of making good the damage.

27. New rules for the better regulation of both places were passed, and steps taken to bring the growing town of Rambukkana in Kinigoda korale under the Ordinance.

28. *Village Committees.*—The village paths, roads, and buildings were maintained in repair. The annual tax of 50 cents per head is insufficient, and provision has been made in the new rules for an increase of this amount where necessary. The financial position of the Village Committees is bad, with the exception of that of Galboda and Kinigoda korales, which derives a considerable revenue from the market at Rambukkana. The ruling of the Attorney-General that the committees have no power to prevent sale of vegetables outside the markets renders an amendment of the Ordinance imperative.

29. The bridge at Tuntota on the new road from that place to Arandara was completed. The work on the road itself is slow owing to lack of funds. The construction of the Andiramada-Wattarama road in Beligal korale was facilitated by the generosity of Mr. S. P. de Silva of Negombo. A new road from Wahawa on the Dombemada District Road Committee road in Kinigoda korale was begun; this will link up Rambukkana with Polgahawela.

VI.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES.

30. *Kandyan Marriages.*—The number of marriages registered was 1,384, and the rate was considerably in excess of the preceding year.

31. The total number of applications for divorce was 608, and of those granted 261. The imposition of a small stamp fee on applications, often the result of petty quarrels, might be desirable.

32. *Dog Registration.*—1,453 dogs were registered and 4,940 destroyed.

33. *Cattle Branding.*—The number of cattle branded was 8,603. The register was also revised.

34. *Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.*—Three Presidents preside over the two Village Tribunals of the district. In March, 1913, the possession of unlicensed guns was made triable by the Gansabhawas, the Police Court being relieved of this work in consequence.

35. The total number of civil and criminal cases is shown in the statement appended:—

Return of Village Tribunal Cases for the Eighteen Months from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.	There Korales and Lower Bulatgama.	Beligal and Paranakuru Korales.
Pending on July 1, 1912:—			
Civil	45	6	53
Criminal	99	17	36
Instituted during the year:—			
Civil	1,407	515	1,161
Criminal	3,249	2,166	2,664
Total number of cases:—			
Civil	1,452	521	1,214
Criminal	3,348	2,183	2,700
DECISIONS.			
Breach of Village Committee rules, criminal	2,601	1,887	2,073
Civil:—			
Cattle trespass	200	24	94
Money	1,148	397	1,096
Land	37	100	2
Criminal:—			
Assault	220	145	195
Theft	387	121	326
Malicious injury	54	13	18
Total Decisions:—			
Civil	1,385	521	1,192
Criminal	3,262	2,166	2,612
Amicable settlement under section 30, included under head "Decisions":—			
Civil	—	32	—
Criminal	—	172	—
Pending on December 31, 1913:—			
Civil	67	—	22
Criminal	86	17	88

APPEALS.			
To Assistant Government Agent.			
Civil:—			
Confirmed	45	10	22
Set aside	5	—	1
Criminal:—			
Confirmed	54	19	20
Set aside	8	1	2
From Assistant Government Agent to His Excellency in Executive Council.			
Civil:—			
Confirmed	2	1	—
Set aside	—	—	—
Criminal:—			
Confirmed	2	1	—
Set aside	1	—	—

36. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—Of these, one was established in Galboda and Kinigoda korales in January, 1913, with a membership of 115, the shares amounting to Rs. 4,245, and another in Three Korales in March of the same year; the latter is not yet in working order.

37. *Excise.*—The staff for the district consisted of two inspectors for Four Korales and for Three Korales with Lower Bulatgama. Steps were taken towards a further subdivision of the first-named area.

38. The arrack rent of Four Korales was purchased by Mr. A. M. Perera for Rs. 193,995, and that of Three Korales by Mr. J. B. M. Perera for Rs. 375,190. The total number of arrack taverns was 51, three new ones having been added at Punugala, Yogama, and Dedugala.

39. The introduction of the Excise system led to the formation of temperance societies, often under another name, throughout the district, and some difficulty was experienced in establishing toddy taverns. This was especially the case in certain villages of Walgam pattu, where the local association made little or no genuine attempt to encourage temperance, and illicit drinking continued unchecked.

40. The relation between the Revenue and the Excise Officers has been harmonious.

41. There was a slight decrease in drunkenness, chiefly due to the increased difficulty in getting illicit arrack.

VII.—LAND.

42. The settlements of Higgoda, Lassahena, Yogama, Berannawa, Kapuella, and Ninfield estates were approved by Government, as also that of a portion of Bolagama village.

43. The amount of land disposed of including the above was as follows :—

To whom.	Lands sold.		Lands settled.		Total.	
	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.
Europeans ..	128 1 37	15,051 92	203 2 18	10,941 6	332 0 15	25,992 98
Natives ..	356 3 12	26,885 41	12 2 1	128 95	369 1 13	27,014 36
Total ..	485 1 9	41,937 33	216 0 19	11,070 1	701 1 28	53,007 34

The decrease in application for land by Europeans is noticeable.

44. An extent of 16 acres 1 rood 7·91 perches in 17 lots was acquired for public purposes at a cost of Rs. 12,440·33.

45. The Land Settlement Department continued operations in Kinigoda, Galboda, and Beligal korales. The settlement of the following villages was completed :—Iriyagolla, Hakuruliyadda, Pahala Hinguruwaka, Mottappuliya, Dahenpahuwa, Oddare, Werellapota, Nugawela, Kamburadeniya.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

46. The restoration of the ela at Andana-ela was abandoned, the field owners being unwilling to pay the cost.

47. An estimate was prepared for a new anicut at Kandegedara in Gandolaha pattu of Beligal korale.

48. The Batuwana-ela in Kiraweli Pattu West of the same korale was restored under the provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of 1906. An irrigation channel at Alapalawala in Paranakuru korale was also put into order.

49. Silt from estates has much affected paddy cultivation. The estates concerned in most instances have shown themselves willing to settle with the field owners. Much has to be done towards the enforcement of the irrigation rules. Of these, a complete set has been included in the new Gansabhawa rules ; when sanctioned by Government they will be put in the hands of the vel-vidanes and strictly enforced.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

50. The following public works were completed :—

(1) The maternity ward, Kegalla hospital.
(2) The conversion of the old resthouse, Kegalla, into Government offices.
(3) The improvement of the last two miles of the Pindeniya road, and the survey and trace of the proposed deviation.
(4) The extension of nurses' quarters and mosquito and fly-proofing of the hospital at Karawanella.
(5) The construction of the Kitulgala bridge.
(6) The rebuilding in iron of Ranwala bridge.

51. The construction of the Hunugewatta-Woodend road and of the new Undugoda hospital at Kabagomuwa made rapid progress. The female ward and administration block at the Kegalla hospital were in course of building at the end of 1913.

52. The bridges in the district, with the exception of the old one at Karadana, though submerged withstood the great floods in October, 1913, and the damages to the roads were repaired by the Public Works Department with commendable expedition.

53. Wells were sunk at Gonakadeniya in Three Korales and at Mawanella in Galboda korale. A wire bridge over the Ritigaha-oya was built at Hatagoda, but with the majority of such works was swept away by the floods.

54. The transfer of the Nelundeniya dispensary to Dedigama, and the erection of a new kachcheri and of clerks' quarters at Kegalla, have been sanctioned.

55. The works required are the following :—

(1) A water supply to the District Judge's bungalow.
(2) The construction of parapet walls at the most dangerous corners on the Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road.
(3) A permanent dispensary at Rambukkana.
(4) A post office at or near Mawanella.
(5) A hospital at or near Aranayaka.

56. Projects for the extensions of the main railway line from Rambukkana to Morontota, serving Kegalla town, and of the Kelani Valley line from Karawanella through Ruwanwella to Bulatkohupitiya, were under discussion, but for the present are in abeyance.

X.—FORESTS.

57. No proposals for the reservation of forests were made, and no demarcation work was carried out.

58. The forest revenue for the period under review amounted to Rs. 10,065·70.

59. The checking station at Degantuduwa at the confluence of the Kelani and Sitawaka rivers was established. Forest offences were investigated and prosecutions entered.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Kegalla, March 6, 1914.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1912 AND 1913.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE District Road Committee, Kegalla, during 1912, consisted of the Chairman, Mr. H. W. Codrington ; Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, District Engineer ; Mr. F. Duncan from January to April ; Mr. A. E. Barrs from August, European member ; Mr. F. C. Appellesz, Burgher member ; and Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, Native member.

2. Additional members appointed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1887 were Messrs. T. A. Todd and A. A. Robb, representing the Yakdessa-Dolosbage and the Kegalla Planters' Associations respectively.

3. In 1913 the same members formed the Committee, with the exception of Messrs. Todd and Robb, who left the district and were succeeded by Mr. R. H. Villiers representing the Kelani Valley Planters' Association and Mr. H. S. Popham representing the Yakdessa-Dolosbage Planters' Association.

4. Two meetings were held during the two years, on December 7, 1912, and December 6, 1913. The opinion of the members was also taken by circular.

II.—COMMUTATION TAX.

5. Two comparative statements for 1912 and 1913 showing the results of the Committee's efforts to call out labour and collect commutation money are annexed :—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Year ended December 31, 1912.

		Current Year.	Preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	35,628	35,628
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	45,444	45,088
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	127·55	126·55
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	1,377	1,088
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	3·03	2·41
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	44,067	44,000
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	123·69	123·49
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	41,746	42,043
	(ii.) Performed labour	—	4
	(iii.) Fined	45	25
	(iv.) Imprisoned	7	7
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability ..	41,798	42,079
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ..	94·85	95·63
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ..	117·32	118·11
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	2,269	1,921
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year ..	—	—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Year ended December 31, 1913.

		Current Year.	Preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	35,628	35,628
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	47,566	45,444
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	133·51	127·55
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ..	1,650	1,377
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	3·47	3·03
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	45,916	44,067
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	128·88	123·69
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	42,955	41,746
	(ii.) Performed labour	2	—
	(iii.) Fined	35	45
	(iv.) Imprisoned	8	7
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability ..	43,000	41,798
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ..	93·65	94·65
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ..	120·69	117·32
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	2,916	2 269
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year ..	—	—

6. The receipts and expenditure for the years under review are as follows :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912.		1913.	
REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1	15,597	96	12,514	33
Commutation realized in money	63,372	0	65,017	50
Commutation realized in labour	—		3	0
Toll grant on minor roads	2,439	0	2,439	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	2,500	0	3,000	0
Miscellaneous receipts	14,023	12	11,319	67
Total	97,932	8	94,293	50
EXPENDITURE.				
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses	30,302	75	30,495	25
Amount expended on minor works	30,583	1	33,211	26
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. 600	c. 0	Rs. 600	c. 0
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	4,307	84	5,390	19
(*c*) Commission to division officers	7,674	26	7,687	44
	12,582	10		
Miscellaneous charges	11,949	89	7,812	85
Balance on December 31	12,514	33	9,096	51
Total	97,932	8	94,293	50

MINOR ROADS.

7. The Public Works Department commenced work on the Karandupona-Rambukkana road ; the Committee maintained that part which will be abandoned on the completion of the deviation of the Maha-oya. A mile and a quarter of the Morontota-Arandara road was track metalled and opened to traffic.

8. Twenty-five prosecutions were instituted during the year 1912, 22 for building houses without permission, 1 for encroachment, and 2 for damages to roads. In 18 cases the accused were convicted; 7 were pending at the end of the year.

9. In 1913 31 cases were instituted, 28 for building without permission, 1 for damage to roads, 1 for encroachment, and 1 for obstructing roads. In 26 cases the accused were convicted.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

March 4, 1914.

II.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, KEGALLA, FOR 1912 AND 1913.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Composition of the Board.—The following members held office during the year 1912 :—Officials : the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, District Engineer ; and Dr. Hinton de Silva, Medical Officer. Unofficials : Mr. J. R. Molligoda ; Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe ; and Mr. Ælian Ondaatje. In 1913 the same members held office, with the exception of Mr. Ælian Ondaatje, whose place was taken up by Mr. G. S. Suraweera.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. Comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of this Board for the years 1912 and 1913 is annexed :—

	1912.		1913.	
REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	1,997	94	1,689	70
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	1,260	0	1,338	0
Other	179	25	345	50
Licenses :—				
Liquor	1,002	94	2,260	0
Opium	678	97	848	71
Carts	255	80	152	0
Other	816	3	404	50
Rents :—				
Markets	637	25	922	62
Other	1,002	48	935	96
Fines	109	75	132	0
Miscellaneous	1,132	93	500	63
Deposit	—		344	61
	9,073	34	9,874	23
Balance on January 1	9,742	68	4,455	68
Total	18,816	2	14,329	91

	1912.		1913.	
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	1,020	0	1,020	0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment	1,641	0	1,680	0
Office contingencies	112	89	137	3
Cost of audit	41	70	42	94
Revenue services	422	12	436	65
Education (Town Schools Ordinance)	27	90	—	
Sanitation	1,451	81	1,924	26
Lighting	1,345	71	1,402	65
Police	46	98	96	53
Public works :—				
Maintenance	1,892	1	1,641	51
New construction	235	31	529	25
Miscellaneous	351	40	116	45
Market and recreation ground	5,771	51	2,663	88
Deposit	—		547	11
	14,360	34	12,238	26
Balance on December 31	4,455	68	2,091	65
Total	18,816	2	14,329	91

3. *Taxes : Property Rates.*—The increase in 1912 was due to a larger sum collected during the year.

4. *Taxes : Other.*—The increase in 1913 is due to the recovery of tax on motor cars, and also to the fact that tax is recovered from July 1, 1913, on animals drawing licensed vehicles.

5. *Licenses : Liquor.*—A refund of stamp duty on liquor licenses issued during 1911 and 1912 was recovered in 1912. The increase under this head in 1913 is due to the issue of licenses under the Excise Ordinance.

6. *Licenses : Carts.*—A refund of stamp duty on cart licenses, &c., issued during 1911 and 1912 was recovered in 1912. This was also the case with butchers' licenses, &c.

7. *Rents, Markets.*—The increase in 1913 is due to the establishment of the vegetable market during the year.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in 1912 and 1913 is chiefly due to the Board giving up the sale of petrol.

9. *Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans.*—The increase is due to the Board's payment of the interest and sinking fund on the two loans obtained from Government.

10. *Cost of Administration : Establishment.*—The increase in 1912 and 1913 is due to the rise of salary given to the Secretary and Inspector from 1912, and to the peon and cooly in charge of public grounds from 1913.

11. *Sanitation.*—The increase in 1913 is chiefly due to the enhanced pay of the scavenging coolies.

12. *Lighting.*—The increase in 1912 is due to the erection of two new street lamps.

13. *Police.*—The increase in 1913 under this head is due to the purchase of a gun for shooting dogs.

14. *Public Works : New Construction.*—In 1912 the temporary well dug on Circular road was built up, and in 1913 a new road from the main road near the Catholic convent as far as the new recreation ground was opened. A portion of the land acquired for the recreation ground was levelled, and a vegetable market constructed, thus supplying the town with two long-felt wants.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease is due to the Board giving up the purchase of petrol.

III.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

16. Comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the years 1912 and 1913 is appended :—

	1912.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	2,536	—	—	2,536	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	738	—	—	810	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	615		83·33	654		80·74
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	6		·81	6		·74
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		621	84·14		660	81·48
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	22		2·98	33		4·07
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	36		4·88	42		5·18
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	6		·81	3		·37
(*h*) Fined	1		·14	3		·37
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	52		7·05	58		7·16
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		117	15·86		139	17·16
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	11	1·36

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

17. The health of the people during the period under review was satisfactory.

18. The scavenging of roads, maintenance of public grounds, and conservancy of public latrines were carried out by coolies in the employ of the Board under the supervision of the Inspector.

V.—GENERAL.

19. Four meetings of the Board were held during 1912 and seven during 1913.

20. Statement of debt due by the Board for 1912 and 1913 is appended :—

	1912.		1913.	
	Loan for the Construction, &c., of the Public Market.	Loan for completing, &c., the Public Market.	Loan for the Construction, &c., of the Public Market.	Loan for completing, &c., the Public Market.
Year in which the loan was raised	1908	1911	1908	1911
Original amount of loan	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 8,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 7,235·41	Rs. 7,840	Rs. 7,075·41	Rs. 7,680
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	4¼ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 160	Rs. 160	Rs. 160	Rs. 160
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 340	Rs. 360	Rs. 340	Rs. 360
Date when loan will be extinguished	1957	1961	1957	1961

21. The heavy rains in October, 1913, did considerable damage to the Circular and Cemetery roads.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

Kegalla, March 6, 1914.

Ceylon Survey

Sheet F/16

PUTTALAM
L A K E
D I S T.
P U T T A L A M
G R A V E T S
Puttalam
Kalpitiya
Karaitivu
Mangrove
Chemmalan
Tonagalai
Kumulai
Kuruvil
Periyakulam
Kadamalai
Vidattal
Kandakuli
Kandakuli E
Kandakuli W
Vidattal E
Vidattal W
Periyakulam E
Periyakulam W
Kandakuli S
Vidattal S
Kandakuli N
Vidattal N
Kandakuli E
Vidattal E
Kandakuli W
Vidattal

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1912–13.

THE following alterations have taken place in the field staff :—

Appointments.—Mr. A. T. Burgess, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, arrived in the Colony on October 26, 1912. Messrs. R. J. Johnston, T. Y. Price, and J. Moriarty, Survey Probationers, and Mr. J. E. Evans, Assistant Astronomer, arrived in the Colony on January 31, 1913. Messrs. P. M. C. Thornhill, L. M. Symes, and W. A. Davies, Survey Probationers, arrived in the Colony on February 1, 1913. Mr. W. W. Bentley, Survey Probationer, arrived in the Colony on March 6, 1913. Messrs. C. D. Day and E. J. Whitehead, Survey Probationers, arrived in the Colony on June 21, 1913. Mr. H. F. Humby, Survey Probationer, arrived in the Colony on September 27, 1913. Mr. H. Jameson, Assistant Astronomer, arrived in the Colony on October 30, 1913. Messrs. K. M. Brace, A. R. Watson, C. A. Copland, and P. Moriarty, Survey Probationers, arrived in the Colony on December 20, 1913. Twelve 3rd Grade Surveyors were appointed during the period under review.

2. *Retirements.*—Mr. H. Erskine, Superintendent of Surveys, retired on August 15, 1912. Mr. J. F. Dias, Supernumerary Surveyor, retired on September 1, 1912. Mr. A. Daniel, 2nd Grade Surveyor, retired on November 1, 1912. Mr. H. O. Barnard, Assistant Surveyor-General, retired on January 1, 1913. Mr. O. Schokman, 1st Grade Surveyor, retired on January 6, 1913. Mr. R. O. Meurling, 2nd Grade Surveyor, retired on April 1, 1913. Mr. E. Wijesekera, 1st Grade Surveyor, retired on April 13, 1913. Mr. F. N. Kalenberg, 3rd Grade Surveyor, retired on July 19, 1913. Mr. E. C. H. Alphonso, Supernumerary Surveyor, retired on July 24, 1913. Mr. J. Enright, 2nd Grade Surveyor, retired on August 26, 1913.

3. *Transfers.*—Mr. W. O. Weerakoon, 3rd Grade Surveyor, was appointed Chena Muhandiram on July 1, 1913. Mr. N. A. Gunasekera, 3rd Grade Surveyor, was appointed Chena Muhandiram on July 7, 1913. Mr. E. Jayasinghe, 3rd Grade Surveyor, was appointed Chena Muhandiram on September 1, 1913. Mr. D. T. F. Obeysekera, 3rd Grade Surveyor, was appointed Chena Muhandiram on December 11, 1913.

4. *Resignations.*—Mr. H. M. C. Ledger, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, resigned on August 31, 1912. Mr. P. W. Harrison, Survey Probationer, was condemned by a Medical Board and left the Department on October 12, 1912. Mr. B. C. Johnstone, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, resigned on April 23, 1913. Mr. E. E. O'Leary, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, terminated his agreement on May 22, 1913, at his own request, on account of his wife's health, which necessitated her removal to England. Four 3rd Grade Surveyors and eight Supernumerary Surveyors retired during the period under review.

5. *Dismissals.*—The services of two 3rd Grade Surveyors and four Supernumerary Surveyors were discontinued during the period under review, for various causes.

6. *Death.*—I regret to record the death of Mr. E. W. F. Ponnutamby, Supernumerary Surveyor.

7. *Application Surveys.*—The survey of applications under the closure system has shown good progress, and the general state of the work in the Provinces is in a very satisfactory condition. At the end of June, 1911, there were 5,910 applications for land and requisitions for land by the Government Agents unattended to. This was chiefly owing to the enormous amount of extra work which was thrown upon the Department in consequence of the necessity for marking all lots sold under the Landmarks Ordinance. The efficacy of the closure system introduced in 1911, referred to in paragraphs 11 to 13 of my report for that year, is fully demonstrated by the reduction of the arrears from 5,910 to 2,106. The actual number of applications in the field was at one time during the year only 1,444, but this was increased by a large number of applications coming in at the end of the year. The application surveyors now complete all the applications for survey in each district before leaving for the next, and it is intended that all the districts in each Province shall be completed in future every year. Of course, any considerable increase in the average number of applications for survey coming in would upset this arrangement, and some arrears would probably accumulate before an increase in the staff could be made, but everything possible is being done to keep the work up to date.

8. *Settlement Surveys.*—During the period under review the settlement survey staff have been almost entirely engaged upon carrying out the subdivisions and demarcations required by the Settlement Officer within the old block survey area. The amount of work involved in making these surveys was very great, as it was necessary to bring the old work up to date, subdivide the lots according to the various claims, separate encroachments, and demarcate boundaries with landmarks as required by the Ordinance. 574 villages were dealt with in this way, and 71,823 landmarks were placed in position in the ground. In addition to the above, 41,000 acres of new settlement surveys were completed. As

the Settlement Officer now makes a preliminary inspection of the villages before the commencement of the survey, it is possible for him to make a fair estimate of what his requirements will probably be, and this renders it possible to carry out a large number of the subdivisions and demarcations that will be subsequently required while the original settlement surveys are being made, which reduces the extent of the secondary surveys, and makes a considerable reduction in the cost of the work.

9. *North-Western Province.*—The work carried out in this Province consisted principally of demarcation surveys in the Meda Pattu East and West, and settlement and demarcation surveys in the Udukaha Korale East, all of which were completed. Settlement and demarcation surveys were taken up, and are still in hand, in the Udukaha Korale South, Mahagalboda Egoda korale, and the Kiniyama korale. The block survey of the Gannawa korale was completed, and that of the Udukaha Korale West commenced. Triangulation was carried out in the Baladora and Giritalana korales, and main circuit traverses commenced in the former to enable block survey work to be taken up there early next year. Application work was carried out under the closure system, which continues to work satisfactorily. The number of private surveyors' plans received for certificates of quiet possession continues to be very large in this Province.

10. *Western Province.*—No block survey work was carried out, the staff consisting entirely of application surveyors. In addition to the ordinary application work, which is in a satisfactory condition, a survey was commenced for the settlement of encroachments on the railway line from Colombo to Kandy. A large number of important surveys were made in Colombo town for a variety of objects.

11. *Southern Province.*—The whole of the block survey staff was engaged upon settlement and demarcation surveys, the Settlement Officer's requirements being attended to in villages, covering an area of some 227,838 acres. Good progress has been made with these surveys, and the work in the Galle and Matara Districts is nearing completion, and that in the Hambantota District well in hand. The applications are up to date, and the closure system has been working well, the outturn of work is greater, and the applications can be issued to the surveyors more systematically than when they are received at all times and seasons.

12. *Central Province.*—No block survey work is being done in this Province. The application work is not very heavy, but the hilly nature of the country makes the work difficult, and adds to the cost of travelling and transport. Several important surveys were made in Kandy and Nuwara Eliya.

13. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The block survey of the Kinigoda korale was completed, and the plans of the Kadugannawa Incline surveys sent to the Settlement Officer. An isolated survey was made of the village of Denawaka Patakada, in the Ratnapura District, for special settlement purposes. Operations in connection with the survey of the area north of the Ratnapura-Pelmadulla road was commenced in April, and abandoned shortly after at the instance of the Settlement Officer, who wished preference given to the country round Pelmadulla, through which the proposed railway extension will run. Settlement surveys were made in the Kinigoda korale of the Kegalla District, and in the Nawadun and Atakalan korales of the Ratnapura District. The progress of application and special question surveys has been satisfactory, and the work is well up to date. Only two special questions of any importance were attended to, one for the settlement of a claim of 1,467 acres in the Walawe-ganga valley, bordering on the Southern Province, and the other the acquisition survey of land for the Ratnapura-Pelmadulla railway extension.

14. *Province of Uva.*—The block survey party was engaged throughout in making settlement and demarcation surveys in the Yatikinda, Udukinda, and Wiyaluwa divisions, work which it is hoped will be completed early in 1914. A number of large applications were surveyed in the Badulla and Bandarawela Districts, chiefly land for tea planting. An acquisition survey for land for the Bandarawela-Badulla railway extension was made as far as Ella.

15. *North-Central Province.*—Block surveys were carried out in the Nuwaragam palata, some 31,000 acres of new work being completed. Settlement surveys were also made in the Kende and Kadawat korales of this palata. Applications in the Province are small, and chiefly consist of "accara" land for villagers to enlarge their paddy fields. A survey of 87 acres at Puliyankulama was made for a new experimental garden asked for by the Director of Agriculture.

16. *Northern Province.*—No block survey work is being carried out in this Province. The Mannar town survey was completed, and a certain amount of work done in connection with Giant's tank water-rate assessment. Several acquisition surveys for new channels under Giant's tank were made. Application work consisted chiefly of the surveys of small lots. There were a few applications for large areas for coconut cultivation in the Jaffna peninsula.

17. *Eastern Province.*—No block surveys are being made in this Province. The progress of application work was satisfactory, although abnormal weather conditions from December, 1912, to February, 1913, greatly interfered with the work. The rainfall for these three months amounted to 71·10 inches, leaving floods, which did not subside until April.

18. *Topographical Surveys.*—The work in the Central and North-Western Provinces was completed, and the field staff were principally engaged upon the 2-inch-to-the-mile flat map of the Ratnapura District, Province of Sabaragamuwa. 932 square miles of country were surveyed in all.

19. *Computing Staff, Diyatalawa.*—This branch of the block survey staff has turned out very satisfactory work, and the computations are found to be better and more quickly done than formerly.

20. The number of title plans issued during the year 1913 amounted to 14,264, exceeding the highest previous record by 2,231. As all title plans have to be drawn up in triplicate, the actual number of plans which had to be prepared amounted to no less than 42,792. The preparation of these plans was a heavy item in the work at headquarters during the year.

March 9, 1914.

R. S. TEMPLETON,
Surveyor-General.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF APPLICATION SURVEYS.

I ASSUMED the duties of Acting Superintendent of Application Surveys on May 20, 1913, relieving Mr. A. J. Wickwar, who was transferred to the Block Survey Department.

2. During the period under review few surveys of an extensive nature were carried out, but special mention should be made of the following :—

(*a*) A survey for the island of Mantivu for establishing a Leper Asylum was completed. The plan was drawn up on a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ chain to an inch, showing contours with a vertical interval of one foot to suit the requirements of the Public Works Department. A plan was reduced to a scale of 4 chains to an inch for acquisition purposes. The area of the island is 96$\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

(*b*) Surveys for the acquisition of land for railway feeder roads in the North-Western Province from Nikawewa to Maho and Galgamuwa railway stations are well advanced, and should be completed early next year.

(*c*) A survey for the purpose of dealing with all encroachments on railway land between Colombo and the Western Province boundary in the direction of Kandy has been commenced, and 20 miles out of a total length of 35 have been surveyed. Two surveyors are engaged on the work, and the plans which are being drawn up, village by village, are to be issued to the Land Settlement Department when the entire length is completed.

3. *The Closure System.*—The survey of applications under the closure system has shown good progress, and the general state of the work in all the Provinces is in a very satisfactory condition. We are still handicapped by the shortness of staff and the lack of supervising officers, but when this difficulty is overcome, it is hoped to be able to survey all the districts within a Province in one year.

4. *Road Surveys.*—Considerable progress has been made with the road surveys which are being carried out by Mr. H. C. Berwick, Licensed Surveyor : the roads from Peradeniya to Hatton, Colombo to Galle, and 24 miles between Galle and Matara have been completed; the sections between Galle and Deniyaya and Matara and Tangalla have been commenced.

5. *Field Staff.*—The average number of surveyors engaged in the field during the latter half of 1912 was 72 and during 1913 64—a reduction which has considerably affected the outturn of work.

6. Tables illustrating the progress of work in Application and Preliminary Plan Departments are attached :—

[For Table I. see page 4.]

Table II.

Return of Preliminary Plans to Government Agents from July, 1912, to December, 1913.

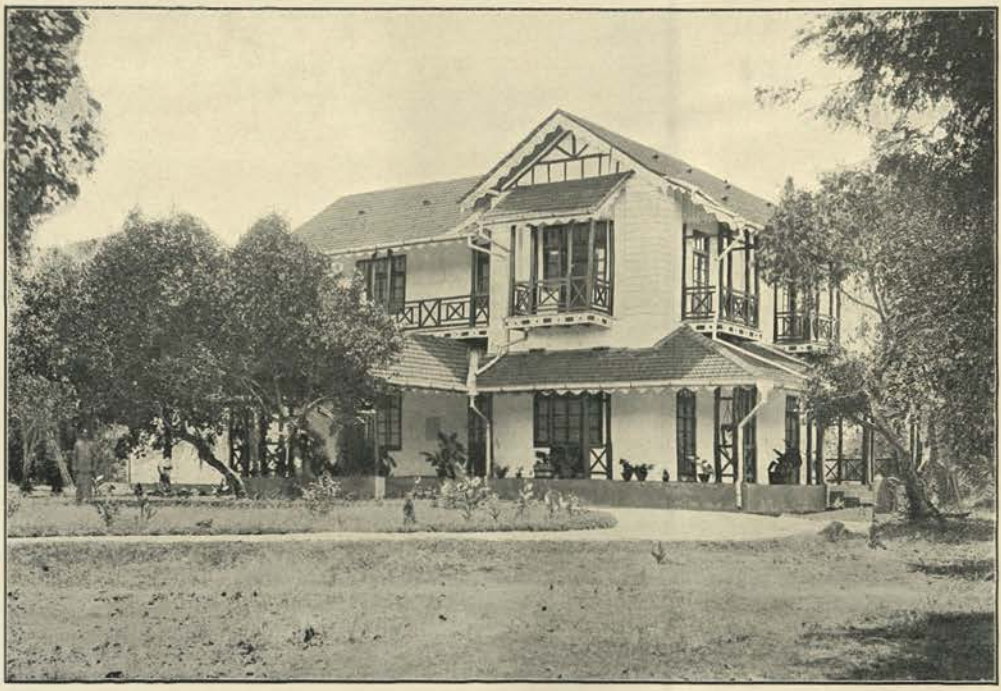
Province.	Number of Preliminary Plans.	Crown.		Claim.		Total.	
		Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Lots.	Extent.
			A. R. P.		A R. P.		A. R. P.
Western ..	480	2,121	5,418 0 6·78	58	87 0 32·37	2,179	5,505 0 39·15
Central ..	103	577	1,763 0 11·05	88	497 2 27·73	665	2,260 2 38·78
Southern ..	365	1,408	2,958 3 17·37	35	23 0 36	1,443	2,982 0 13·37
Northern ..	193	1,542	2,220 1 8·47	1	0 0 38	1,543	2,220 2 6·47
Eastern ..	189	1,026	2,650 2 6·82	39	43 2 15·32	1,065	2,694 0 22·14
North-Western	202	891	5,116 2 25·50	497	5,335 0 20·42	1,388	10,451 3 5·92
North-Central..	242	639	1,474 1 35·45	6	13 2 4	645	1,487 3 39·45
Uva ..	84	387	1,299 1 15·17	39	345 3 21	426	1,645 0 36·17
Sabaragamuwa	157	421	1,907 3 36·47	277	2,400 2 22·62	698	4,308 2 19·09
Total ..	2,015	9,012	24,809 1 3·08	1,040	8,747 0 17·46	10,052	33,556 1 20·54

252 applications and special questions coming within block survey area were transferred to the Superintendent of Surveys, Waste Lands Ordinance, leaving 6,783 to be attended to by the application staff. This total was reduced to 2,106 on December 31, 1913.

Table I.

Province.	Outstanding on July 1, 1912.			Received up to December 31, 1912.			Dealt with up to December 31, 1912.							Outstanding on December 31, 1912.		
	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.	Number coming in Block Survey Area to be dealt with by Settlement Officer.			Grand Total.	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.
										Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.				
Western	606	289	895	90	87	177	409	221	630	3	1	4	634	284	154	438
Central	42	113	155	34	59	93	30	71	101	—	—	—	101	46	101	147
Southern	373	179	552	72	67	139	292	159	451	18	12	30	481	135	75	210
Northern	151	68	219	34	31	65	99	65	164	—	—	—	164	86	34	120
Eastern	202	39	241	67	34	101	110	26	136	—	—	—	136	159	47	206
North-Western	156	44	200	161	38	199	59	32	91	3	—	3	94	255	50	305
North-Central	208	24	232	76	15	91	119	19	138	9	—	9	147	156	20	176
Uva	132	83	215	14	30	44	55	62	117	5	2	7	124	86	49	135
Sabaragamuwa	39	58	97	59	53	112	36	62	98	—	5	5	103	62	44	106
Total ..	1,909	897	2,806	607	414	1,021	1,209	717	1,926	38	20	58	1,984	1,269	574	1,843
	Outstanding on January 1, 1913.			Received during 1913.			Dealt with during 1913.							Outstanding on December 31, 1913.		
Western	284	154	438	239	382	621	321	310	631	6	16	22	653	196	210	406
Central	46	101	147	64	70	134	59	134	193	—	—	—	193	51	37	88
Southern	135	75	210	462	141	603	286	148	434	80	16	96	530	231	52	283
Northern	86	34	120	312	59	371	173	49	222	—	1	1	223	225	43	268
Eastern	159	47	206	311	41	352	172	63	235	—	—	—	235	298	25	323
North-Western	255	50	305	132	119	251	250	104	354	3	3	6	360	134	62	196
North-Central	156	20	176	354	71	425	292	55	347	2	2	4	351	216	34	250
Uva	86	49	135	205	68	273	96	58	154	47	11	58	212	148	48	196
Sabaragamuwa	62	44	106	108	70	178	106	75	181	—	7	7	188	64	32	96
Total ..	1,269	574	1,843	2,187	1,021	3,208	1,755	996	2,751	138	56	194	2,945	1,563	543	2,106
Grand Tota ..				2,794	1,435	4,229	2,964	1,713	4,677	176	76	252	4,929			

Temporary Survey Office, Hiripitiya.



Survey Bungalow, Kurunegala.

In addition, the following acquisition preliminary plans were prepared during the year and forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary :—

Table III.

Acquisition Plans forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary from July, 1912, to December, 1913.

Province.	Ordinary.			Railway.			Total.		
	Number of Plans.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Plans.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Preliminary Plans.	Number of Lots.	Extent.
			A. R. P.			A. R. P.			A. R. P.
Western ..	88	334	219 2 22·46	5	24	0 2 17·85	93	358	200 1 0·31
Central ..	67	284	382 2 29·27	3	37	6 2 0·74	70	321	389 0 30·01
Southern ..	11	22	12 3 32·45	—	—	—	11	22	12 3 32·45
Northern ..	15	41	21 3 34·79	2	3	9 0 12·75	17	44	31 1 7·54
Eastern ..	9	82	102 1 27·79	—	—	—	9	82	102 1 27·79
North-Western	4	32	14 1 18·95	5	47	13 3 15·35	9	79	28 0 34·30
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ..	12	74	142 2 5·33	5	90	27 1 18·75	17	164	169 3 24·08
Sabaragamuwa	29	60	36 3 5·76	5	87	21 2 35·65	34	147	58 2 1·41
Total ..	235	929	933 1 16·80	25	288	79 0 21·09	260	1,217	992 2 37·89

The following table shows the number of preliminary plans issued to the Government Agents for rubber lands for eighteen months from June 30, 1912, to December 31, 1913. It will be noticed that the extent is less than that for the previous twelve months, which amounted to 2,475 acres:—

Table IV.

Return of Rubber Preliminary Plans issued to Government Agents from July, 1912, to December, 1913.

Province.	Number of Preliminary Plans.	Number of Lots.	Extent.
			A. R. P.
Western ..	38	225	1,101 0 21·24
Central ..	3	15	75 2 1
Southern ..	8	129	677 3 0
Northern ..	—	—	—
Eastern ..	—	—	—
North-Western ..	—	—	—
North-Central ..	—	—	—
Uva ..	3	30	66 1 13
Sabaragamuwa ..	15	55	261 3 6
Total ..	67	454	2,182 2 1·24

The following table shows the number of final village plans issued to Government Agents for the eighteen months :—

Table V.

Return of Final Village Plans issued to Government Agents from July, 1912, to December, 1913.

Province.	Number of Final Village Plans.	Number of Lots.	Extent.
			A. R. P.
Western ..	—	—	—
Central ..	—	—	—
Southern ..	88	1,509	45,899 3 36·68
Northern ..	—	—	—
Eastern ..	—	—	—
North-Western ..	93	479	5,828 3 34·50
North-Central ..	24	589	17,533 1 36·50
Uva ..	9	787	14,352 0 32·50
Sabaragamuwa ..	14	91	3,755 2 25
Total ..	228	3,455	87,370 1 5·18

7. *Record Map Department.*—Besides the ordinary routine, this Department carried out a large amount of useful work, 409 questions from Public Departments were investigated, and the following map was prepared :—A four-mile map of the Island, showing all divisions, korales, and pattus. The map of Nuwara Eliya was also revised.

8. *The Field Sheet Department.*—This department is still greatly handicapped for want of space, and until more is available, expeditious dealing with the sheets is impossible.

9. *Store.*—Want of accommodation, which is being felt more and more as the field staff increases, is becoming a serious matter, and is responsible for considerable inconvenience and delay in dealing with the store work of the Department.

10. *Mapping Department.*—Work is still being carried out in the old irrigation building for lack of more suitable accommodation, but despite the disabilities of bad light and want of space good progress has been made with the preparation of the Central and North-Western Province agricultural maps and with the Central Province 1-mile topo sheets, all of which should be ready for issue next year.

11. *Process and Litho Departments.*—Tables showing the progress of work in these two departments are attached ; in the latter department the work has greatly increased, but until more accommodation is available no improvement can be effected ; another machine is urgently required. The printing of the 1-mile topo sheets of the Central Province in five colours has added considerably to the work of both branches, but the result achieved has justified the extra labour expended, and shows a great improvement on the existing uncoloured maps :—

Table VI.

Statement of Work done in Process Department from July, 1912, to December, 1913.

Number of ferro-gallics	66
Number of ferro-prussiates (blues)	290
Number of Husnick's transfers	52
Number of "Vandykes" and photo zincographs.. ..	9,754
Number of half-tone and line blocks	252
Number of wet and dry plates	2,734

Note.—Ferro-gallic printing has been discontinued.

Table VII.

Statement of Work executed in the Litho Department from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

	Copies.	Pulls.
For Colonial Secretary	15,470 ..	50,130
Archæological Commissioner	22,400 ..	22,400
Other miscellaneous for unofficial use ..	86,011 ..	107,636
Survey, miscellaneous, for departmental use ..	482,616 ..	499,664
Surveyor-General's Administration Report ..	5,350 ..	14,460
Spare copies	4,500 ..	4,700
One-mile sheets	36,920 ..	52,900
16-chain sheets	18,110 ..	18,110
Tenements	11,860 ..	11,860
Village plans	12,060 ..	12,060
Preliminary plans	5,630 ..	5,630
Total ..	700,927	799,550

Number of copies of miscellaneous work printed in Platen machine, 197,581

12. *Bookbinding and Mounting Room.*—The work in this room has also increased, and as in the other departments more room is urgently required.

13. *Instrument Repairer's Room.*—The instrument repairer has been fully occupied in attending to the necessary repairs to instruments in use in the Department.

I have continually referred in this report to the urgent need for more accommodation in practically every branch under my supervision ; my predecessor made the same complaint on more than one occasion, and the necessity has increased since his last report made eighteen months ago.

C. R. LUNDIE,
Acting Superintendent of Application Surveys.

Nawadua Korale (continued).

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, WASTE LANDS.

General.—Scattered settlement surveys and landmarking still continue to absorb the greater part of the block survey staff, but the outstanding work is now within control, and parties will gradually become available for new work. However, until the Settlement Officer has practically completed his settlements in the old areas, a large staff will be required to enable his requisitions to be rapidly attended to.

2. *Block Surveys.*—The area covered by block surveys during the eighteen months, *i.e.*, July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was 41,200 acres. The new area is roughly made up of 5,000 acres in the Udukaha Korale West, 35,000 acres in the Wilachchiya korale of Nuwaragam palata, and 900 acres in the Kumbalwela korale of the Province of Uva. Triangulation and main circuit traverse work for new block surveys have been taken up in the Baladora and Giritalana korales in the North-Western Province, and in the Atakalan, Meda, and Nawadun korales in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

3. During the period under review 154 block survey preliminary plans were issued to the Settlement Officer, containing 12,459 lots and covering an area of 107,950 acres.

4. Annexure A shows the area and number of villages covered by the block survey in each Province, the areas issued for settlement, and the unissued balances.

5. *Progress of Settlement by the Setlement Officer.*—The details for each Province are as follows :—

Block Survey Areas settled and unsettled up to December 31, 1913, by the Settlement Department.

Province.	Settled. Areas.	Unsettled. Areas.
Western	1,136 ..	28,999
Central	158 ..	1,338
Southern	508,261 ..	94,350
North-Western	232,631 ..	142,298
North-Central	331,471 ..	78,805
Uva	178,320 ..	78,823
Sabaragamuwa	83,273 ..	91,024
Total ..	1,335,250	515,637

6. Twenty new topographical preliminary plans, covering an area of 157,952 acres, were issued to the Settlement Officer, but of this 152,512 acres represent the Kataragama temple claim in the Province of Uva. The following table shows the settlements on topographical preliminary plans to date :—

Province.	Total. A. R. P.	Settled. A. R. P.	Unsettled. A. R. P.
Southern ..	96,000 0 0 ..	96,000 0 0 ..	—
Northern ..	97,821 0 0 ..	97,821 0 0 ..	—
Eastern	182,293 0 0 ..	182,293 0 0 ..	—
North-Western ..	72,958 0 0 ..	72,958 0 0 ..	—
North-Central ..	255,009 2 16 ..	249,569 2 16 ..	5,440 0 0
Uva	173,032 0 0 ..	18,442 0 0 ..	154,590 0 0
Total ..	897,113 2 16	717,083 2 16	160,030 0 0

7. *Interim Villages.*—Final reports for twenty-seven of these villages were received during the year, leaving a balance of twenty-seven villages still outstanding, as follows :—

Interim Villages.

Year.	Southern Province. Issued.	Completed.	Balance.	Province of Uva. Issued.	Completed.	Balance.	Total. Issued.	Completed.	Balance.
1902 ..	15 ..	— ..	15 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	15 ..	— ..	15
1903 ..	15 ..	— ..	30 ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	16 ..	— ..	31
1904 ..	24 ..	— ..	54 ..	7 ..	— ..	8 ..	31 ..	— ..	62
1905 ..	17 ..	1 ..	70 ..	16 ..	5 ..	19 ..	33 ..	6 ..	89
1906 ..	4 ..	1 ..	73 ..	21 ..	5 ..	35 ..	25 ..	6 ..	108
1907 ..	— ..	13 ..	60 ..	7 ..	7 ..	35 ..	7 ..	20 ..	95
1908 ..	— ..	7 ..	53 ..	— ..	4 ..	31 ..	— ..	11 ..	84
1909 ..	— ..	9 ..	44 ..	— ..	7 ..	24 ..	— ..	16 ..	68
1910 ..	— ..	— ..	44 ..	— ..	3 ..	21 ..	— ..	3 ..	65
1911 ..	— ..	6 ..	38 ..	— ..	5 ..	16 ..	— ..	11 ..	54
1912 ..	— ..	5 ..	33 ..	— ..	2 ..	14 ..	— ..	7 ..	47
1913 ..	— ..	12 ..	21 ..	— ..	8 ..	6 ..	— ..	20 ..	27
Total ..	75	54	21	52	46	6	127	100	27

8. *Closed Villages.*—The following schedule shows the villages closed to the Revenue Officers in consequence of the Settlement Officer working in them :—

Return of Closed Villages from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Province.	Closed previously.	Closed from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	Total closed.	Released previously.	Released from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	Total released.	Balance still closed.
Western	—	24	24	—	—	—	24
Central	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Southern	443	—	443	130	73	203	240
North-Western	1,008	34	1,042	136	87	223	819
North-Central	360	53	413	295	17	312	101
Uva	183	2	185	65	5	70	115
Sabaragamuwa	157	21	178	19	13	32	146
Total	2,151	136	2,287	645	195	840	1,447

9. The following schedule shows the request for settlement surveys made by the Settlement Officer :—

Settlement Surveys and Applications called for and completed.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total.
Settlement Surveys :—											
Called for	195	299	284	448	506	514	607	225	278	314	3,670
Completed	—	198	321	460	176	293	339	328	309	414	2,838
Balance	195	296	259	247	577	798	1,066	963	932	—	832*
Applications :—											
Received	—	134	96	598	608	635	358	793	307	223	3,752
Completed	—	—	168	149	211	430	499	312	767	581	3,117
Balance	—	134	62	511	908	1,113	972	1,453	993	—	635

* 374 Settlement Officer's settlement survey letters are to be withdrawn, as they come within the discarded block survey area.

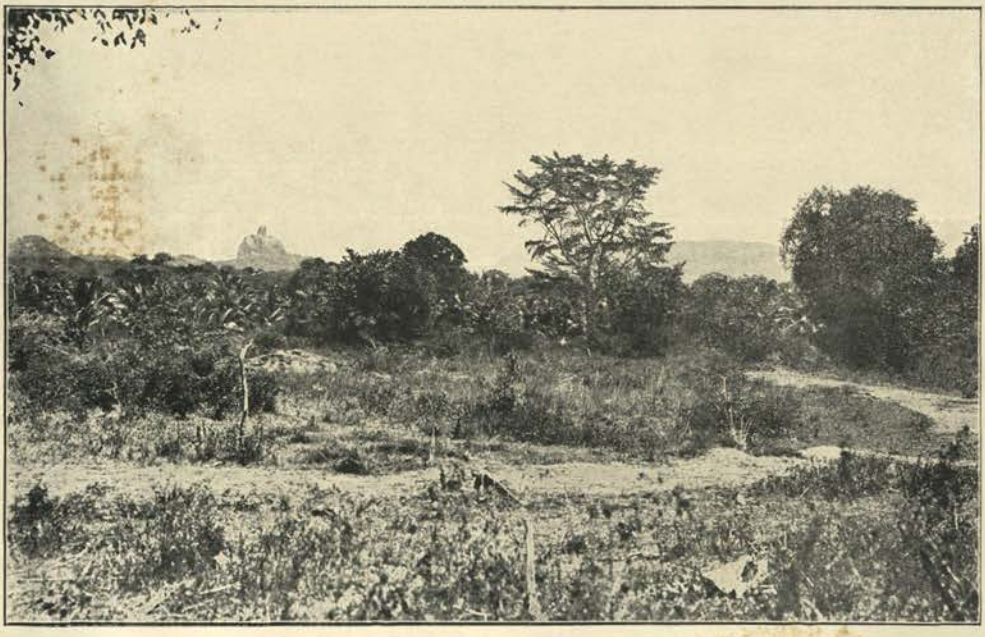
Applications include Government Agents' applications to be attended to by the block survey staff.

10. The following return No. 1 shows the number of settlement surveys and applications attended to since 1905, and return No. 2 the outstanding surveys in each Province :—

No. 1.—Settlement Surveys and Applications attended to.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total.
Western Province :—										
Settlement surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Applications	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	28	5	123
Southern Province :—										
Settlement surveys	72	109	80	131	119	123	144	83	100	961
Applications	41	104	215	277	173	326	403	243	181	1,963
North-Western Province :—										
Settlement surveys	—	29	44	68	140	150	180	44	168	823
Applications	—	8	37	51	31	8	20	58	19	232
North-Central Province :—										
Settlement surveys	117	193	151	11	44	14	4	3	21	558
Applications	1	20	18	19	150	17	79	16	65	385
Province of Uva :—										
Settlement surveys	55	67	68	41	37	13	29	26	25	361
Applications	14	4	36	68	51	31	196	184	37	621
Province of Sabaragamuwa :—										
Settlement surveys	—	—	—	—	8	32	78	26	25	169
Applications	—	—	—	1	24	8	16	18	32	99
Total :—										
Settlement surveys	244	398	343	251	348	332	435	182	339	2,872
Applications	56	136	306	416	429	390	804	547	339	3,423

Assistant Superintendent's Camp, Hiripitiya.



Galaudagala, near Hiripitiya.

No. 2.—Outstanding Surveys.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Western Province :—									
Settlement surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Applications	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	126	14
Southern Province :—									
Settlement surveys	56	64	136	340	317	188	146	124	48
Applications	99	46	422	810	949	769	809	437	308
North-Western Province :—									
Settlement surveys	1	36	52	184	362	749	708	716	657*
Applications	5	1	43	52	9	19	72	92	90
North-Central Province :—									
Settlement surveys	193	134	11	10	31	14	2	25	24
Applications	16	14	4	22	80	29	111	141	124
Province of Uva :—									
Settlement surveys	45	24	48	24	15	37	49	33	69
Applications	14	1	42	20	41	136	317	176	80
Province of Sabaragamuwa :—									
Settlement surveys	—	—	—	19	73	78	58	34	34
Applications	—	—	—	4	34	19	25	21	19
Total :—									
Settlement surveys	295	258	247	577	798	1,066	963	932	832
Applications	134	62	511	908	1,113	972	1,453	993	635

* 374 Settlement Officer's settlement survey letters are to be withdrawn as they come within the discarded block survey area.

11. *Waste Land Ordinance Sketches.*—During the period 2,640 block survey sketches to accompany Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders were examined and certified.

12. *Final Reports.*—During the period 239 villages were received, bringing the total up to 1,417, and 224 printed reports were issued, making a total of 1,256 issued, and leaving a balance of 161 in hand. Of these, 92 are in this office, 15 referred back to Settlement Officer, 18 with Government for approval, and 36 with the Government Printer.

Final Reports.

Year.	Southern Province.			North-Western Province.			North-Central Province.			Province of Uva.			Province of Sabaragamuwa.			Total.		
	Final Reports received.	Printed Reports issued.	Balance.	Final Reports received.	Printed Reports issued.	Balance.	Final Reports received.	Printed Reports issued.	Balance.	Final Reports received.	Printed Reports issued.	Balance.	Final Reports received.	Printed Reports issued.	Balance.	Final Reports received.	Printed Reports issued.	Balance.
1904 ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	51	—	51	2	—	2	—	—	—	57	—	57
1905 ..	17	6	15	1	—	1	105	73	83	16	2	16	—	—	—	139	81	115
1906 ..	14	18	11	—	1	—	113	113	83	14	16	14	—	—	—	141	148	108
1907 ..	38	32	17	13	2	11	147	154	76	22	17	19	—	—	—	220	205	123
1908 ..	28	26	19	29	21	19	61	114	23	15	21	13	—	—	—	133	182	74
1909 ..	42	26	35	35	35	19	17	31	9	19	16	16	4	2	2	117	110	81
1910 ..	27	31	31	73	29	63	11	10	10	24	17	23	2	3	1	137	90	128
1911 ..	63	34	60	41	48	56	16	14	12	17	21	19	13	8	6	150	125	153
1912 ..	55	64	51	70	71	55	16	20	8	5	13	11	11	12	5	157	180	130
1913 ..	62	57	56	66	51	70	10	11	7	12	8	15	16	8	13	166	135	161
Total ..	350	294	56	328	258	70	547	540	7	146	131	15	46	33	13	1,417	1,256	161

13. *Final Village Plans.*—

In hand on July 1, 1912		9
Printed reports received up to December 31, 1913		224
	Total ..	233
Final village plans issued up to December 31, 1913		220
	Balance in hand ..	13

14. *Staff.*—I was on leave from May 20 to December 22, during which period Mr. A. J. Wickwar supervised the work.

A. H. G. DAWSON,
Superintendent of Surveys, Waste Lands.

Annexure A.

Block Survey.	Western Province.		Central Province.		Southern Province.		Northern Province.		Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.
Outstanding on July 1, 1912 ..	24	30,136	2	1,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	14,557	53	56,557	5	7,170	22	10,126	158	120,022
Surveyed July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	5,000	34	35,200	1	980	—	—	53	41,200
Total ..	24	30,136	2	1,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	19,557	87	91,757	6	8,150	22	10,126	211	161,222
Issued to Settlement Officer ..	24	30,136	2	1,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	14,557	53	49,867	1	1,770	22	10,126	154	107,952
Balance in hand..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	5,000	34	41,890	5	6,380	—	—	57	53,270

The Bakshan Kurala, from Nikaworatya Trigonometrical Station.

The Atshalan and Nawadan Kurala, from Kalawatta Trigonometrical Station.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1912–13.

Inspections.—My inspections during the eighteen months under review were made in each Province of the Island, when I made personal visits to surveyors in the field engaged on all classes of survey work. The beneficial effects of the appointment of Assistant Superintendents were very noticeable: the surveyors now take an intelligent interest in their work and accurate work is being done. The services of several surveyors who were found to be incompetent were dispensed with. We have not yet got the desired proportion of supervising officers in the field, but the necessary staff is now in training.

2. *Application Staff.*—Notwithstanding the fact that this branch is short of supervising officers, it has managed to hold its own and has proved the efficiency of the closure system. This fact has been commented on by the Superintendent of Application Surveys. We have probably now reached the best procedure possible in dealing with these scattered surveys. The necessities of the work force us to work from a part to a whole, which is against the principle of all survey practice. As the settlement operations spread over the country, so will the application system of isolated surveys die out.

3. *Settlement Surveys.*—An important work I inspected in the field was the landmarking of old surveyed lots shown on settlement plans. I refer to this later on in connection with the issue of title plans. Numerous conferences were held with the Controller and the Land Settlement Officer during the year with a view of deciding on the future programme of work.

4. *Flat Map Topographical Surveys.*—I inspected the topographical surveys going on in the North-Western, Central, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. There are only ten men on this work at present, but they will be doubled during the course of next year. The work is being done with a plane table on the 2-inch scale for reduction to 1-inch and ½-inch scales. Advantage is taken of any settlement surveys already done in the area, and the result is a very useful map, from which an approximate estimate can be made of the area of the different cultivations, such as paddy fields, coconuts, tea, and rubber. A specimen 1-inch sheet is attached to this report, which shows the latest style which has been adopted with regard to colouring, &c. There remains now to survey about three-quarters of Sabaragamuwa, the Western Province, and half the Southern Province; when this is completed a revision survey can be commenced, and the old issue brought up to date and re-drawn. The Mapping Department is working under considerable difficulties owing to want of space. Four-mile scale maps are now ready, covering an area of 16,845 square miles; while 1-inch scale topographical flat maps are available for 18,174 square miles, maps for 3,016 square miles on 4-mile scale, and 2,700 square miles on 1-mile scale will shortly be issued. Every effort is being made to improve the drawing and colouring of these maps. A larger staff is required for their preparation, but this cannot be arranged until further accommodation is provided.

5. *Triangulation.*—There remains little triangulation to be done now; most of the work consists of interpolating points as required for the general purposes of the Department. I personally inspected the triangulation in the Nawadun and Atakalan korales for the new settlement surveys now going on. This scheme provided numerous check points all over the area to be taken up, which includes the proposed railway extension to Openaike. A panoramic view is attached showing the country over which operations are in progress.

6. *Training School.*—I inspected the training school at Padukka, where new Assistant Superintendents are trained for their future work in this country. All field surveyors pass through a practical training in the field under the supervision of a qualified officer. Here they are put to every class of survey work after having gone through a technical course at the school situated in the Colombo Observatory grounds. It is hoped that 70 surveyors will be trained next year.

7. *Observatory.*—I made several visits to the Observatory during the year, and was in constant touch with all the important work going on. The progress made was highly satisfactory, and I would recommend those of the public who are interested in meteorological and seismographical observations, &c., to study Mr. Bamford's report, where they will find an accumulation of interesting and reliable information. The new time ball will soon be in operation. The new town clock has arrived, and when erected will be synchronized with the mean time clock at the Observatory.

8. *Inspections, General.*—Although my inspections during the period covered a large amount of the work in progress, I was prevented by my office duties from making as many as I consider necessary. The greater portion of the field staff is comparatively new, and closer personal supervision by all staff officers is, in my opinion, desirable.

9. *Issue of Crown Title Plans.*—As I have already mentioned above, during the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913, the major portion of the field staff was fully occupied in coping with the heavy task imposed upon it by the necessity of permanently marking all lands sold after January 1, 1910. The work was intricate and needed close supervision; the field staff engaged on it could not be recessed, but have been kept continually at work in the field. Thousands of Crown title plans had to be held up until this work was completed, which subsequently caused a serious rush of work in the Title Plan Department. If reference is made to the returns of title plans prepared and issued, it will be seen how well this department met the call made upon it. We are now practically up to date, as stated in my 1911–12 report would probably be the case. On July 1, 1912, 10,821 plans were outstanding, 11,474 were received during the eighteen months, making a total of 22,295 plans to be attended to, out of which 19,023 sets of plans were issued to the Colonial Secretary and the Government Agents during the period ended December 31, 1913, averaging 1,057 sets per month; this is a record for the department. A balance of 3,272 sets were carried forward to next year (1914). Out of the above balance, 418 plans were prepared and held up awaiting landmarks, 216 with the preliminary plan registrars, 50 returned to Government Agents and Settlement Officer for verification, leaving a balance of 2,588 only to be prepared on January 1, 1914. The acreage of the above amounted to 69,839 acres. 19,023 plans in triplicate, *i.e.*, 57,069 plans, were signed by the Surveyor-General during the eighteen months under review, averaging 3,171 per mensem.

10. A large portion of the old lots sold were originally surveyed for and drawn up on the scale of 8-chains to an inch, and before such lots could be landmarked a re-survey had to be made on the ground, and the old work re-plotted to the 4-chain scale. This work had often to be entrusted to young and inexperienced surveyors, necessitating the constant personal supervision of both the field and headquarters staff.

11. *Miscellaneous Department.*—The fees for work done in the Miscellaneous Department during the eighteen months amounted to Rs. 16,945·05; of this Rs. 6,089·30 was not recovered, being free issues, principally on account of the Excise Department.

12. *Levelling.*—During the eighteen months 140 miles of levelling were carried out; the levellers were also engaged in reducing their levels, preparing sketches, &c.

13. Since writing my last report the need for additional accommodation has become more urgent. We are working at a great disadvantage in the old irrigation building, where amongst other things the Mapping Department is carried on. This is a very important branch, and I am unable to increase the staff working there until more space is available. The number of clerks and draughtsmen and pieceworkers has increased from 363 to 387. As I consider immediate relief is necessary, I would recommend the erection of a large temporary building.

14. *Staff.*—As a result of the Salary Committee's report, eleven clerks and draughtsmen were promoted to Class I., and 61 pieceworkers appointed to Class II., Grade II., and 40 further appointments granted on the Select Committee's report.

15. Mr. M. W. Kaule, Clerk and Draughtsman Class I., retired after nearly 31 years' meritorious service. He was a good draughtsman and a steady worker.

16. Mr. H. P. Perera, Shroff, retired after 36 years' service. This appointment has now been discontinued.

17. One clerk and draughtsman was dismissed for defalcation, and the services of one discontinued. Twenty-three pieceworkers resigned their appointments, and the services of two were discontinued.

18. Under the improved conditions it should be possible to secure the services of suitable men for the Clerks and Draughtsmen's Branch. We are now able to offer them better prospects, and Government have quite recently granted further concessions to pieceworkers, who are in future to be designated Extra Clerks and Draughtsmen.

19. *Obituary.*—I regret to have to record the deaths of Messrs. B. S. Martinus, A. T. Weerasinghe, H. D. J. Aloysius, and M. Don Charles.

20. Mr. Fred Poate, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, visited this office on his way through Colombo, and Captain Thomas of the India Survey, who was completing his magnetic survey of Southern India. The latter took observations for determining the horizontal force, dip, and variation at several stations in Ceylon.

21. The library continues to flourish; better quarters will, I hope, be found for it as soon as the extra accommodation which is urgently required has been provided for the ever-expanding work at headquarters.

22. The Correspondence Branch, as well as all other branches, have continued to cope well with the demands made upon them. Many are working under very adverse circumstances, being too cramped for room, and I can again express my appreciation of the loyal work done by the clerks and draughtsmen in the Department. For details of work done in the Application and Block Survey Departments reference should be made to the reports given elsewhere by the officers respectively in charge.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, March 9, 1914.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX I.

Return showing Number of Lots received for the Preparation of Title Plans, July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 (18 months).

Brought forward from July 30, 1912:—		Prepared and issued during eighteen months	19,023
Prepared and held up plans	3,195	Prepared plans held up for landmarks	418
To prepare	7,626	With preliminary plan registrars	216
Received in office during the eighteen months	11,474	Returned to Government Agents for verification	50
		Balance to prepare	2,588
	22,295		22,295

The new Time Ball descending.

APPENDIX II.

Return of Title Plans issued from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 (18 months).

Province.	Forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.			Forwarded to the Government Agents.			Total.		
	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.
			A. R. P.			A. R. P.			A. R. P.
Western ..	4,743	1,581	6,324 3 21	783	261	336 0 10	5,526	1,842	6,660 3 31
Central ..	726	242	1,098 3 31	87	29	138 1 7	813	271	1,237 0 38
Northern ..	1,587	529	1,237 2 12	231	77	31 1 35	1,818	606	1,269 0 7
Southern ..	15,192	5,064	13,280 3 27	375	125	2,326 2 33	15,567	5,189	15,607 2 20
Eastern ..	1,077	359	1,698 0 32	15	5	38 3 11	1,092	364	1,737 0 3
North-Western ..	24,276	8,092	30,447 0 23	408	136	2,191 2 5	24,684	8,228	32,638 2 28
North-Central ..	1,980	660	1,981 2 24	3	1	0 0 22	1,983	661	1,981 3 6
Uva ..	1,761	587	3,114 3 20	162	54	271 0 39	1,923	641	3,386 0 19
Sabaragamuwa ..	3,603	1,201	5,287 1 20	60	20	34 0 24	3,663	1,221	5,321 2 4
Total ..	54,945	18,315	64,471 2 10	2,124	708	5,368 1 26	57,069	19,023	69,839 3 36
Lease plans							631	158	521 1 15·78
Plans issued to be attached to deeds of surrender							27	9	21 2 17·88
Plans issued for rectification deeds and fresh deeds							636	212	785 1 39·50
Grand Total ..							58,363	19,402	71,168 1 29·16

APPENDIX III.

Expenditure of the Survey Department for Eighteen Months from July, 1912, to December, 1913.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Head 15.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.		
Personal Emoluments.		
Salaries of field and office staffs	937,355 15	
Pieceworkers and overtime	75,359 94	
Field allowance of assistants	1,185 32	
Allowance for keeping town clock in order	360 0	
Allowance for attending to work of seismograph ..	374 98	
House allowances to officers in Colombo	31,600 49	
		1,046,235 88
Other Charges.		
Labour	524,810 39	
Travelling, horse, and bicycle allowances	117,381 2	
Repair of tents and camp buildings	5,439 18	
Bonuses	9,720 0	
Transport	29,107 16	
Purchase and repair of instruments, &c.	25,835 69	
Rent	5,336 11	
Lithography, drawing materials, &c.	16,633 54	
Working charges, Observatory, &c.	2,439 91	
Triangulation	642 38	
Advertisements	356 5	
Title plans	7,796 75	
Erection of landmarks	158,059 43	
Incidental expenses	19,779 2	
		923,336 63
Stationery, office furniture, &c.	—	12,284 16
Special Expenditure.		
Expenses of surveyors in training	5,903 78	
Pension contribution of five Royal Engineer officers, &c. ..	1,237 50	
Tents	2,703 91	
Surveys of roads for Public Works Department ..	19,241 33	
		29,086 52
		2,010,943 19
Head 46.—SURPLUS BALANCES.		
Survey.		
To total expenditure incurred	—	436,564 73
Total ..		2,447,507 92

APPENDIX IV.

Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1913.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees, &c.	Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Number of Lots.	Extent.			Number of Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	£	£		Acres.
1833 to 1843	2,693	267,373	142,758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept.	8,893	371,397
1844	71	7,703	18,270	—	479	42,027
1845	329	19,450	31,488	—	970	41,364
1846	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	206	4,239
1847	180	4,508	6,496	4,785	101	2,210
1848	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	85	4,977
1849	82	786	2,265	7,368	141	3,227
1850	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	71	6,319
1851	95	939	1,695	3,785	108	1,088
1852	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	144	1,859
1853	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	47	2,126
1854	87	8,209	9,027	4,725	68	3,555
1855	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	68	5,475
1856	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	91	11,786
1857	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	188	14,494
1858	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	340	14,323
1859	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	906	14,931
1860	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	2,369	34,865
1861	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	2,438	30,535
1862	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	2,540	21,558
1863	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	2,053	31,212
1864	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	2,670	42,262
1865	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	2,002	28,960
1866	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	2,473	46,369
1867	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	2,779	26,178
1868	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	2,999	23,753
1869	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	3,043	22,305
1870	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	2,771	22,700
1871	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	3,555	32,144
		Change of Currency.				
			Rs.	Rs.		
1872	5,223	47,445	695,626	259,164	5,854	59,046
1873	4,973	54,541	1,030,887	274,379	4,760	55,588
1874	5,940	41,429	1,084,835	275,562	4,896	36,361
1875	4,349	54,274	652,033	287,467	4,426	62,495
1876	3,819	38,052	1,171,216	302,038	3,237	35,100
1877	5,184	34,164	1,485,702	353,318	3,470	31,610
1878	3,544	30,976	1,335,132	370,385	3,130	35,465
1879	4,282	26,742	725,000	367,263	3,077	27,496
1880	4,878	31,619	651,862	385,841	3,339	34,542
1881	6,286	26,818	434,663	374,181	3,706	21,716
1882	5,200	22,446	351,975	373,087	4,144	22,299
1883	6,060	25,099	330,811	355,878	3,225	19,355
1884	4,236	21,943	416,849	356,376	3,973	16,160
1885	3,504	22,085	381,824	369,479	3,840	28,117
1886	3,687	20,460	395,881	375,871	3,301	18,821
1887	3,070	17,780	330,164	388,703	3,247	20,944
1888	4,197	21,643	422,064	386,940	3,399	19,971
1889	3,097	12,434	262,903	390,353	3,585	20,857
1890	3,268	12,713	231,999	406,272	3,141	14,989
1891	2,591	15,391	308,738	422,740	2,681	13,888
1892	2,794	16,576	450,616	450,938	2,466	16,081
1893	3,174	12,158½	378,429	438,119	2,874	18,835
1894	2,887	15,461	444,749	479,441	3,022	16,686
1895	3,980	17,027	499,505	472,403	3,699	19,289
1896	3,269	14,172	494,148	447,674	3,856	19,338
1897	4,383	22,446	530,452	480,281	2,516	21,698
1898	4,721	20,538	596,679½	567,613½	4,132	23,762
1899	6,354	24,816½	818,723	608,758	5,150	23,971
1900	6,960	35,906	721,833	639,798	5,236	20,705
1901	7,968	24,102	522,276	656,489	5,863	29,265
1902	11,028	38,117½	780,761	640,632	6,650	33,952
1903	9,866	27,829	764,697	651,455	6,910	29,305
1904	9,101	38,756	864,101	664,137½	9,996	35,681
1905	9,013	35,552	1,283,259	785,830	10,543	51,446
1906	8,456	58,958	2,619,984	862,937	8,816	63,152
1907	9,430	41,904	1,734,138	903,065	8,249	52,465
1908	8,807	25,080	916,081	989,107	12,033	52,815
1909	9,968	28,828	991,866	1,244,841	7,624	22,904
1910	12,713	30,673	1,273,889	1,500,538	7,724	34,410
1911	11,451	27,947	1,269,597	1,691,912	2,006	9,344
1912	10,042	30,692	1,649,367	1,590,683	6,937	29,208
1913	11,906	32,832	1,714,768	1,766,537	14,264	51,520

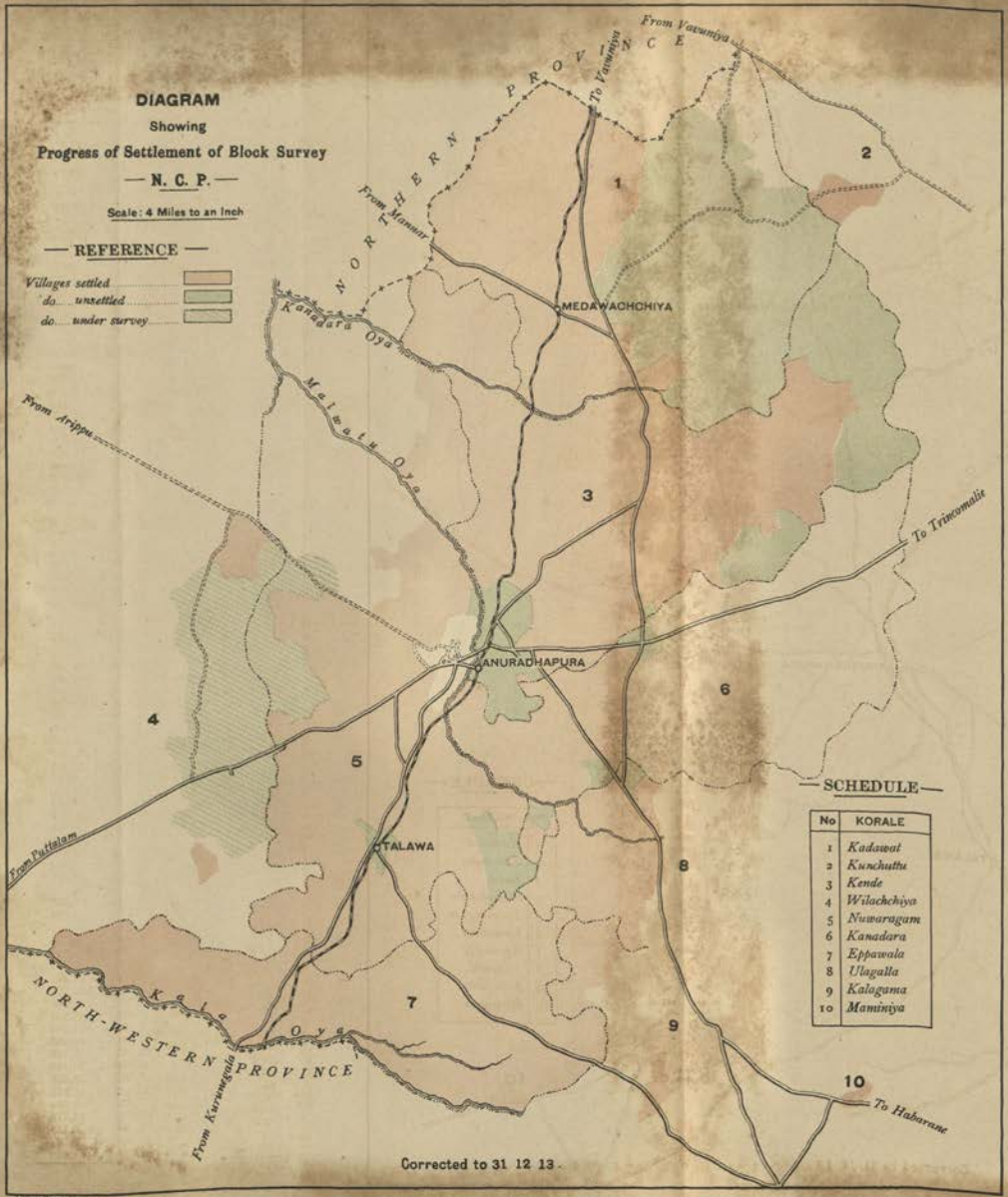


DIAGRAM
Showing
Progress of Settlement of Block Survey
— N. C. P. —
Scale: 4 Miles to an Inch
— REFERENCE —
Villages settled
do. unsettled
do. under survey
NORTHERN PROVINCE
From Vavuniya
To Vavuniya
From Mannar
MEDAWACHCHIYA
Kanadara Oya
Malwatu Oya
From Aripppu
To Trincomalie
ANURADHAPURA
From Puttalam
TALAWA
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE
Kala Oya
From Kurunegala
To Habarane
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
SCHEDULE
No | KORALE
1 Kadawat
2 Kunchuttu
3 Kende
4 Wilachchiya
5 Nuwaragam
6 Kanadara
7 Eppawala
8 Ulagalla
9 Kalagama
10 Maminiya
Corrected to 31 12 13

DIAGRAM

Showing

Progress of Settlement of Block Survey

— N. W. P. —

Scale: 4 Miles to an Inch.

— REFERENCE —

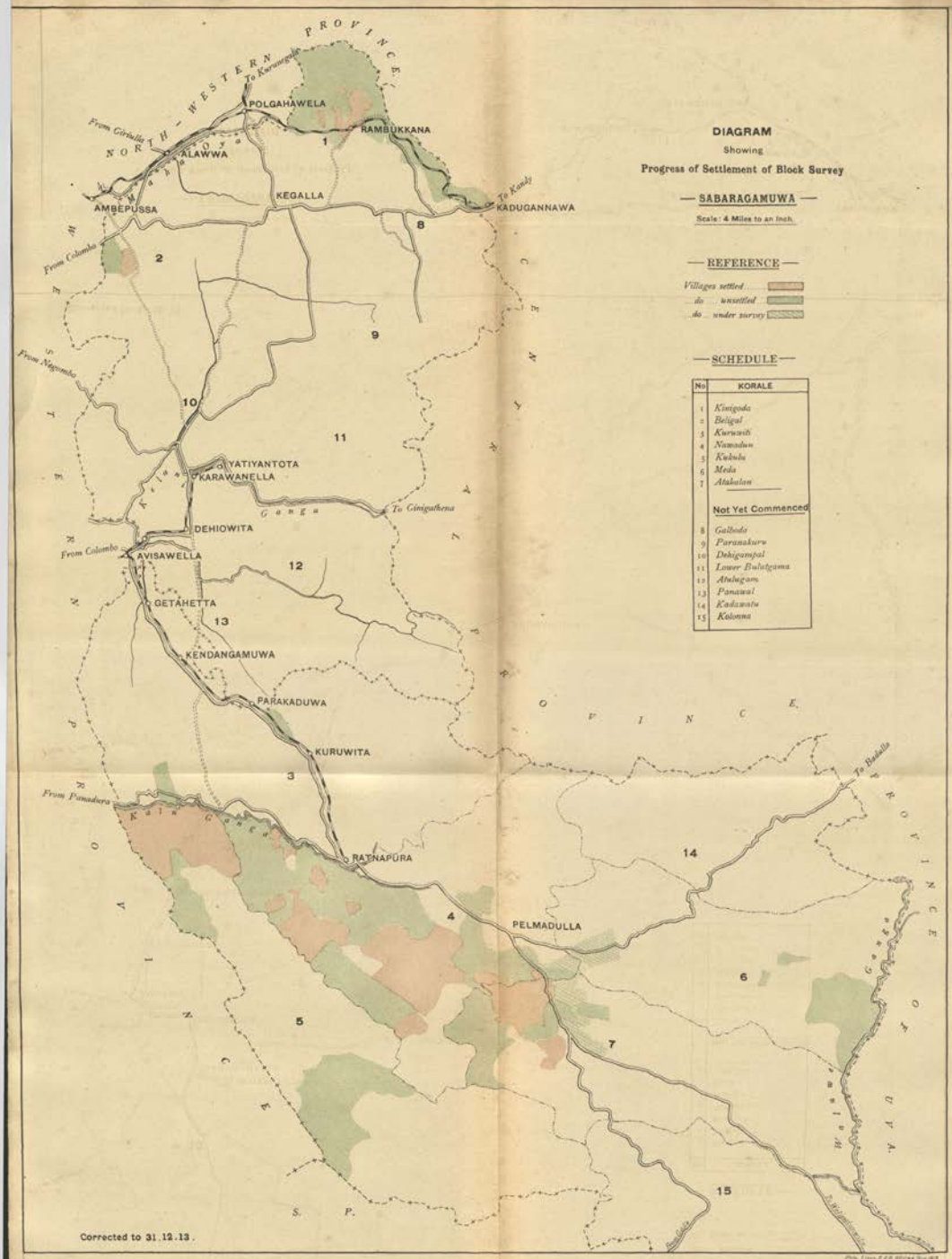
Villages settled

do. unsettled

do. under survey

SCHEDULE

No.	KORALE
1	*Kiniyama*
2	*Katugampola*
3	*Pitigal*
4	*Medapatte West*
5	*Medapatte East*
6	*Meerawanalli*
7	*Yatikaha South*
8	*Medakelion*
9	*Dambadeni Udukaha West*
9A	*Dambadeni Udukaha North*
10	*Dambadeni Udukaha East*
10A	*Dambadeni Udukaha South*
11	*Udapola Oluta*
12	*Udapola Medalasse*
13	*Rekhapatte*
14	*Dewamedi Udukaha*
15	*Weligam Pattu*
16	*Dewamedi*
17	*Tissawa*
18	*Kuda Galkeda*
19	*Maha Galkeda Magula*
20	*Maha Galkeda Egoda*
21	*Tikiriwili Gandaha*
22	*Hetakaya*
23	*Ihala Wisidele*
24	*Madura*
25	*Hewasiwita*
26	*Gandahaya*
27	*Tirugandahaya*
28	*Wewita*
29	*Gomawa*
30	*Dewamedimedagandahaya*
31	*Dahdakara*
32	*Giratalawa*
33	*Karandapatte*
34	*Yagampatte*
35	*Angoma*
36	*Magalmedagandaha Korale*
37	*Magal Oluta Korale*
38	*Kumara Pallam Pattawa*
39	*Kumara Wasam Pattawa*



DIAGRAM

Showing

Progress of Settlement of Block Survey

— SABARAGAMUWA —

Scale: 4 Miles to an Inch.

— REFERENCE —

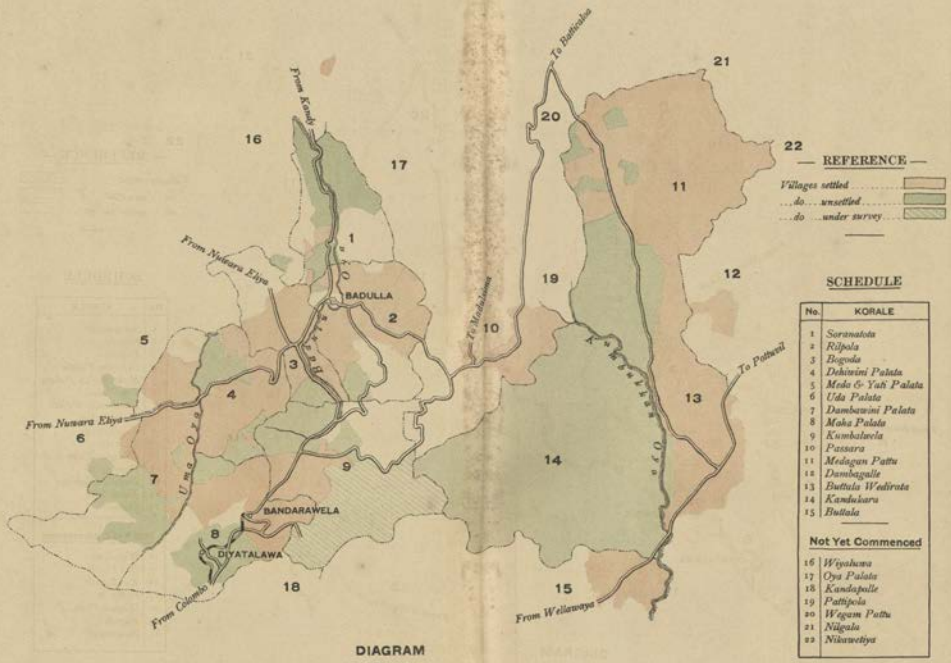
Villages settled

do unsettled

do under survey

— SCHEDULE —

No	KORALE
1	*Kinigoda*
2	*Beligal*
3	*Kuruwiti*
4	*Nawadun*
5	*Kukulu*
6	*Meda*
7	*Atabalen*
	Not Yet Commenced
8	*Galboda*
9	*Paranakuru*
10	*Dehigampal*
11	*Lower Bulutgama*
12	*Atulugam*
13	*Panawal*
14	*Kadawatu*
15	*Kolonna*



DIAGRAM

Showing

Progress of Settlement of Block Survey.

— U V A —

Scale: 4 Miles to an Inch

Corrected to 31.12.13.

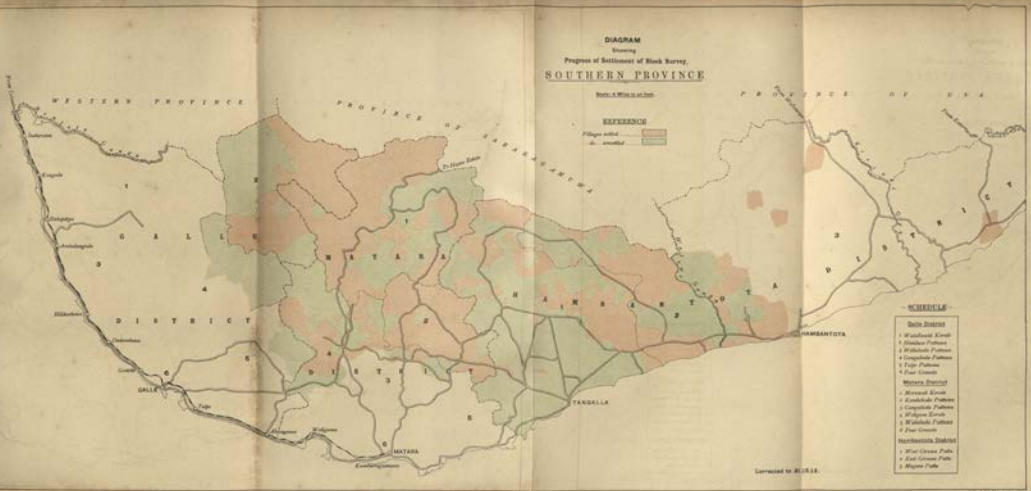


DIAGRAM
Showing
Progress of Settlement of Block Survey,
SOUTHERN PROVINCE
REFERENCE
WESTERN PROVINCE
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA
PROVINCE OF UVA
GALLE DISTRICT
MATARA DISTRICT
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT
GALLE
MATARA
TANGALLA
HAMBANTOTA
SCHEDULE
Galle District
Matara District
Hambantota District
Corrected to

LAND SETTLEMENT.

REPORT OF THE LAND SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR 1912–13.

General.—The period under review in this report comprises the eighteen months that elapsed between July 1, 1912, and December 31, 1913.

2. The work of settling, as between Crown and subject, the title to all lands, whether cultivated or uncultivated, has continued to proceed smoothly. Almost all claims have been amicably settled. In the rare cases where litigation has been necessary, the judicial decision has been in favour of the Crown.

3. The chief feature of the period has been the increased demand for the purchase of Crown land, especially for coconut cultivation in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province.

4. Year by year the surveys of new areas issued to the Department are becoming better adapted to settlement requirements. Given a sufficient supply of such plans, a moderate increase in the settlement outturn may be anticipated.

5. *Districts under Settlement.*—Work has been continued in the North-Central Province, the Province of Uva, the Galle, Matara, and Hambantota Districts of the Southern Province, the Kurunegala, Chilaw, and Puttalam Districts of the North-Western Province, and the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and has been commenced in the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, the Mannar District of the Northern Province, and the Kandy District of the Central Province.

6. *Settlement on Topographical Plans.*—The area covered by topographical plans issued for settlement purposes is as follows:—

	Area. A.	R.	P.
Issued to the Settlement Officer:—			
Northern Province	97,821	0	0
North-Central Province	255,010	1	13·25
North-Western Province	72,958	0	0
Eastern Province	182,293	0	0
Province of Uva	170,954	2	24
Issued to the Government Agent, Southern Province:—			
Hambantota District	96,000	0	0
Total	875,036	3	37·25

The whole of this area has now been settled, except 5,440 acres in the North-Central Province, which will be inspected during the current year, and 152,512 acres 2 roods and 24 perches in Uva, comprising the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam dewale claim which was inspected in November, 1911.

7. *Settlement on Block Survey Preliminary Plans.*—The area of block survey plans issued to the Department up to December 31, 1913, and the area settled on these plans were as follows:—

Province.	Area of Block Survey Plans issued. Acres.	Area settled up to December 31, 1913. Acres.
Southern	602,611	508,261
Uva	257,143	178,320
North-Central	410,276	331,471
North-Western	374,929	232,631
Sabaragamuwa	174,297	83,223
Western	30,135	1,136
Central	1,496	158
Northern	1,566	299
Total	1,852,453	1,335,499

8. *Area settled during the Period.*—The total area settled during the period under review was 148,194 acres 1 rood 19 perches. The whole of this area was settled on block survey preliminary plans.

9. *Staff Changes: Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.*—Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, Assistant Settlement Officer, left the Department on July 24, 1912, to act as Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, but rejoined it on August 27, 1912. Mr. M. T. Archibald, Mr. W. L. Murphy, and Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett were appointed Assistant Settlement Officers on January 23, July 21, and November 24, 1913, respectively.

10. *Clerical Staff.*—Mr. G. E. Abeyakoon, Interpreter to an Assistant Settlement Officer, was appointed Interpreter of the Police Court, Matale, on November 15, 1912; Mr. A. C. Weerasinghe assumed duties as Interpreter to an Assistant Settlement Officer on October 10, 1913. Two temporary draughtsmen were appointed on August 1, 1912.

11. *Leave of Absence.*—Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, Assistant Settlement Officer, was on leave from February 28, 1913, till the end of the year, and Mr. F. Lewis, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, from July 6, 1913, to November 30, 1913.

12. *Notices.*—The number of notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances prepared by this Department and published from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was as follows :—

District.	Balance brought forward from 1911–12.	Number of Notices prepared.	Number of Notices published.	Balance in the hands of the Government Printer.
Galle ..	2	12	14	—
Matara ..	—	30	30	—
Hambantota	1	54	54	1
Province of Uva	—	93	92	1
North-Central Province	—	14	14	—
Kurunegala	4	273	266	11
Puttalam (including Chilaw)	—	9	9	—
Ratnapura	—	31	31	—
Kegalla ..	1	23	24	—
Colombo ..	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	8	539	534	13

13. *Village Reports.*—The number of villages for which reports were forwarded, on completion of settlement work, during the period under review was as follows :—

District.	Number.
Galle ..	2
Matara ..	42
Hambantota	51
Province of Uva	15
North-Central Province	15
Kurunegala	91
Puttalam (including Chilaw)	3
Ratnapura	11
Kegalla ..	9
Total ..	239

14. *General Statistics.*—The results of the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the whole Island from its introduction till December 31, 1913, are shown in return G.

G.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances for the whole Island from its Introduction till December 31, 1913.

Province or District.	Notices.		Manner of Disposal.						Notices pending on December 31, 1913.		Total.
			Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total settled.	Abandoned.			
				Extent.	Amount.						
	No.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	Extent.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Province of Uva ...	745	236,711 3 0·32	145,907 1 30·32	888 0 18·5	8,341 53	7,592 1 27	154,387 3 35·82	1,634 0 18	108	80,689 2 26·50	236,711 3 0·32
North-Central Province ...	753	552,562 1 9·37	547,340 0 4·47	4 2 18·44	82 15	1,192 2 29	548,537 1 11·91	1,591 3 24	1	2,433 0 13·46	552,562 1 9·37
Galle District ...	175	94,592 0 1	69,572 1 6·5	282 2 33	2,942 86	3,705 3 11	73,560 3 10·5	418 0 1	30	20,613 0 29·5	94,592 0 1
Matara District ...	1,174	160,673 1 36·475	141,439 2 23·555	2,140 0 10	25,546 42	9,171 1 27	152,751 0 20·555	7,185 1 2·5	44	737 0 13·42	160,673 1 36·475
Hambantota District ...	658	289,733 2 4·8175	232,504 1 22·7475	508 2 18·02	7,073 48	7,762 1 20	240,775 1 20·7675	7,610 3 5	83	41,347 1 19·5	289,733 2 4·8175
Ratnapura District ...	183	102,440 3 2·25	29,131 1 8·25	668 2 15	8,579 37	5,632 1 7	35,432 0 30·25	16,478 0 18	45	50,530 1 34	102,440 3 2·25
Kegalla District ...	277	23,428 3 5	19,958 1 6	487 3 26	10,662 18	925 0 6	21,371 0 38	725 2 13	18	1,331 3 34	23,428 3 5
Kurunegala District ...	821	52,732 0 17·25	22,957 3 33·5	5,246 0 39	110,717 99	283 1 33	28,487 2 25·5	6,091 3 9·5	146	18,152 2 22·25	52,732 0 17·25
Puttalam District ...	58	88,852 1 29	82,768 0 22	4,433 2 10	44,288 23	87 2 26	87,289 1 18	591 1 6	4	971 3 5	88,852 1 29
Chilaw District ...	70	16,252 1 13	13,667 2 0	1,227 1 22	30,171 70	417 0 7	15,311 3 29	785 2 33	2	154 2 31	16,252 1 13
Kandy District ...	17	22,041 1 14·33	792 1 17	52 1 15	1,291 60	42 0 10	886 3 2	21,146 3 21·33	1	7 2 31	22,041 1 14·33
Nuwara Eliya District ...	15	21,824 0 0·43	20,968 1 31·33	2 0 38	33 60	3 0 12	20,973 3 1·33	139 0 13	5	711 0 26·1	21,824 0 0·43
Matale District ...	22	5,383 0 13	2,694 0 15	—	—	100 3 0	2,794 3 15	115 0 0	9	2,473 0 38	5,383 0 13
Colombo District ...	90	1,693 2 35·85	1,518 3 16·6	2 0 28	44 50	—	1,521 0 4·6	—	27	172 2 31·25	1,693 2 35·85
Kalutara District ...	8	1,029 0 31	903 1 11	—	—	—	903 1 11	—	4	125 3 20	1,029 0 31
Batticaloa District ...	1	225 2 36	225 2 36	—	—	—	225 2 36	—	—	—	225 2 36
Trincomalee District ..	5	185,811 3 4	185,811 3 4	—	—	—	185,811 3 4	—	—	—	185,811 3 4
Jaffna District ...	15	93,088 0 10	93,059 2 36	—	—	—	93,059 2 36	28 1 14	—	—	93,088 0 10
Mullaittivu District ...	3	4,780 0 0	4,780 0 0	—	—	—	4,780 0 0	—	—	—	4,780 0 0
Total ...	5,090	1953856 1 23·0925	1616001 1 4·2725	15,944 2 10·96	249,775 61	36,916 0 15	1668861 3 30·2325	64,541 3 18·33	527	220452 2 14·53	1953856 1 23·0925

15. *Sketches.*—3,542 sketches for Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders and 101 rough sketches were prepared by the draughtsmen of the Department.

16. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Department during the period of eighteen months under review was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments, exclusive of salaries and house allowances paid by the Treasurer	119,461 21
Other Charges	116,353 87
Total ..	235,815 8
Salaries and house allowances paid by the Treasurer ..	90,649 75
Grand Total ..	326,464 83

17. *Details of Work.*—Further details regarding the settlement operations of the Department in each of the districts in which work has been done are given below.

18. *Sales : (a) Under the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—The sales of land to claimants under the Waste Lands Ordinances were as follows :—

	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Southern Province :—		
Galle	18 1 25	113 70
Matara	11 1 12	172 56
Hambantota	265 3 20·02	4,892 50
Province of Uva	216 0 27	1,474 10
North-Western Province :—		
Kurunegala	1,474 2 33	51,563 10
Puttalam (including Chilaw) ..	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa :—		
Ratnapura	119 3 3	2,133 4
Kegalla	7 3 31	155 0
Total ..	2,114 0 31·02	60,504 0

19. *Sales : (b) Otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—The sales of land otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances were as follows :—

District.	Number of Lots sold.	Area sold. A. R. P.	Purchase Amount. Rs. c.
Galle	366	182 0 37	4,533 97
Matara	412	1,063 2 38·5	44,025 50
Hambantota	1,863	3,109 3 2	64,444 40
Province of Uva ..	535	779 2 30	21,741 55
North-Central Province ..	4	3 3 19	154 50
Kurunegala	6,411	17,368 2 6·5	509,057 42
Puttalam (including Chilaw) ..	41	68 0 33	4,812 65
Ratnapura	66	620 0 0	29,065 94
Kegalla	1,556	2,157 0 31	62,075 79
Total ..	11,254	25,353 0 37	739,911 72

The total purchase amount for the period under review on account of both classes of sales was therefore Rs. 800,415·72.

20. *Applications to buy Crown Land.*—The following is a statement of the applications received during the period under review :—

District.	Number of Applications.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount deposited. Rs. c.
Galle	20	69 2 12	210 0
Matara	3	35 0 0	105 0
Hambantota	45	289 3 6	870 0
Province of Uva ..	171	769 0 0	2,308 0
North-Central Province ..	108	214 1 0	648 0
Kurunegala	100	1,807 0 0	5,415 0
Puttalam (including Chilaw) ..	—	—	—
Ratnapura	24	332 2 0	1,002 0
Kegalla	10	211 0 0	633 0
Kalutara	26	33 0 0	102 0
Total ..	507	3,761 0 18	11,293 0

21. *Pending Notices.*—The progress made in respect of notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances published by the Department and pending on December 31, 1913, is shown in return I.

22. *Waste Lands Ordinance Results.*—The working of the Waste Lands Ordinances from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, in the Southern Province, Province of Uva, North-Central Province, North-Western Province, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and Western Province is given in return H.

H.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Southern Province, Province of Uva, North-Central Province, North-Western Province, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and Western Province from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Province.	District.	Notices published. Number.	Notices published. Extent.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area settled. Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.
			A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Southern Province	Galle	14	10,291 0 34	25	10,851 2 27·5	18 1 25	113 70	41 0 32	10,911 1 4·5
	Do. by Govt. Agent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matara	30	1,828 0 28·375	55	3,012 2 3·255	11 1 12	172 56	24 1 13	3,048 0 28·255
	Do. by Asst. Govt. Agent	11	264 1 12·42	23	273 3 19	0 1 8	4 0	6 2 28	280 3 15
	Hambantota ...	54	18,453 0 20·2675	275	28,120 1 5·7475	265 3 20·02	4,892 50	2,609 2 13	30,995 2 38·7675
	Do. by Asst. Govt. Agent	3	18 0 31	3	18 0 31	—	—	—	18 0 31
Province of Uva	Badulla	92	61,624 3 6·75	206	15,649 1 31·25	216 0 27	1,474 10	862 1 25	16,728 0 3·25
	Do. by Govt. Agent ...	8	75 0 35	18	413 3 25	1 1 37	17 78	58 3 32	474 1 14
North-Central Province	Anuradhapura ...	14	10,823 1 3·96	19	11,003 3 0·5	—	—	19 1 8	11,023 0 8·5
	Do. by Govt. Agent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province	Kurunegala ...	266	14,974 3 1	320	7,330 2 11·5	1,474 2 33	51,563 10	63 2 14	8,868 3 18·5
	Do. by Govt. Agent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Puttalam (including Chilaw)	9	4,823 3 11	14	4,871 0 18	—	—	—	4,871 0 18
	Do. by Asst. Govt. Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	31	26,860 0 14	56	5,798 3 34	119 3 3	2,133 4	760 1 3	6,679 0 0
	Do. by Govt. Agent ...	2	1,870 3 36.	1	28 3 19	106 2 5	1,597 98	20 0 29	155 2 13
	Kegalla	24	1,362 3 1	21	283 0 25	7 3 31	155 0	—	291 0 16
	Do. by Asst. Govt. Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Province	Colombo by Govt. Agent ...	73	337 0 16·85	49	302 2 6·6	—	—	—	302 2 6·6
	Kalutara by Asst.Govt.Agent	3	64 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	634	153,672 1 31·6225	1,085	87,958 3 17·3525	2,222 2 1·02	62,123 76	4,466 1 37	94,647 3 15·3725

I.—Statement showing the Progress made with Notices pending on December 31, 1913, in the Southern Province, Province of Uva, North-Central Province, North-Western Province, and the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

District or Province.	Pending Expiry. Number of Notices.	Pending Expiry. Extent.	Pending Inquiry. Number of Notices.	Pending Inquiry. Extent.	To be referred to Court. Number of Notices.	To be referred to Court. Extent.	Referred to Court. Number of Notices.	Referred to Court. Extent.	Awaiting Sketches for Final Orders. Number of Notices.	Awaiting Sketches for Final Orders. Extent.	Awaiting Preparation of Final Orders. Number of Notices.	Awaiting Preparation of Final Orders. Extent.	Awaiting Sanction of Settlement. Number of Notices.	Awaiting Sanction of Settlement. Extent.	Awaiting Publication of Final Orders. Number of Notices.	Awaiting Publication of Final Orders. Extent.	Awaiting Demarcation. Number of Notices.	Awaiting Demarcation. Extent.	Total. Number of Notices.	Total. Extent.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.
Galle ...	—	—	11	4,105 2 36	—	—	—	—	11	12,895 3 5·5	3	698 0 0	—	—	3	1,570 3 21	1	1,325 3 37	29	20,596 1 19 5
Matara ...	1	0 0 7·5	5	19 1 21	—	—	—	—	2	88 3 5	—	—	—	—	2	75 3 31·5	2	95 3 31	12	280 0 16
Hambantota ...	7	69 2 3	24	18,154 0 6·05	3	5,491 2 7	—	—	12	2,655 2 37	4	1,359 3 17	2	1,747 1 8	3	1,753 3 23	22	10,114 2 15	82	41,346 1 36·05
Province of Uva ...	7	1,003 1 1·75	30	27,751 3 10·75	—	—	1	9 1 9	3	13,171 0 33	3	2,591 3 4	3	4,373 2 29	7	2,721 2 39	36	25,133 1 4	90	76,756 0 10·5
North-Central Province	—	—	1	2,433 0 13·46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,433 0 13·46
Kurunegala ...	34	1,360 2 0·75	25	3,794 0 27·5	1	213 3 6	1	220 0 33	24	3,296 2 12	2	528 2 37	5	963 0 37·5	20	979 2 31	33	6,795 2 37·5	145	18,152 2 22·25
Puttalam (including Chilaw) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	66 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	66 1 26
Ratnapura ...	4	5,688 2 28	18	29,623 2 0	2	1,795 2 11	—	—	4	1,633 3 2	—	—	—	—	3	1,970 1 21	11	7,844 3 14	42	48,556 2 36
Kegalla ...	5	672 3 26	3	301 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	43 1 35	2	12 2 9	4	284 1 10	16	1,314 1 32
Total ...	58	8,794 3 27	117	86,182 3 26·76	6	7,500 3 24	3	295 3 28	56	33,741 3 14·5	12	5,178 1 18	12	7,127 2 29·5	45	9,085 0 15·5	109	51,594 2 28·5	418	209,502 1 11·76

23. *Area of Block Survey Preliminary Plans: (a) Inspected, (b) Settled.*—The statement F shows the progress made with the inspection and settlement of block-surveyed villages during the period under review. The area inspected was 70,123 acres, and the area settled was 148,194 acres.

F.—Statement showing Progress made from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, with Land Settlement Work on Block Survey Preliminary Plans.

District	Area inspected and brought forward for Settlement.	Area inspected during the Year	Total.	Area settled during the Year.	Area of which Block Surveys have been cancelled.	Balance awaiting Settlement.	Area for which Plans have been received, but not inspected.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Galle ..	43,010 0 6	—	43,010 0 6	11,945 3 36	—	31,064 0 10	—
Matara ..	4,904 1 1		4,904 1 1	4,580 2 34	—	323 2 7	—
Hambantota	107,083 2 10		107,083 2 10	44,121 0 7	—	62,962 2 3	—
Prov. of Uva ..	99,474 1 9	313 0 14	99,787 1 23	20,964 3 22	—	78,822 2 1	—
North-Central Province	10,623 3 1	30,395 1 36	41,019 0 37	12,563 1 29	—	28,455 3 8	50,348 3 27
Kurunegala ..	145,099 1 5	15,637 3 8	160,737 0 13	30,558 0 11	68,059 2 17	62,119 1 25	—
Puttalam (including Chilaw	2,230 2 16	4,415 0 12	6,645 2 28	6,486 0 3	—	159 2 25	—
Ratnapura ..	88,727 1 20	3,723 1 19	92,450 2 39	10,797 0 9	27,349 3 26	54,303 3 4	—
Kegalla ..	8,464 2 39	3,191 0 25	11,655 3 24	4,583 3 29	—	7,071 3 35	2,297 2 21
Mannar ..		1,566 1 30	1,566 1 30	298 3 36	—	1,267 1 34	—
Kandy ..		1,496 0 26	1,496 0 26	158 0 20	—	1,338 0 6	—
Kalutara ..		9,385 0 28	9,385 0 28	1,136 0 23	—	8,249 0 5	20,750 0 11
Total ..	509,617 3 27	70,123 2 38	579,741 2 25	148,194 1 19	95,409 2 3	336,137 3 3	73,396 2 19

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Galle District.*

24. Mr. H. C. Toller, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, who was in charge of settlement work in this district during the latter part of the period under review, reports as follows:—

"*Operations of the Period.*—In the Hinidum pattu the settlement of Talangala and Opata was completed, and the final reports of Opata and Panangala were despatched; otherwise the progress of settlement in this district was practically at a standstill pending receipt of the demarcation of settlements made under the Waste Lands Ordinances. These surveys were completed in the early part of 1913, and plans were supplied to this Department, but I was unable to secure the publication of the necessary final orders before the end of the period under review.

With the exception of two villages, in which the demarcations were not in accordance with the settlement made under the Waste Lands Ordinances, and in which further surveys are therefore required, steps have been taken to get out the final orders of all the remaining villages, and it is hoped that the settlement of the Hinidum pattu villages will be completed before the end of 1914.

In Gangaboda pattu the settlement of Gonadeniya, Nagoda, and Mapalagama villages made progress. The settlement of the first two may be completed in the course of 1914, but further progress in Mapalagama and Udugama is retarded until the Surveyor-General lays down the boundaries of certain extensive title plans.

In Talpe pattu the settlement of Magedara, Karagoda, Welandawa, and Yatimalgala was proceeded with, and the two last are practically complete, while it is hoped that the other two will be completed in the course of 1914.

There was no litigation during the year."

25. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the district, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Galle District from the Introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Acreage noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Acreage disposed of.						Total.
				Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.		Declared Private.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.
1897 ...	11	1,824 2 37	—	—	—	—		—		—
1898 ...	14	1,214 1 31	17	1,549 1 35	—	—		—		1,549 1 35
1899 ...	12	3,986 2 29	1	658 0 37	—	—		—		658 0 37
1900 ...	6	2,249 2 33	10	3,916 0 12	15 1 16	140 0		—		3,931 1 28
1901 ...	—	—	4	813 2 32	—	—		—		813 2 32
1902 ...	19	1,762 3 6	8	1,609 3 2	—	—		14 1 31		1,624 0 33
1903 ...	5	130 3 38	11	1,230 3 38	—	—		4 1 2		1,235 1 0
1904 ...	42	18,297 1 0	21	478 0 24	—	—		50 2 37		528 3 21
1905 ...	7	4,967 3 35	45	5,725 1 18	—	—		1,320 1 4		7,045 2 22
1906 ...	2	25 3 24	43	7,590 1 15	—	—		878 0 18		8,468 1 33
1907 ...	—	—	48	5,818 2 36	—	—		1,387 1 23		7,206 0 19
1908 ...	14	9,701 0 37	3	1,129 2 26	247 2 8	2,669 16		1 1 8		1,378 2 2
1909 ...	13	37,346 3 27	7	13,306 0 14	—	—		—		13,306 0 14
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ...	8	125 2 22	19	13,585 2 5	1 1 24	20 0		1 2 27		13,588 2 16
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ...	8	2,666 3 0	16	1,308 2 5	—	—		6 1 29		1,314 3 34
Total ...	161	84,300 3 39	253	59,720 2 19	264 1 8	2,829 16		3,664 2 19		62,649 2 6

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Galle District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published. Number.	Extent.	Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal. Sold. Declared Crown.	Extent.	Amount	Declared Private.	Total settled	Abandoned.	Notices pending. Number.	Extent.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1908	9	5,192 2 33	2	35 0 35	—	—	—	35 0 35	47 1 4	9	5,110 0 34	5,192 2 33
Do. 1909	5	13,428 0 30	7	6,415 0 39	10 0 22	50 0	41 0 32	6,466 2 13	—	5	6,961 2 17	13,428 0 30
Do. 1910 and 1st half of 1911 by Settlement Officer...	1	102 0 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	102 0 33	102 0 33
Brought forward byGovt. Agent	1	16 3 10	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	16 3 10	16 3 10
Brought forward from 2nd half of 1911 and 1st half of 1912 by Settlement Officer ...	6	2,622 2 38	11	1,389 0 39	8 1 3	63 70	—	1,397 2 2	46 3 14	2	1,178 1 22	2,622 2 38
Published in 2nd half of 1912 and the whole of 1913 ...	14	10,291 0 34	5	3,011 3 34·5	—	—	—	3,011 3 34·5	35 1 6	12	7,243 3 33·5	10,291 0 34
Total ...	36	31,653 3 18	25	10,851 2 27·5	18 1 25	113 70	41 0 32	10,911 1 4·5	129 1 24	30	20,613 0 29·5	31,653 3 18

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Galle District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Rented from Crown.	Admitted Private.	Streams, Paths, &c.	Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Hinidum Pattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
35	Dewalegama ...	1,177 1 20	4 0 27	—	—	100 1 11	—	991 0 1	—	81 3 21*
36	Dellawa ...	633 2 27	—	—	—	29 2 31	—	587 2 9	—	16 1 27*
46	Millawa ...	3,029 3 26	3 0 14	—	—	188 0 7	—	2,304 1 26	142 2 18	391 3 1*
50	Lelwala ...	1,096 0 21	—	—	—	73 0 29	—	611 3 32	—	411 0 0*
101	Giguruwa ...	1,955 0 37	—	—	—	20 3 23	—	1,780 1 22	—	153 3 32*
102	Kosmulla ...	1,359 0 8	—	—	—	48 3 31	—	1,101 2 5	—	208 2 12*
103	Tambalagama ...	926 1 36	4 2 18	—	—	28 1 22	—	763 2 29	—	129 3 7*
104	Ehelapitiya ...	308 0 9	—	—	—	14 1 34	—	218 1 38	—	75 0 17*
105	Radagoda ...	84 0 17	—	—	—	10 2 20	—	22 1 10	—	51 0 27*
106	Happitigama ...	440 0 16	—	—	—	43 0 11	—	272 0 21	—	124 3 24*
107	Pannimulla ...	304 0 20	—	—	—	37 3 2	—	168 0 9	—	98 1 9*
108	Miguntenna ...	613 3 39	—	—	—	49 2 7	—	417 1 13	—	147 0 19*
109	Panagoda ...	798 1 18	—	—	—	46 1 20	—	547 3 24	—	204 0 14*
110	Kadihingala ...	677 0 36	2 2 27	—	—	15 3 38		658 2 11	—	—*
111	Baraniwela ...	273 0 22	—	—	—	23 0 27	—	198 1 0	—	51 2 35*
112	Miyanawatura ...	971 0 14	1 2 0	—	—	63 3 5	—	606 3 22	—	298 3 27*
113	Polgampola ...	114 3 13	—	—	—	30 3 1	—	57 0 13	—	26 3 39*
114	Andadola ...	1,190 3 18	—	—	—	39 3 38	—	833 2 36	—	317 0 24*
115	Panangala ...	2,452 3 7	—	—	—	48 0 18	—	2,153 0 2	—	251 2 27*
119	Dombagoda ...	158 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	158 3 1	—	—*
120	Lankagama ...	997 2 5	—	—	—	2 1 23	—	918 1 38	—	76 2 24*
122	Watugala ...	1,086 1 11	—	—	—	1 1 25	—	985 0 22	—	99 3 4*
189	Madugete ...	2,461 3 17	—	—	—	56 0 20	—	2,215 0 21	—	190 2 16*
190	Menikawita ...	1,331 3 15	—	—	—	40 0 29	—	1,122 3 2	—	168 3 24*
191	Nilweligama ...	1,064 0 18	—	—	—	4 0 12	—	959 2 9	—	100 1 37*
485	Halwittigala ...	1,080 1 13	3 3 25	—	—	139 3 32	14 3 7	921 2 29	—	—*
486	Dammala ...	1,244 0 13	—	—	—	54 1 6	—	1,189 3 7	—	—*
487	Malgalla ...	1,300 1 15	8 3 1	—	—	44 0 35	12 3 9	1,234 2 10	—	—*
488	Panangala ...	4,100 1 30	26 3 0	—	0 0 26	360 1 33	68 2 16	3,644 1 35	—	—*
490	Koralegama ...	4,887 2 22	20 0 32	—	—	94 1 18	40 0 0	4,733 0 12	—	—*
491	Opata ...	4,398 1 3	17 2 25	7 1 20	—	355 2 18	—	4,009 3 29	7 2 31	—*
525	Eppala ...	839 3 13	40 0 6	—	—	164 0 2	13 1 20	622 1 25	—	—*
	Total ...	43,357 3 20	133 1 15	7 1 20	0 0 26	2,230 0 28	149 2 12	37,010 0 3	150 1 9	3,676 3 27

* Final reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
	Hinidum Pattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
470	Mawitagama	2,512 3 19·5	7 3 38	158 1 8	2,346 2 13·5
471	Danawalagama	837 0 38	—	28 1 3	808 3 35
472	Batuwangala	1,246 0 22	—	168 3 2	1,077 1 20
473	Mawitagama (Koswatta hamlet) ...	270 0 0	224 0 36	39 1 16	6 1 28
474	Embalagedara	1,411 2 10	—	88 3 23	1,322 2 27
475	Habarakada	7,830 1 25	5,440 2 8	630 0 3	1,759 3 14
476	Galgodagama	397 0 12	27 0 37	100 3 5	269 0 10
477	Godapitagama	141 3 10	27 2 3	27 3 28	86 1 19
478	Mawanana	151 1 37	—	56 2 32	94 3 5
479	Neluwa	443 0 15·5	278 2 14	153 0 22·5	11 1 19
480	Meddegama	1,651 1 26	259 1 10	244 2 36	1,147 1 20
481	Medagama	603 2 1	—	70 1 32	533 0 9
482	Gigunmaduwa	2,183 3 22·42	—	131 0 37·42	2,052 2 25
483	Tawalama	3,010 2 6	1,011 1 7	511 2 29	1,487 2 10
484	Hiniduma	5,790 3 28	3,824 1 0	1,607 0 36	359 1 32
489	Talangalla	2,431 1 25	2,158 2 12	272 3 13	—
492	Wirapana	5,626 1 8	5,307 2 32	289 2 16	29 0 0
	Gangaboda Pattu.				
526	Mapalagama	9,996 3 13·5	1,525 0 37	2,565 0 38·5	5,906 1 18
527	Gonadeniya	956 2 20·5	—	217 2 16·5	739 0 4
528	Udugama	15,410 2 31	—	9,491 3 37	5,918 2 34
570	Nagoda	1,176 3 34	460 0 4	687 2 13	29 1 17
	Talpe Pattu.				
549	Magedara	4,880 0 37·5	—	548 0 18	4,332 0 19·5
550	Karagoda	2,179 1 32·75	885 3 26·5	550 3 19·25	742 2 27
568	Welanduwa	1,201 2 26	1,099 0 1	100 0 13	2 2 12
569	Yatimalgala	243 3 0	137 3 37	105 0 11	0 2 32
	Total ...	72,585 3 20·67	22,675 1 22·5	18,846 1 28·17	31,064 0 10

(B) *Matara District.*

26. Mr. R. M. Worsley, Assistant Settlement Officer, who was in charge of settlement work in the district during the latter part of the period under review, reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Period.*—The final report of Matugobe village in the Morawak korale was forwarded. The work of the Department in this korale is now complete.

In the Kandaboda pattu final reports were forwarded for Kebiliyapola, Wepotaira, Udupillegoda, and Wewala villages. The area awaiting settlement by this Department in this pattu is now only 15 acres 2 roods and 19 perches, situated in one village.

In the Gangaboda pattu the settlement of Ganegama, Iriyatota, Tumbe, Narandeniya, and Magamure villages was completed, and final reports were forwarded. The area brought forward to 1914 is 71 acres 3 roods and 36 perches, situated in three villages.

In the Weligam korale the settlement of Kiyanduwa, Iluppella, Maliduwa, Bangama, Poarmbe, Imbulgoda, Hikgoda, Minipogoda, Diyalape, Kilittuwa, Kerawakbokka, Manikgoda, Yakabedda, Gallala, and Balapata villages was completed, and final reports were forwarded. The area carried forward to 1914 is 235 acres 3 roods and 32 perches, situated in ten villages.

Twelve Waste Lands Ordinance notices published by the Land Settlement Department are carried forward to 1914, covering an area of 280 acres and 16 perches.

Six of these notices are awaiting either demarcation or preparation or publication of final orders.

The Assistant Government Agent completed the settlement of the following interim villages :—

Rambukkana, Kaduruwana, Alapaladeniya, Weliwe, Panakaduwa, Mologgamuwa, Dampahala, Urubokka, Puwakbodaowita, Warakagoda, Andaluwa, Morawaka, Mawarala, Kehelwala, Balukawala, Koramburuwana, and Panditaporuwa, and final reports were forwarded.

27. *Litigation.*—No reference cases under the Waste Lands Ordinances or civil actions were instituted during this period.

The Crown gave evidence in one private civil action in support of the purchaser from the Crown, and judgment was entered in his favour. The particulars are shown in the statement below :—

Matara District.

Return showing the case between a Purchaser of Land from the Crown and a Claimant in which the Land Settlement Department supported the Title of the Crown up to the Date of Sale.

Date of Action.	No. of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Extent.	Decision.
				A. R. P.	
October 16, 1911 ..	C. R. 6,589	188	Narawelpita	1 3 0	Judgment for plaintiff (purchaser from the Crown)

28. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C, D, and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages."

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matara District since the Introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ...	35	4006 3 20	1	—	80 2 14	750 0	—	80 2 14
1898 ...	54	21747 1 27	19	2843 0 0	7 1 36	80 0	32 0 10	2882 2 6
1899 ...	51	10299 0 9	49	3833 0 20	575 3 22	7607 15	334 1 25	4743 1 27
1900 ...	81	10929 1 32	72	5756 3 28	433 2 8	4502 0	1470 0 14·5	7660 2 10·5
1901 ...	96	26901 3 20	205	26285 1 2	452 3 24	5144 17	3785 2 36·5	30523 3 22·5
1902 ...	312	27268 1 18	306	26697 3 4	196 2 25	2307 50	1559 0 37	28453 2 26
1903 ...	155	16996 3 33·5	394	24776 1 34·5	102 2 33	1667 50	730 3 39	25610 0 26·5
1904 ...	36	13404 2 5	144	11113 0 13	30 2 30	290 39	460 1 17	11604 0 20
1905 ...	38	8762 1 39	104	8789 2 26	42 2 20	680 0	86 3 37	8919 1 3
1906 ...	28	205 0 35	111	7789 2 22	86 2 11	1007 10	366 2 14	8242 3 7
1907 ...	42	2680 1 31	61	4748 1 3	66 0 4	620 75	263 1 30	5077 2 37
1908 ...	34	1448 3 36·6	40	2599 2 1	22 0 31	310 60	7 3 7	2629 1 39
1909 ...	48	2279 0 13·5	32	549 1 26·56	—	—	—	549 1 26·56
1910 and first half of 1911 ...	61	7785 1 19	95	6298 0 5·5	12 0 39	149 95	38 2 21	6348 3 25·5
Last half of 1911 and first half of 1912 ...	62	3860 2 18·62	70	6073 0 15·74	18 1 13	252 75	4 0 18	6095 2 6·74
Total ...	1133	158576 2 37·22	1703	138153 1 1·3	2128 1 30	25369 86	9140 1 26	149422 0 17·3

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matara District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices.		Number of Final Orders.	Manner of Disposal.					Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total settled.	Abandoned.	Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1908 by Settlement Officer ...	1	14 3 10	3	6 2 9	6 0 15	90 0	2 0 26	14 3 10	—	—	—	14 3 10
Brought forward from 1909 by Settlement Officer ...	1	83 0 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 16	1	79 1 20	83 0 36
Brought forward from 1909 by Assistant Government Agent	1	8 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8 3 28	8 3 28
Brought forward from 1910 and first half of 1911 by Assistant Government Agent	15	214 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	214 3 0	214 3 0
Brought forward from 1911 and first half of 1912 by Settlement Officer	9	1502 2 11·88	24	1333 3 19·38	3 0 3	30 0	20 0 37	1357 0 19·38	94 0 33	2	51 0 39·5	1502 2 11·88
Brought forward from 1911 and first half of 1912 by Assistant Government Agent	22	249 3 12	15	177 3 37	—	—	6 2 28	184 2 25	—	10	65 0 27	249 3 12
Published in second half of 1912 and in 1913 by Settlement Officer	30	1828 0 28·375	28	1672 0 14·875	2 0 34	52 56	1 3 30	1676 0 38·875	2 1 33	9	149 1 36·5	1828 0 28·375
Published in second half of 1912 and in 1913 by Assistant Government Agent	11	264 1 12·42	8	95 3 22	0 1 8	4 0	—	96 0 30	—	6	168 0 22·42	264 1 12·42
Total ...	90	4166 2 18·675	78	3286 1 22·255	11 2 20	176 56	31 0 1	3329 0 3·255	100 2 2	44	737 0 13·42	4166 2 18·675

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Matara District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Nature of Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.											Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or leased from the Crown.	Streams and Roads.	Acquired by Crown.	In Physical Possession of the Crown.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Morawak Korale.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
—	Ihalakolawinna	1,054 2 0	—	—	—	1,054 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
—	Pahalakolawinna	743 2 0	—	—	—	743 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1	Rambukkana ...	1,288 3 37	3 1 4	—	—	147 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	719 1 31	14 3 25	404 0 15*
2	Moragala ...	580 2 21	0 1 21	—	—	128 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162 3 4	—	288 2 0*
3	Kiripitiya ...	1,798 0 36	—	—	—	239 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	933 3 7	—	625 0 37*
5	Gorakawela ...	2,408 1 21	6 1 39	—	201 0 0	146 0 33	10 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,992 2 14	—	51 3 15*
6	Pitabeddara ...	1,181 0 32	11 0 0	—	—	67 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082 3 37	—	19 2 28*
7	Dankoluwa ...	534 3 8	6 1 6	—	—	338 1 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 0 10	—	—*
8	Kaduruwana ...	887 2 22	224 0 11	—	—	249 1 22	—	0 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	414 0 9	—	—*
9	Alapaladeniya ...	1,105 2 39	20 3 17	—	—	321 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	711 3 29	16 3 15	34 3 10*
10	Weliwe ...	4,943 1 27	47 3 39	1 2 34	1 0 4	766 3 16	1 1 18	0 1 10	—	—	2 1 0	—	—	3,716 1 39	84 2 28	320 2 39*
13	Hattotuwa ...	318 1 35	22 0 36	—	—	107 2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130 2 10	6 3 15	51 0 37*
14	Kotagala ...	673 3 24	6 1 9	—	—	130 2 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471 1 25	—	65 2 4*
15	Hewowita ...	574 1 14	23 3 1	—	—	185 0 10	—	0 0 12	—	—	—	—	—	365 1 31	—	—*
16	Horagala ...	2,608 0 26	31 3 25	—	—	80 2 3	2 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,483 0 3	2 3 31	6 3 19*
17	Panakaduwa ...	1,195 3 13	12 1 20	—	1 3 17	158 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	973 0 4	—	49 3 24*
19	Mologgamuwa ...	1,249 0 24	11 2 2	—	8 0 25	202 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	954 0 28	—	72 3 36*
20	Dampahala ...	2,996 2 34	2 0 10	—	—	604 0 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,407 1 7	—	983 0 39*
23	Urubokka ...	2,622 1 7	37 2 10	—	8 2 15	537 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,470 0 16	—	568 1 31*
24	Dangala ...	1,935 0 16	1 0 14	—	—	109 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,582 2 0	—	242 1 27*
26	Banagala ...	1,857 2 18	2 3 31	1 1 1	—	212 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,630 1 18	8 0 0	3 0 0*
27	Derangala ...	2,740 3 28	7 2 27	—	—	12 2 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,609 3 6	—	110 2 36*
28	Waturakumbura	117 3 35	2 1 15	—	—	46 2 31	0 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 2 26	—	—*
29	Dehigaspe ...	903 1 0	29 2 6	—	—	284 1 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587 1 15	—	2 0 0*
30	Puwakbodaowita	439 1 25	17 1 12	—	—	171 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249 1 16	—	1 2 5*
31	Lewpotdeniya ...	406 2 30	7 2 32	0 1 16	—	168 0 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 2 17	11 1 15	46 1 34*
34	Warakagoda ...	326 2 17	15 2 22	0 1 22	—	110 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 3 36	—	91 2 0*
37	Ehelakanda ...	619 3 9	—	—	—	92 0 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403 2 11	—	124 0 0*
39	Andaluwa ...	985 0 27	6 2 27	—	—	84 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	845 2 23	—	48 3 12*
4 & 40	Morawaka ...	3,305 1 11	29 2 36	—	—	310 0 18	700 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,263 1 9	—	2 0 28*
41	Waralla ...	838 0 15	57 3 20	—	—	187 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	497 2 13	—	95 2 17*
42	Elamaldeniya ...	1,194 3 22	3 0 35	—	—	104 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,061 3 33	—	25 2 17*
43	Mawarala ...	2,542 1 36	902 3 32	—	—	214 2 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,404 2 7	9 2 23	10 2 36*
47	Ehalapitagama	473 0 15	158 0 18	—	11 0 28	16 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273 2 2	—	13 1 20*
49	Kaluhowitiyana	2,184 0 22	3 2 21	—	—	132 3 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,047 2 3	—	—*
116	Poddana ...	1,307 0 8	22 1 37	0 3 22	—	76 3 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,205 1 39	—	1 1 15*
117	Patawala ...	552 1 25	16 0 39	—	—	78 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451 3 8	—	5 3 16*
118	Dombagoda ...	1,439 1 10	2 0 30	—	—	34 2 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,198 3 30	—	203 2 7*
121	Lankagama ...	391 1 18	—	—	—	10 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342 0 23	—	38 2 7*
123	Watugala ...	255 1 35	—	—	—	33 3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213 3 27	—	7 2 19*
124	Mederipitiya ...	519 3 5	34 1 34	—	—	59 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406 0 23	5 0 10	14 3 26*
125	Kiriwaldola ...	1,636 0 22	100 2 0	—	—	685 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650 1 9	—	200 0 0*

* Final reports forwarded.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Matara District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Nature of Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.										Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or leased from the Crown.	Streams and Roads.	Acquired by Crown.	In Physical Possession of the Crown.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
169	Matugobe ...	11,841 1 13	629 2 31	127 1 4	3 2 15	9,564 0 23	—	18 3 39	—	0 3 4	—	4 3 8	—	1,297 3 18	1 1 7	187 3 24*
170	Pallegama ...	4,848 2 3	266 2 28	0 2 30	4 1 23	839 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,730 1 16	2 2 0	4 3 9*
192	Kiriwalagama ...	1,160 2 0	1 0 12	—	—	294 1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	865 0 11	—	—*
	Kandabodà Pattu.															
55	Koramburuwana	650 2 19	8 2 36½	4 0 28	—	180 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456 3 25½	—	—*
60	Geddippala ...	66 1 23½	—	0 1 19	—	66 0 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
81	Belpamulla ...	344 3 26	7 3 17	—	—	61 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275 1 21	—	—*
82	Maduwala ...	193 0 8	18 2 3	—	8 0 37	166 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
83	Panditaporuwa	233 0 20	12 3 1	—	0 3 38	214 0 7	—	—	—	1 0 33	—	—	1 2 23	—	—	2 1 38*
84	Deiyandara ...	100 0 21	22 2 18	—	11 0 1	56 2 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 3 30	—	—*
85	Bamunamulla ...	106 3 39	40 3 31	0 0 26	—	65 3 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
89	Galetumba ...	552 3 21	71 1 14	10 2 28	—	262 1 32	—	0 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	170 1 10	—	36 3 13*
90	Parapamulla ...	2,299 0 37	138 1 24	24 2 17	5 2 27	553 0 1	—	1 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	1,570 1 5	2 1 0	4 0 0*
91	Beragama ...	2,921 3 5	444 1 10	42 1 22	—	733 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,431 3 14	144 3 6	125 0 5*
92	Neralampitiya ...	269 3 19	7 3 30	12 0 13	—	179 1 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 1 22	—	—*
93	Mudaligedara ...	85 0 25	1 3 24	—	—	82 3 11	—	0 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
94	Mipawita ...	655 0 18	29 3 9	—	3 1 12	348 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252 0 21	16 2 26	4 3 23*
95	Horapawita ...	688 2 22	66 0 33	—	4 2 6	362 0 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255 2 35	—	—*
97	Ranchagoda ...	3,050 3 25	455 1 36	15 3 0	—	840 0 13	—	—	—	3 0 6	—	—	—	1,593 0 24	83 0 33	57 0 32*
98	Bamunugama ...	1,505 1 28	211 1 39	17 0 20	—	353 2 28	4 2 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	908 2 0	9 3 28	—*
99	Mahalpe ...	325 1 29	29 0 19	12 3 20	—	43 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235 2 26	4 0 0	—*
100	Radawela ...	606 0 12	97 1 6	15 0 31	—	212 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260 2 38	7 0 25	13 0 10*
126	Eparella ...	443 3 29	—	6 2 26	—	50 1 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386 3 5	—	—*
127	Gombaddala ...	2,412 0 27	11 1 19	—	—	204 2 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,182 2 19	—	13 2 17*
128	Kudapana ...	631 3 36	—	—	2 3 10	63 0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	560 3 37	—	5 0 10*
129	Mulatiyana ...	1,631 2 13	8 0 29	—	—	274 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,342 3 0	—	6 0 19*
130	Diddenipota ...	1,161 3 3	8 1 26	8 2 3	6 2 12	514 2 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	612 2 12	—	11 0 1*
131	Gammeddegama	1,085 0 17	7 3 31	23 0 8	—	168 2 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	838 2 37	6 0 15	40 2 12*
132	Ketiyape ...	948 1 15	9 1 37	10 3 32	0 2 5	168 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	730 3 37	25 0 20	2 2 3*
165	Dewalagama ...	1,444 0 34	97 1 25	13 3 30	—	334 2 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	998 0 23	—	—*
166	Pallewela ...	2,478 2 8	314 0 3	5 1 0	6 3 3	615 3 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,511 3 10	10 1 24	14 1 24*
167	Wewalapiyadda	79 0 16	—	—	—	79 0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
168	Ellewela ...	1,094 3 37	61 1 11	4 3 30	—	398 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	613 0 27	17 1 0	—*
172	Denagama ...	1,912 0 14	370 1 17	168 1 34	—	1,121 3 39	—	1 0 20	—	1 2 9	—	—	—	227 2 3	18 0 6	3 0 6*
174	Miella ...	247 3 26	6 2 10	5 2 31	—	212 3 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 16	9 3 35	5 0 33*
175	Kurunayakamull a	197 3 0	22 2 37	62 3 29	—	112 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
176	Kebiliyapola ...	749 3 34	144 1 7	18 0 36	—	576 2 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 37	4 2 4	—*
178	Badabedda ...	173 2 38	19 2 21	13 3 24	—	138 1 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 4	—	—*
184	Wepotaira ...	959 1 13	74 2 18	45 0 11	—	826 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 2 18	—	—*
185	Murutamure ...	724 2 4·84	8 0 10	120 1 32	—	588 2 29·67	—	0 1 13·61	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 22·56	2 2 17	—*
186	Beruwewela ...	221 2 28·04	9 1 17	40 1 25	—	166 3 13·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 13	—	—*
188	Narawelpita ...	1,206 0 39	174 1 9	11 3 22	0 2 26	919 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1 17	—	2 0 0*
495	Talanwela ...	19 0 8	—	—	—	19 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*

| | | |

D.—Villages partially settled (Old System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Title Plans.	Area settled by the Assistant Government Agent.	Balance to be settled by the Assistant Government Agent.
	Morawak Korale.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
11	Uwaragala ...	495 2 30	399 2 39	14 1 35	—	81 1 36*
12	Siyambalagoda ...	7,092 3 3	6,077 3 28	42 3 6	—	972 0 9*
16½	Paragala ...	1,305 2 35	1,211 2 5	—	—	94 0 30*
18	Bengamuwa ...	2,547 1 19	1,771 3 6	12 0 24	—	763 1 29*
21	Pasgoda ...	2,218 2 13	1,865 0 4	—	—	353 2 9*
22	Ginnaliya ...	2,899 0 2	2,379 0 0	0 3 1	—	519 1 1*
25	Idandukita ...	1,146 2 24	856 1 2	68 0 25	—	222 0 37*
33	Beralapanatara ...	7,432 1 14	5,475 2 18	389 2 2	—	1,567 0 34*
38	Ampanagala ...	951 0 20	872 0 1	—	—	79 0 19*
44	Rotumba ...	4,311 0 33	3,378 1 22	19 0 10	—	913 3 1*
45	Kotapola ...	9,089 2 36	7,179 1 5	576 0 24	—	1,334 1 7*
	Gangaboda Pattu.					
68	Urumutta ...	1,825 2 33	1,461 2 3	1 1 26	—	362 3 4*
73	Howpe ...	226 2 27	92 2 8	32 1 37	—	101 2 22*
75	Kanatalagama ...	1,307 2 1	873 1 28	179 0 38	—	254 3 15*
86	Talahagama ...	1,338 3 5	746 1 13	190 3 16	—	401 2 16*
	Kandaboda Pattu.					
80	Hinipella ...	1,061 3 0	684 0 2	71 2 27	—	306 0 11*
88	Makandura ...	1,051 0 7	727 0 35	117 0 5	—	206 3 7*
	Total ...	46,301 2 22	36,051 2 19	1,715 2 36	—	8,534 1 7

* Village reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
	Kandaboda Pattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
177	Pananwela	920 3 30	29 2 10	891 1 20	—
187	Kongala	1,077 1 20	3 3 25	1,057 3 16	15 2 19
494	Kohuliyadda	571 2 26	16 1 21	555 1 5	—
	Gangaboda Pattu.				
516	Gatara	783 3 13·25	296 0 30	487 2 23·25	—
571	Karaputugala	827 0 35	—	781 1 37	45 2 38
572	Owitigamuwa	1,045 1 5·5	87 2 6	932 2 17·5	25 0 22
573	Kirinda	633 3 26	0 0 3	632 3 7	1 0 16
	Weligam Korale.				
179	Akuressa	884 3 24·75	210 0 5·74	674 3 19·01	—
532	Ehalape	953 3 0	593 2 31	360 0 9	—
533	Eramudugoda ..	1,169 2 26	673 3 35	495 2 26	0 0 5
534	Ketanwila	9,077 2 17	8,574 3 36	502 0 31	0 1 30
535	Lenama	1,844 3 14	1,135 2 2	709 0 17	0 0 35
536	Maramba	1,345 1 15	141 3 6	1,122 2 27	80 3 22
537	Peddapitiya	999 0 11	340 0 5	610 3 20	48 0 26
538	Asmagoda	510 0 6·5	95 2 32·5	384 2 11·5	29 3 2·5
539	Koragoda	165 1 25	—	165 1 25	—
543	Ganhela	697 3 31·5	280 2 3	415 0 16	2 1 12·5
551	Bopitiya	804 0 7	629 1 35	174 2 12	—
557	Henegama	1,114 2 33	321 0 4	793 2 29	—
558	Nimaluwa	820 1 35	262 1 30	542 1 32	15 2 13
559	Poramba Kananke ..	2,666 1 37	1,205 1 10·875	1,403 3 21·125	57 1 5
560	Wahala Kananke ..	969 2 25	153 2 26	814 2 38	1 1 1
	Total ..	29,884 0 23·5	15,051 2 37·115	14,508 3 19·385	323 2 7

(C) *Hambantota District.*

29. Mr. W. E. Wait, Assistant Settlement Officer, who is in charge of settlement work in this district, reports as follows:—

"*Operations of the Period.*—The settlement of 51 villages was completed during the eighteen months, and final reports were despatched.

The settlement of 11 more villages was finished in December, too late to admit of the final reports being completed.

The total area awaiting settlement on July 1, 1912, was 107,083 acres. There now remain 62,962 acres, so that in the period under review 44,121 acres were accounted for.

The main portion of the work completed consisted of numerous and often lengthy investigations into the large outstanding claims under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

In nearly all cases these claims were amicably settled, and every effort has been made to clear off the number of notices brought over from last year.

At the beginning of the period there were in the district 123 notices in various stages of settlement. Fifty-four new notices were published and 95 were completely settled, leaving in hand 82, of which only 24 are pending inquiry.

Most of the remaining 58 await the publication of final orders or the demarcation of settlements arrived at. Seven await expiry, and three reference to court.

The Assistant Government Agent has completed the settlement of Walawe village of Magam pattu.

30. *Litigation.*—In nearly all cases claimants have amicably accepted the terms offered them, although many of the claims had been of a long-standing and troublesome nature. In only two villages had reference cases to be instituted.

A group of eight cases in Handugala and a case involving a large area in Ulahitiyawa, all resulted in judgment for the Crown. The Uswewa case, brought over from last year, was eventually settled amicably in court.

No civil actions were instituted, nor had the Crown to support in court the title of purchasers to any lands bought by them.

A statement is annexed giving particulars of the reference cases alluded to above":—

Hambantota District Reference Cases.

Date of Reference.	No. of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan No.	Village.	Area involved. A. R. P.	Decision.
April 1, 1912 ..	D. C. 35	413	Uswewa ..	130 1 14	Decreed to be Crown property
Aug. 28, 1912 ..	D. C. 36	71	Handugala ..	4 1 22	do.
Do. ..	D. C. 39	71	do. ..	10 0 13	do.
Do. ..	D. C. 40	71	do. ..	38 0 6	do.
Do. ..	D. C. 43	71	do. ..	9 1 17	do.
Aug. 31, 1912 ..	D. C. 38	71	do. ..	25 2 30	do.
Do. ..	D. C. 41	71	do. ..	287 2 35	do.
Sept. 9, 1912 ..	D. C. 42	71	do. ..	109 0 12	do.
Oct. 28, 1912 ..	D. C. 37	71	do. ..	33 1 23	do.
Aug. 11, 1913 ..	D. C. 44	390	Ulahitiyawa ..	508 3 13	do.
			Total ..	1,156 3 25	

31. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C, D, and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District since the Introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Notices. Number.	Notices. Area. A. R. P.	Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal. Declared Crown. A. R. P.	Sold to Claimants. Extent. A. R. P.	Sold to Claimants. Amount. Rs. c.	Declared Private. A. R. P.	Total. A. R. P.
1897 ...	2	98600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ...	—	—	1	96000 0 0	—	—	—	96000 0 0
1899 ...	1	763 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900 ...	3	1133 3 32	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901 ...	30	11828 1 27	3	—	—	—	2781 2 0	2781 2 0
1902 ...	9	2832 3 16	25	9378 2 27	—	—	46 0 20	9424 3 7
1903 ...	47	9454 3 38	38	8338 3 14	—	—	3 1 10	8342 0 24
1904 ...	15	4026 1 19	29	4939 3 22	12 2 20	126 25	532 1 26	5484 3 28
1905 ...	2	2161 1 14	19	1510 2 5	97 2 9	512 77	34 3 10	1642 3 24
1906 ...	24	6690 2 33	22	1421 1 5	0 1 34	7 7	18 1 31	1440 0 30
1907 ...	29	11470 2 2	64	3750 0 0	16 0 8	228 22	24 0 35	3790 1 3
1908 ...	165	43688 0 28	65	16489 3 6	—	—	455 2 11	16945 1 17
1909 ...	102	23646 2 7	103	13586 3 2	10 0 9	145 62	573 2 32	14170 2 3
1910 and first half of 1911 ...	96	32804 3 26·5	188	21840 1 15	8 3 4	112 65	285 2 16	22134 2 35
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912...	76	22076 3 15·05	217	27109 3 10	97 0 34	1084 40	397 0 16	27604 0 20
Total ...	601	271178 2 17·55	774	204365 3 26	242 2 38	2216 98	5152 3 7	209761 1 31

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.				Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.		Declared Private.	Total Area settled.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1906 ...	5	2851 0 25	10	1769 2 3	—	—	71 1 4	1840 3 7	0 2 26	4	1009 2 32	2851 0 25
Do. 1907 ...	1	635 0 3	1	635 0 3	—	—	—	635 0 3	—	—	—	635 0 3
Do. 1908 ...	29	10402 3 29	60	6899 0 29	69 0 35	540 50	830 3 28	7799 1 12	529 1 21	8	2074 0 36	10402 3 29
Do. 1909 ...	30	10431 0 16	72	5007 1 39	134 1 6	1853 50	419 0 21	5560 3 26	195 2 12	15	4674 2 18	10431 0 16
Do. 1910 and 1911 ...	20	12525 3 13·5	38	5985 2 26·5	4 2 4	67 50	1262 0 27	7252 1 17·5	1785 0 38	8	3488 0 38	12525 3 13·5
Do. 1911 and 1912 ...	38	19701 2 35·05	67	6423 2 13·05	57 3 13	2426 0	26 0 13	6507 1 39·05	83 2 24	13	13110 2 12	19701 2 35·05
Do. 1911 and 1912 by Assistant Government Agent ...	1	0 3 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0 3 23	0 3 23
Published in second half of 1912 and in 1913 by Settlement Officer ...	54	18453 0 20·2675	27	1399 3 12·1975	0 0 2·02	5 0	—	1399 3 14·2175	64 0 26	34	16989 0 20·05	18453 0 20·2675
Published in second half of 1912 and in 1913 by Assistant Government Agent...	3	18 0 31	3	18 0 31	—	—	—	18 0 31	—	—	—	18 0 31
Total ...	181	75019 3 35·8175	278	28138 1 36·7475	265 3 20·02	4892 50	2609 2 13	31013 3 29·7675	2658 2 27	83	41347 1 19·05	75019 3 35·8175

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Hambantota District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.												Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Purchased by Crown in satisfaction of a Writ.	Sold under C. R. Case.	Oyas and Elas.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Magam Pattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
53	Arabokka	3956 3 9	17 1 35	—	—	61 1 25	—	4 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3873 0 29	—	—*
54	Mirijjawela ...	1047 1 38	1 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	1026 1 30	—	—*
61	Walawe	997 0 23	26 1 12	0 1 32	2 1 19	390 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	577 0 37	—	—†
62	Wanduruppa ...	392 1 12	—	—	—	239 2 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 3 8	—	19 3 20*
64	Diyagasgoda ...	347 2 3	31 1 30	—	—	64 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251 2 30	—	—*
65	Payibokka ...	452 1 35	12 1 36	—	—	35 1 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404 2 5	—	—*
66	Sittarakala ...	897 1 8	—	—	—	149 1 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	747 3 12	—	—*
96	Kariwila ...	2409 1 14	—	—	—	512 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1897 0 8	—	—*
517	Elalla	1905 2 35	—	—	—	59 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1846 0 8	—	—*
521	Hondawelpokuna ...	923 0 13	—	—	—	32 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	891 0 19	—	—*
522	Kudabolana ...	1027 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1027 2 15	—	—*
524	Palugaswela ...	1332 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1332 0 14	—	—*
562	Habarattawela ...	1245 3 13	—	—	—	15 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1230 1 25	—	—*
563	Walakoggala ...	2945 0 33	5 1 30	—	—	138 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2789 1 33	12 0 18	—*
565	Punchihenayagama ...	1270 2 39	—	—	—	696 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573 3 20*
567	Mahabolana ...	1082 3 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1082 3 13	—	—*
P.P.4303	Kurundana ...	1565 3 13	—	—	—	35 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1029 3 36	—	500 1 32*
P.P.8134	Unatuwewa ...	3027 1 28	—	—	—	12 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3014 2 10	—	—*
	Giruwa Pattu West.																	
72	Kebellaketiya ...	677 2 11	0 3 21	—	—	32 2 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	643 3 32	—	—*
133	Kariwilakanda ...	184 0 33	6 3 16	3 1 22	—	70 1 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 3 21	—	0 3 0*
134	Medakanda ...	567 1 32	3 1 21	3 0 29	3 0 20	114 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1 25	0 2 15	433 0 18	—	6 0 18*
135	Hingurekanda ...	292 0 30	—	7 1 28	—	176 2 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 3 3	—	9 1 18*
136	Udawelmulla ...	276 1 0	6 1 23	9 2 31	1 1 36	79 3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177 2 35	—	1 0 6*
137	Kehelwatta ...	235 1 38	5 0 18	—	—	40 1 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 3 39	1 3 8	177 1 22	—	2 3 9*
139	Migahahena ...	161 3 19	0 2 26	—	—	31 1 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 3 37	—	8 3 12*
141	Ihala Bukandeyaya ...	135 0 16	6 1 14	—	—	22 3 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 3 28	—	12 0 0*
142	Bodimaluwa ...	40 2 36	—	—	—	22 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 2 5	—	5 1 5*
143	Lintotapaya ...	37 2 28	0 1 21	—	—	36 0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 31	—	—*
144	Udukiriwila ...	625 1 34	16 0 25	52 3 33	1 1 16	144 2 1	—	224 1 36	—	1 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	204 0 35	—	—*
145	Wettambuwawa ...	118 0 26	—	—	—	117 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 26	—	—*

* Final reports forwarded.

† Final report not yet forwarded.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Hambantota District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.												Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Purchased by Crown in satisfaction of a Writ.	Sold under C. R. Case.	Oyas and Elgs.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
146	Galpotukanda	413 2 3	—	3 0 4	—	61 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349 0 23	—	—*
147	Watukanda	236 3 31	0 2 19	—	—	50 3 23	—	—	0 2 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	160 3 0	—	23 3 38*
148	Kongastenna	445 3 3	18 1 2	16 2 29	—	184 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226 1 2	—	—*
149	Karametiya	358 0 5	56 3 37	14 0 18	—	119 0 29	0 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166 3 9	—	—*
150	Katuwana-Bintenna	266 1 17	3 0 18	—	4 2 36	18 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237 2 38	0 3 14	1 0 23*
151	Ranasingoda	278 1 39	7 2 13	13 1 1	—	18 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175 2 25	—	63 3 23*
152	Walgammulla	2981 3 28	534 0 23	34 0 6	—	370 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2005 2 35	15 1 14	22 0 23*
153	Pingalella	573 2 6	12 3 6	8 2 8	—	74 1 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477 3 13	—	—*
154	Ambagahahena	385 0 11	79 0 6	20 2 6	—	64 0 31	2 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218 3 20	0 1 14	—*
155	Agalahoda	235 1 13	60 3 39	2 2 37	—	72 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 3 30	—	—*
156	Buwellagoda	184 2 21	29 1 12	—	—	84 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 2 36	16 0 31	35 3 2*
160	Ethpitiya	595 1 30	262 3 25	2 1 6	—	319 3 33	—	—	—	1 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 13	—	—*
162	Medagangoda	309 2 3	72 2 10	2 0 10	—	126 3 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 3 27	—	—*
195	Udagomadiya	742 0 4	—	2 0 3	—	65 2 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603 1 32	—	70 3 35*
196	Siyarapitiya	269 2 1	—	—	—	45 0 31	1 1 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 3 37	172 0 26	—	40 3 6*
197	Nakandawela	103 1 7	—	—	—	8 0 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 0 39	—	65 3 13*
198	Siyambalamure	403 2 13	5 0 30	1 2 12	6 0 10	35 2 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331 1 10	—	23 3 0*
199	Alupotdeniya	443 3 16	11 1 25	—	—	59 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 24	346 3 21	—	25 0 20*
200	Kohomporuwa	319 2 31	6 3 35	1 1 37	—	64 3 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 14	208 0 12	0 2 20	36 3 21*
201	Daramitiara	302 3 37	9 1 5	2 0 26	—	19 2 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267 2 1	—	4 1 12*
202	Talwatta	654 0 35	37 3 11	5 3 4	—	59 2 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539 0 18	—	11 3 6*
203	Gangulandeniya	134 1 25	1 3 26	0 2 19	—	17 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 3 10	—	—*
204	Ambagasmulla	245 0 38	1 1 31	0 1 30	—	35 3 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206 2 8	—	0 3 10*
205	Daradunyaya	607 2 11	4 1 26	0 1 31	—	11 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589 1 4	—	1 3 20*
206	Ambagasara	118 3 34	0 2 14	2 0 17	—	20 1 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 1 6	—	4 2 5*
207	Ritigahayaya	332 2 0	26 0 31	4 3 35	—	38 3 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249 3 15	—	12 2 15*
208	Mimanakoladeniya	381 2 22	39 1 32	2 3 30	—	31 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293 2 22	—	14 2 1*
210	Horawinna	361 0 15	14 0 34	2 0 25	—	62 2 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260 3 36	—	21 0 10*
218	Malagegoda	12 3 0	—	0 2 16	—	5 0 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 3 35	—	—*
223	Waduwadeniya	307 0 6	11 0 2	—	—	36 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259 2 21	—	—*
224	Kekirioboda	777 2 2	21 3 38	7 0 6	—	36 3 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	696 0 35	15 1 8	—*
226	Koholana	205 1 26	73 3 39	3 1 24	—	91 2 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 2 9	—	0 3 22*
232	Yakgasmulla	45 0 32	1 1 22	—	—	43 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
233	Medagama	277 0 25	24 0 28	—	—	22 3 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230 0 1	—	—*
242	Hatamune	359 1 29	16 0 6	1 1 18	—	48 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288 3 33	—	—*
246	Pallewakamulla	191 2 36	11 2 19	—	—	91 3 17	—	—	—	—	4 2 2	—	—	—	—	88 1 0	—	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Hambantota District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.												Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Purchased by Crown in satisfaction of a Writ.	Sold under C. R. Case.	Oyas and Elas.	Roads and Streams.	Declared. Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
369	Mananpeligama	129 2 13	—	—	—	4 2 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124 3 16	—	—*
370	Magamayagama	129 3 30	—	—	—	5 1 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124 1 32	—	—*
373	Siyambalaheddawa ...	353 2 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353 2 12	—	—*
376	Kinchigune	395 2 34	32 3 19	—	—	103 3 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231 0 11	—	27 3 11*
377	Brahakmanayagama ...	142 0 25	4 2 27	—	—	20 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 3 19	—	—*
379	Kandamaditta	326 0 32	6 0 32	1 1 24	—	3 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313 1 34	0 2 39	0 2 21*
380	Galpotteyaya	494 2 12	22 1 25	7 0 32	—	112 1 31	—	—	6 2 38	—	—	1 1 15	6 3 11	—	—	337 2 20	—	—*
381	Hilageaina	503 0 25	39 1 28	3 2 12	—	123 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	329 3 21	5 0 11	2 0 19*
382	Malhewageaina	785 3 33	105 1 26	1 1 24	—	9 1 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	669 3 9	—	—*
384	Pahalaobada	738 1 21	3 2 25	5 1 26	—	31 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	695 3 8	—	—*
385	Galwadiya ...	594 3 33	9 2 9	1 1 30	—	33 0 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	519 3 26	2 1 32	28 1 22*
387	Udajulampitiya	722 1 4	43 2 6	3 0 22	—	100 1 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573 3 2	1 1 27	—*
	Giruwa Pattu East.																	
388	Malagegoda	62 0 31	2 2 30	4 2 11	—	12 2 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 1 7	—	—*
392	Rikillapana	211 1 0	2 0 2	—	—	14 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194 3 8	—	—*
398	Mulanyaya	483 2 5	—	—	—	27 3 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455 2 11*
402	Kudagoda	1087 2 15	5 3 9	—	—	61 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1009 0 32	—	10 3 39*
403	Kariyamaditta ...	584 0 33	15 2 22	5 3 23	—	57 2 18	—	—	2 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	502 2 30	—	—*
405	Kaluwagasyaya ...	313 3 24	—	—	—	7 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306 0 6	—	—*
408	Tambalapelessa ...	273 0 3	—	—	—	21 2 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195 2 27	—	55 2 27*
409	Ratmalwala	353 3 26	—	—	—	21 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263 2 32	—	69 0 32*
412	Kiula or Ihalakendaketiya	674 3 28	—	—	—	99 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575 0 28	—	—*
414	Korakahawela ...	645 3 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	624 3 15	—	21 0 24*
415	Beddewewa	342 0 21	—	—	—	9 1 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332 2 34	—	—*
416	Suriyapokuna	220 0 4	—	—	—	8 1 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211 2 10	—	—*
417	Pahalagama	532 0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532 0 30	—	—*
418	Disawagegama	145 2 27	—	—	—	3 3 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141 3 3	—	—*
419	Wijesingama	223 2 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223 2 36	—	—*
420	Amaratungama	592 3 13	4 0 1	—	—	22 0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	566 3 3	—	—*
421	Atapattugama	313 2 31	—	—	—	21 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289 1 25	—	2 3 0*
422	Bassgama	271 0 39	—	—	—	271 0 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
423	Kohombagaswewa ...	463 3 25	—	—	—	8 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455 3 8	—	—*
424	Galwewa	353 1 7	0 0 3	—	—	22 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300 3 34	—	29 2 4*
425	Metigatwela	952 2 25	—	—	—	155 0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640 0 29	—	157 1 20*

| | | |

D.—Villages partially settled (Old System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled by the Assistant Government Agent.	Title Plans.	Balance to be settled by Assistant Government Agent.
	Giruwa Pattu West.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
51	Saputantirikanda ...	791 0 11	712 1 23	—	—	78 2 28*
52	Warapitiya	945 1 9	601 0 6	—	5 1 6	338 3 37*
	Magam Pattu.					
63	Medagama	634 3 24	412 3 12	—	60 2 3	161 2 9*
	Total ...	2,371 1 4	1,726 1 1	—	65 3 9	579 0 34

* Village reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
	Giruwa Pattu West.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
71	Handugala	1,399 1 11	933 2 1	360 1 0	105 2 10
138	Panganwilayaya ..	203 3 2	143 0 32	51 2 28	8 3 22
140	Araboda	195 3 33	147 0 8	48 3 25	—
157	Bowala	1,766 0 31	—	661 2 36	1,104 1 35
158	Kabaragomaditta ..	216 3 38	5 2 6	46 2 10	164 3 22
159	Horawela	959 2 11	76 0 33	883 1 18	—
161	Omare	1,028 3 10	—	779 1 24	249 1 26
163	Walasmulla	1,473 0 2·11	153 0 26·1	1,318 3 35·23	0 3 20·78
164	Paddapitiya	437 0 29	29 1 23	396 1 1	11 2 5
171	Kanumuldeniya ..	3,956 3 35	—	1,093 0 18	2,863 3 17
173	Godawinna	278 3 28	2 2 20	220 3 25	55 1 23
193	Amudamana	401 2 24	313 1 35	82 3 4	5 1 25
194	Katuwana	2,844 0 7	1,947 2 32	896 1 15	—
209	Hediwatta	445 2 20	383 3 7	60 3 37	0 3 16
211	Pahala Bukandeyaya ..	876 2 16	254 1 28	119 2 22	502 2 6
212	Ihala Obada	1,058 0 8	876 2 12	117 1 37	63 3 39
213	Widikanda	444 1 12	85 2 32	27 0 15	331 2 5
214	Namaneliya	771 2 34	476 0 4	291 3 16	3 3 14
215	Radaniara	530 2 9	274 2 35	255 3 14	—
216	Weladegoda	2,156 1 36·5	1,372 3 11	634 3 10	148 3 15·5
219	Talapatkanda	448 2 29	111 2 0	143 2 28	193 2 1
220	Pattegama	989 1 9	43 1 15	217 0 15	728 3 19
221	Hinatihatamuna ..	84 1 36	—	30 0 33	54 1 3
225	Pissubedda	883 3 33·5	841 1 7·5	41 2 9	1 0 17
227	Ittademaliya	933 2 12	20 0 9	425 0 21	488 1 22
228	Galahitiya	1,043 0 5	—	505 3 1	537 1 4
229	Muruthawela	663 2 37	55 0 25	260 2 19	347 3 33
230	Raluwa	857 3 36	593 1 36	264 2 0	—
231	Buddiyagama	998 2 39·1	—	462 3 36·8	535 3 2·3
234	Keppiteyawa	981 0 39	—	306 0 31	675 0 8
235	Atuboda	571 3 11	24 2 30	235 1 17	311 3 4
236	Talahaganwaduwa ..	1,121 0 0	5 2 32	726 2 9	388 2 39
237	Natuwela	204 1 7	20 0 9	182 3 1	1 1 37
238	Daluwakgoda	533 3 12	0 2 20	484 3 0	48 1 32
239	Kadigamuwa	226 2 32	—	126 3 5	99 3 27
240	Tamaduwa	609 1 7	329 1 29	270 2 31	9 0 27
241	Mulgirigala	2,534 0 25	—	607 1 13	1,926 3 12
243	Mandaduwa	879 2 11	199 1 13	677 2 36	2 2 2
244	Aggrahera	661 3 13	89 0 34	570 2 30	1 3 29
245	Udawakamulla	400 3 13	—	136 0 2	264 3 11
248	Hinbunna	1,140 1 5	923 3 17	214 3 1	1 2 27
250	Udayala	1,281 0 19	1,021 3 16	259 1 3	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System)—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
258	Wigamuwa	1,262 2 10	911 2 34	350 3 16	—
259	Pattiyapola	3,429 0 37·375	—	511 2 29·25	2,917 2 8·125
260	Vitaranadeniya ..	2,628 3 35	878 3 39	1,085 3 1	664 0 35
261	Bedigama	3,831 2 25	—	1,685 2 34	2,145 3 31
262	Ihala Beligalla	931 3 32	14 0 11	433 2 5	484 1 16
263	Pallattara	2,210 0 10	103 1 5	1,461 1 18	645 1 27
264	Modarawana	1,020 0 38	—	330 0 19	690 0 19
265	Medawauwa	174 0 18	—	148 2 38	25 1 20
266	Udawauwa	244 2 23	—	211 3 37	32 2 26
267	Warakagoda	70 3 20	—	58 2 13	12 1 7
268	Yatigala	777 2 25	82 0 10	516 1 19	179 0 36
269	Pallewauwa	107 2 38	—	47 2 18	60 0 20
270	Kaduruliyadda	89 3 7	—	89 0 2	0 3 5
271	Okewela	551 3 6	—	399 0 38	152 2 8
272	Kendalakotambe ..	283 1 36	—	169 0 11	114 1 25
273	Kakuluwamulla ..	194 2 8	58 0 25	72 3 25	63 1 38
274	Udagalmote	545 2 21	8 2 2	378 1 5	158 3 14
275	Taraperiya	1,079 2 11	2 2 6	937 0 6	139 3 39
280	Pattiwela	376 1 20	—	328 3 8	47 2 12
281	Hangamuwa	342 2 36	—	318 2 38	23 3 38
283	Angulmaduwa	431 1 22	19 3 29	376 0 9	35 1 24
284	Kauwdamana	187 1 9	—	176 0 16	11 0 33
285	Pahala Beligalla ..	648 2 2	13 1 13	472 3 11	162 1 18
286	Etgalmulla	778 1 11	17 2 32	356 3 25	403 2 34
287	Awkonagoda	125 0 37	—	67 2 9	57 2 28
290	Nalagama	2,890 0 25	—	1,129 1 30	1,760 2 35
291	Kahawatta	1,069 0 0·69	4 0 21	694 2 13·77	370 1 5·92
292	Waharakgoda	504 3 35	2 0 6	465 0 0	37 3 29
293	Mahante	115 2 9	—	78 1 11	37 0 38
294	Godawela	424 0 19	2 1 24	413 1 19	8 1 16
295	Panamulla	271 3 37	—	271 3 37	—
296	Getamana	3,272 3 24	115 2 30	1,988 1 34	1,168 3 0
297	Mahahilla	1,149 1 36	—	767 3 37	381 1 39
298	Kumbussawela	432 3 20	2 3 21	291 2 11	138 1 28
299	Kudahilla	1,082 3 37	15 2 38	446 3 24	620 1 15
300	Ambala	1,156 3 11	112 2 31	761 2 25	282 1 35
301	Galagama	1,643 3 2	—	900 1 28	743 1 14
302	Nakulugamuwa ..	1,578 2 8	287 2 33	958 1 25	332 1 30
303	Kudawellekella ..	355 1 18	7 0 39	194 1 13	153 3 6
304	Mawella	132 1 8	24 2 37	59 0 29	48 1 22
305	Moraketiara	394 0 21·3	25 2 38·3	210 0 8	158 1 15
306	Dedduwawela	1,117 1 33	5 1 30	466 1 7	645 2 36
307	Owilana	448 3 5	0 2 9	247 3 26	200 1 10
308	Puwakdandawa ..	1,182 3 6·91125	39 3 21·1875	738 1 10·36	404 2 15·36375
309	Palapota	974 0 0	6 2 34	370 3 23	596 1 23
310	Okewela	1,124 1 22	—	477 1 18	647 0 4
311	Kadurupokuna ..	1,233 0 29·5	21 3 8	404 3 12	806 2 9·5
312	Sitinamaluwa	1,682 2 2	129 2 27	1,303 0 24	249 2 31
313	Polommaruwa	771 1 6	—	285 0 24	486 0 22
315	Medilla	859 0 2	404 0 25	447 1 22	7 1 35
316	Walganeliya	1,394 3 28	20 2 5	989 2 25	384 2 38
317	Palatuduwa	1,551 1 26	11 2 8	889 1 15	650 2 3
318	Marakolliya	420 0 13	135 1 38	281 2 17	2 3 38
319	Godigamuwa	574 2 26	—	185 0 30	389 1 36
320	Polmote	526 3 22	0 2 27	87 1 21	438 3 14
321	Rekawa	1,404 1 39	1,010 2 6	291 0 13	102 3 20
322	Netolpitiya	1,876 3 22	—	607 2 27	1,269 0 35
323	Kahandawa	2,790 0 30	576 3 36	1,593 2 12	619 2 22
324	Kahandaduwa	968 2 38	760 2 14	203 1 6	4 3 18
325	Kahandamodara ..	1,385 1 24	290 3 5	1,094 2 5	0 0 14
334	Jandura	1,220 0 33	—	82 2 0	1,137 2 33
341	Palugahawela	215 0 36	—	146 1 10	68 3 26
344	Bogamuwa	1,151 3 28	718 2 34	216 3 15	216 1 19
348	Pillewela	449 0 25	331 1 21	117 1 35	0 1 9
358	Gametigama	121 0 19	—	—	121 0 19
365	Pahalaguruwela ..	363 1 38	9 2 0	9 3 37	344 0 1
371	Ihalaguruwela	283 3 19	267 2 17	16 1 2	—
372	Gonadeniya	5,518 2 32	742 3 36	440 2 4	4,335 0 32
374	Degampota	487 3 28	—	55 0 1	432 3 27
375	Medamulana	335 0 16	116 2 2	212 1 17	6 0 37
378	Kinchigune Medagama ..	1,406 1 18	350 1 38	473 2 20	582 1 0
383	Pallejulampitiya ..	905 3 34	735 1 18	169 3 0	0 3 16
386	Handapangalageaina ..	555 1 4	461 1 37	93 3 7	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System)—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Giruwa Pattu East.				
389	Melleketigoda	263 3 13	158 3 10	94 1 23	0 2 20
390	Ulahitiyawa	1,154 1 36	515 3 8	122 2 10	516 0 18
391	Welipitiya	1,323 0 31	971 2 11	351 2 20	—
393	Labuhengoda	447 0 25	291 0 27	153 1 26	2 2 12
394	Sapugahayaya	390 1 23	254 3 28	133 1 3	2 0 32
395	Hellala	702 2 17	533 1 6	160 2 33	8 2 18
396	Middeniya	1,348 1 31	1,180 2 5	164 0 23	3 3 3
397	Andalugoda	272 3 16	14 2 13	57 0 31	201 0 12
399	Kudagalara	528 1 4	443 0 6	82 0 25	3 0 13
400	Okandeyaya	1,247 2 16	299 0 31	111 3 14	836 2 11
401	Murungagasyaya ..	1,585 0 28	—	199 0 33·5	1,385 3 34·5
404	Talawa	1,634 3 26	6 1 39	155 2 26	1,472 3 1
406	Debokkewa	1,866 3 18	376 0 0	118 0 31	1,372 2 27
407	Dabarella	1,007 0 17	—	132 1 28	874 2 29
410	Kachchigala	247 1 30	—	39 3 32	207 1 38
411	Pahalakandeketiya ..	331 1 25	—	6 3 23	324 2 2
413	Uswewa	2,299 1 8	1,322 3 20	46 0 18	930 1 10
452	Yakgala	894 1 31	—	35 1 22	859 0 9
453	Mulana	2,575 1 34	2,411 1 22	164 0 12	—
454	Udakanuketiya ..	1,458 3 8	602 2 16	237 3 7	618 1 25
460	Minietiliya	1,827 2 14	—	772 0 24	1,055 1 30
461	Medadeniya	1,432 3 3	1,032 1 15	393 2 18	6 3 10
462	Etbatuwa	2,730 2 32	2,607 1 27	119 2 5	3 3 0
464	Mamadola	2,322 2 15	397 1 29	1,211 2 31	713 1 35
465	Beminiyanwila	3,557 0 21	1,376 1 13	2,140 3 9	39 3 39
466	Tavaluwila	2,036 2 38	0 2 14	965 3 39	1,070 0 25
	Magam Pattu.				
520	Palle Beragama ..	2,182 2 20	1,944 0 38	13 2 24	224 2 38
523	Ridigama	7,573 1 26	—	365 1 4	7,208 0 22
564	Godakoggala ..	2,559 2 13	2,294 3 17	260 0 38	4 1 38
566	Uda Beragama ..	3,796 1 10	3,636 1 17	10 3 11	149 0 22
	Total ..	165,185 0 8·98625	44,287 3 30·0875	57,934 2 15·91	62,962 2 2·98875

PROVINCE OF UVA.

32. *Operations of the Period.*—The area settled during the period under review was nearly 21,000 acres. Final reports on Mahawelagama village of Udukinda division, Wedigune and Halielagama (B. S. P. P. 20½) villages of Yatikinda division, and Puranwela and Ketdambuwawa villages of Medagam pattu of Wellassa division were forwarded on completion of settlement. In Udukinda and Yatikinda divisions little progress could be made for want of certain surveys for which application has been made.

As regards Wiyaluwa division, some of the final orders under the Waste Lands Ordinances relating to the Taldena claim were published, others were signed and forwarded for publication, and the rest, with one exception that involves a small demarcation survey, were under preparation at the close of 1913.

The demarcation surveys in Medagam pattu of Wellassa division have, except in the case of Kinnarabowa and Yakunnawa villages, been completed. Some final orders have been forwarded, and the rest are under preparation.

As regards the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam dewale claim, which covers over 150,000 acres of Buttala division, the waste land in Tanamalwila village was brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and an offer of settlement of the claim to this village was made to the Basnayaka Nilame of the dewale. At the close of 1913 this offer was under his consideration.

Mr. J. M. Davies, the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of settlement work in the Kandukara korale of Buttala division, reports as follows:—

"The progress of settlement in Kandukara korale has been very satisfactory. This korale contains a relatively large proportion of chena and a small proportion of cultivated lands, and the population is sparse. However, a considerable demand was found to exist for the purchase of small portions of Crown land for garden cultivation. The settlement of the large claims to chena land that existed was taken up under the Waste Lands Ordinances, and amicable settlements were readily accepted by the claimants. By the close of the period all the large claims, except those depending on the Karawila, Kiriwanagoda, and Karanda sannasas and the Kirigalpotta grant, had been dealt with. At present a large extent of country has been settled, but awaits demarcation of the settlements."

The Government Agent finished the settlement of the following nine villages of Udukinda division:—

Kurukada, Hinnarangolla, Idamegama (B. S. P. P. 17), Moretota, Perahettiya, Edandupola, Puhulpola, Idamegama (B. S. P. P. 53), and Landegama, and final reports were forwarded by this Department.

There remains for settlement by him an area of about 1,200 acres, situated in seven villages.

33. *Litigation.*—One reference case was brought forward from 1911-12. It was decided in favour of the Crown. Another reference case was instituted during the period under review. It was pending at the end of 1913. A statement giving particulars is annexed :—

Province of Uva Reference Cases.

Date of Reference.	No. of Case.	Number of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved.	Decision.
				A. R. P.	
October 12, 1911	D. C. 2,571	P. P. 3,290	Nugadandawela	1,118 3 17	Decreed to be Crown property
September 4, 1913	D. C. 2,748	114	Kadurugamuwa	6 2 2	Pending
			Total ..	1,125 1 19	

One case under section 1 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 was instituted. It was decided in favour of the Crown. The particulars are shown below :—

Province of Uva.

Action under Section 1 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

Date of Action.	No. of Case.	Number of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area.	Decision.
				A. R. P.	
February 14, 1913	D. C. 4,657	115	Kahagolla	10 1 35	The District Judge ordered delivery of possession to the Crown. The order was affirmed in appeal

34. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C, D, and E the progress made with the settlement of the block-surveyed villages :—

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Province of Uva since the Introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.			Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.		Declared Private.	
					Extent.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ...	5	972 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899 ...	—	—	1	359 2 16	—	—	301 2 10	661 0 26
1900 ...	3	316 3 29	2	63 3 18	—	—	—	63 3 18
1901 ...	9	1,842 0 10	1	53 0 10	—	—	—	53 0 10
1902 ...	74	3,808 3 25	5	1,399 1 38	—	—	—	1,399 1 38
1903 ...	246	44,739 3 32	212	19,100 0 6	17 3 16	170 0	297 1 1	19,415 0 23
1904 ...	36	12,135 2 25	345	18,808 1 24	17 2 38	233 0	919 1 5	19,745 1 27
1905 ...	31	7,181 0 1	276	15,621 1 19	25 2 16	138 25	2,103 0 31	17,750 0 26
1906 ...	46	17,712 2 11	122	9,076 2 21	15 2 14	140 50	2,196 0 36	11,288 1 31
1907 ...	52	38,078 0 20·07	142	25,160 1 28	56 0 32	574 63	296 1 23	25,513 0 3
1908 ...	46	14,504 0 18	124	10,637 0 21·57	299 1 14	3,660 30	398 3 0	11,335 0 35·57
1909 ...	55	27,395 3 5·5	91	13,472 1 4	95 3 19·5	745 37	17 1 2	13,585 2 11·5
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ...	23	3,334 3 31·5	90	14,292 1 24·5	60 2 6	650 35	139 3 6	14,492 2 36·5
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ...	19	2,988 2 29	36	1,799 1 24	81 2 39	537 25	1 0 30	1,882 1 13
Total ...	645	175,010 3 14·07	1,447	129,844 0 14·07	670 1 34·5	6,849 65	6,671 0 10	137,185 2 18·57

[For Statement B see page 30.]

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Province of Uva.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.											Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Admitted Private.	Acquired by the Crown.	Tank.	In Physical Occupation of the Crown.	Crown Fields cultivated on Permits.	Rented from the Crown.	Granted by Crown.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Udukinda Division.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
14	Kurukude ...	962 1 30	9 2 0	—	—	—	217 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701 0 8	2 3 7	31 2 13*
15	Ellewela ...	616 1 4	—	—	—	—	141 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436 3 33	—	37 1 25*
16	Hinnarangolla ...	569 0 11	4 0 3	—	—	—	97 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449 1 32	—	18 1 0*
17	Idamegama ...	1,242 3 7	1 1 17	11 1 30	—	—	212 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	912 2 22	2 1 30	102 3 11*
18	Wellewela ...	388 0 25	—	—	—	—	90 0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286 1 35	—	11 2 11*
19	Kinigama ...	2,058 1 10	32 1 1	—	17 0 17	—	515 3 18	—	—	0 1 31	—	—	—	—	1,479 2 35	—	12 2 30*
26	Ettalapitiya ...	2,071 2 31	55 1 38	1 2 11	—	—	285 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,689 1 28	—	39 1 15*
28	Moretota ...	1,963 3 32	14 1 30	—	—	—	679 1 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,204 0 14	7 3 27	58 0 9*
30	Perahettiya ...	1,322 0 12	—	3 3 17	—	—	226 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,059 0 28	5 1 15	27 0 37*
32	Katugaha ...	244 3 30	—	—	—	—	58 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161 2 22	—	25 0 38*
33	Kabillewela ...	538 3 25	10 3 36	6 0 22	—	—	81 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440 2 15	—	—*
41	Metiwalalanda ...	339 3 6	—	—	—	—	77 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247 1 39	—	15 0 4*
42	Bowela ...	58 3 5	—	—	—	—	7 2 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 0 31	—	—*
43	Dawatagama ...	342 3 14	—	—	—	—	42 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286 0 31	—	14 0 37*
44	Yahala-arawa ...	443 2 18	—	—	—	—	86 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315 1 34	—	41 2 29*
45	Edandupola ...	107 3 22	31 1 13	—	—	—	46 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 3 6	—	9 3 33*
46	Kendagolla ...	219 3 39	0 0 25	—	—	—	55 0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136 1 8	—	28 1 27*
47	Ulugala ...	396 2 18	17 3 7	—	—	—	63 3 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314 3 20	—	—*
48	Kotaweraudagama ...	860 3 7	53 2 1	—	—	—	139 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	596 0 21	4 3 30	66 3 15*
49	Paretota ...	159 1 34	0 0 30	—	—	—	26 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 0 0	—	1 0 30*
50	Kabilidowa ...	62 3 28	—	—	—	—	9 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 3 8	—	3 1 0*
51	Hangiliella ...	304 2 5	1 3 14	—	—	—	49 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241 1 11	—	12 1 15*
52	Puhulpola ...	260 3 23	0 3 20	—	—	—	34 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197 0 11	—	28 1 29*
53	Idamegama ...	613 3 24	10 2 24	—	—	—	135 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392 2 13	—	75 1 17*
54	Koskanuwa ...	1,225 0 12	—	—	—	—	272 3 4	—	—	—	—	0 0 30	—	—	915 0 33	—	36 3 25*
55	Divitotawela ...	361 3 12	—	—	—	—	107 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169 2 20	—	84 2 24*
56	Ketakele ...	305 2 2	0 0 25	—	—	—	72 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201 2 15	—	31 0 35*
57	Landegama ...	95 3 9	—	—	—	—	47 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 2 8	—	—*
58	Agampodigama ...	77 0 32	0 3 13	—	—	—	57 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 2 31	—	—*
59	Dambawinna ...	368 2 27	—	—	—	—	170 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 3 31	—	109 3 8*
60	Yalpathwela ...	205 2 5	—	—	—	—	130 0 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 3 36	—	6 1 18*
61	Yalkumbura ...	284 3 29	—	—	—	—	56 0 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205 2 35	1 2 10	21 1 30*
63	Mirahawatta ...	667 1 18	—	—	—	—	143 2 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492 2 26	—	31 0 6*
64	Gannekumburegama ...	571 2 38	3 0 24	—	—	—	123 3 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440 3 8	—	3 3 30*
65	Kabillegama ...	132 2 24	—	—	—	—	35 2 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 3 39	—	—*

66	Medagedara ...	436 2 27	—	—	—	—	121 0 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298 0 35	—	17 0 35*
67	Amunumulla ...	301 0 17	2 0 0	—	—	—	51 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247 3 10	—	—*
68	Nawala ...	581 1 8	5 0 10	—	—	—	159 2 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	407 3 35	—	8 2 14*
69	Kotakitula ...	602 3 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	139 1 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454 2 39	—	7 2 20*
71	Pidakumbura ...	226 1 22	0 3 33	—	—	—	107 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 1 18	—	1 3 31*
72	Welikada ...	668 2 26	—	—	—	—	112 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512 2 3	—	43 3 36*
73	Malitenna ...	395 0 2	1 3 5	—	—	—	65 2 5	—	3 3 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	310 2 34	—	13 0 0*
75	Ella ...	769 2 1	—	—	—	—	33 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734 2 20	—	1 1 35*
102	Weragama ...	641 0 9	2 3 23	3 3 5	—	—	47 0 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573 3 39	—	13 0 27*
103	Gawalagama ...	211 2 18	53 3 31	—	—	—	105 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 35	—	28 2 2*
104	Adakongama ...	14 0 38	—	—	—	—	5 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 3 21	—	3 3 10*
105	Asweddumawelagama ...	64 3 21	—	—	—	—	9 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 2 8	—	4 3 8*
107	Tembekumbura ...	70 2 27	28 1 16	—	—	—	16 3 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 1 9	—	13 0 11*
108	Mahawelagama ...	1,769 0 13	221 0 25·5	3 2 32	—	—	314 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	8 2 8	—	—	1,221 1 26·5	—	—*
116	Metipimbiya ...	2,047 0 0	8 0 27	—	—	—	305 2 15	—	—	—	1 0 15	—	—	—	—	1,708 1 14	1 1 1	22 2 8*
117	Diganetenna ...	424 1 1	4 0 5	4 3 18	—	—	131 2 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274 2 29	3 1 30	5 2 14*
118	Kabillewela ...	1,136 3 6	29 2 29	—	—	0 1 18	845 2 38	1 0 36	—	—	—	3 1 2	—	—	—	252 3 23	3 2 20	—*
120	Mahaulpota ...	192 3 36	4 0 27	—	—	—	128 1 23	—	—	—	—	0 3 28	—	—	—	55 1 29	3 0 24	0 3 25*
121	Gonamutawa ...	1,042 0 12·25	29 3 3	5 1 36	—	—	837 0 10·25	0 3 31	2 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	152 2 25	14 0 22	—*
	Yatikinda Division.																	
3	Welikemulla ...	645 2 22	—	—	23 3 0	—	131 3 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472 3 10	—	17 0 36*
4	Pitawela ...	114 0 18	—	—	—	—	51 0 32	0 1 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 1 31	—	8 3 38*
5	Kanupelella ...	258 0 16	—	—	—	—	101 2 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149 1 10	—	7 0 14*
6	Alubogolla ...	76 2 39	—	—	—	—	32 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 0 37*
7&7a	Pattiyakumbura ...	624 0 38	42 0 31	—	—	—	239 0 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340 0 4	—	3 0 2*
8	Alubogolla ...	187 0 2	—	—	—	—	147 3 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 0 20	—	—*
9	Pussalgolla ...	301 1 2	2 2 34	—	—	—	32 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238 2 3	—	27 2 35*
10	Godegama ...	543 0 34	—	—	—	—	414 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 1 8	—	21 0 16*
11	Unagolla ...	260 1 15	—	—	—	—	29 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212 1 19	—	18 0 10*
12	Weliwatta ...	302 0 29	—	—	—	—	93 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208 2 28	—	—*
20	Haliellagama ...	800 3 20	2 2 2	3 1 3	—	—	250 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330 1 11	3 0 12	10 3 7*
20½	Haliellagama ...	180 3 7	161 1 24	—	—	—	0 3 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 1 27	—	—*
21	Kairatnagama ...	330 2 36	5 2 15	—	—	—	227 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 2 25	13 3 28	4 2 30*
22	Andawela ...	375 1 32	4 0 15	7 3 12	—	—	309 1 7	—	—	—	—	1 0 23	—	—	—	53 0 15	—	—*
23	Mugunumata ...	245 3 25	0 1 20	2 1 27	1 1 0	—	235 2 22	—	—	—	—	0 0 3	—	—	—	3 1 11	—	2 2 32*
24	Kitalella ...	443 1 30	—	2 0 6	—	—	177 0 16	1 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	261 1 9	—	1 2 35*
25	Helakitalella ...	686 3 22	2 1 18	—	—	—	51 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383 0 18	—	250 1 13*
27	Udakumbalwela ...	3,198 3 15	161 1 30	1 1 8	—	—	585 0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,435 0 12	4 3 5	11 0 21*
29	Kendagolla ...	1,786 1 22	111 2 25	44 3 15	—	—	487 2 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,138 0 1	4 0 35	—*
34	Tolabowatta ...	2,173 3 33·5	203 1 14·5	3 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 4	—	—	—	879 2 4	13 0 8	2 2 5*
35	Pitakolagama ...	3,388 1 38	497 3 1	1 3 5	36 1 3	—	1,356 1 28	—	—	—	—	26 0 38	—	—	—	1,401 0 36	17 3 13	50 3 34*
37	Rambukpota ...	820 0 3	—	—	—	—	184 1 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286 1 27	—	349 0 37*
80	Hanwella ...	420 1 35·62	13 2 7·5	—	—	—	403 3 4·55	0 2 23·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 0·57	—	—*
81	Hingurugamuwa ...	141 2 21	—	—	—	—	141 2 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
82	Imbulgoda ...	431 1 6·75	1 2 17	—	—	—	427 0 26	0 1 38·75	—	—	—	2 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—*
91	Mahawela ...	533 2 36	4 0 11	—	—	—	406 1 7·25	1 0 14·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 1 3	—	—*

* Final reports forwarded.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement f Block Survey Plans in the Province of Uva—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.											Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Admitted Private.	Acquired by the Crown.	Tank.	In Physical Occupation of the Crown.	Crown Fields cultivated on Permits.	Rented from the Crown.	Granted by Crown.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
92	Udakohowila ...	619 0 24	175 3 39	12 3 29	—	—	260 1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164 1 7	5 2 12	—*
93	Ketawela ...	613 0 27	26 2 22	—	—	—	193 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375 0 3	1 0 20	16 3 19*
94	Hetemma ...	696 0 9	6 3 21	—	—	—	524 3 33	—	—	—	—	7 0 18	—	—	149 1 34	2 0 18	5 2 5*
95	Dikwella ...	1,007 2 5·44	98 0 26	12 3 33	—	—	656 0 17·44	1 0 36	—	—	—	5 0 6	—	—	234 0 7	—	—*
96	Watugedaragama East...	393 1 3·2	1 0 34	2 0 5	—	—	291 3 21·2	—	—	—	—	2 3 9	—	—	80 3 1	5 2 21	8 3 32*
97	Medapita ...	109 1 31	3 0 0	—	—	—	72 2 20	0 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 1 7	3 0 18	4 1 6*
98	Watugedaragama West	129 2 14	1 1 5	—	0 2 26	—	15 0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 1 27	6 0 4	0 0 20*
99	Pattipola ...	912 3 33	34 2 4	5 2 25	—	—	297 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	538 0 0	16 0 21	21 1 21*
100	Digalle Pallegama ...	715 2 7	3 3 5	4 0 33	—	—	78 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587 0 20	23 3 5	18 2 18*
101	Digalle Udagama ...	766 3 16	3 3 4	1 0 8	—	—	54 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	685 0 13	11 1 37	10 3 31*
109	Gomagoda ...	888 2 26	176 0 14	—	—	—	701 0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 1 32	—	—*
110	Andeniya ...	112 1 20	5 3 22	2 2 38	—	—	49 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 0 31	—	—*
111	Hegoda ...	231 3 32	14 3 20	—	—	—	128 3 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 3 18	—	1 0 0*
112	Mayilagastenna ...	635 0 36	12 2 24	11 3 10	—	—	354 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256 2 10	—	—*
113	Medapitagama South ...	259 3 4	—	—	—	—	211 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 3 0	—	3 3 37*
170	Wediguna ...	4,346 0 37·5	1002 1 32	64 2 14	42·3 18	—	3,018 1 27	0 1 16	—	—	—	10 3 6·5	—	38 2 36	148 3 19	19 0 29	—*
173	Gedarakumbura ...	526 2 0	10 0 22	1 1 1	—	—	492 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 20	10 3 13	—*
176	Wattepanguwa ...	862 1 17	11 2 10	—	—	—	723 0 39	0 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	31 0 26	95 3 5	—	—*
1299†	Part of Palagolla ...	32 3 24	3 1 7	—	—	—	3 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 1 30	—	—†
1299†	Part of Dehikinda ...	53 0 37	20 1 12	—	—	—	13 1 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 3 30	0 2 6	—†
1299†	Part of Kanahela ...	30 1 0	10 3 23	—	—	—	14 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 20	2 2 16	2 0 18†
1300†	Part of Wattegedara ...	65 2 1	17 1 2	—	—	—	19 0 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 8	27 2 38	—†
1301†	Part of Medawala ...	28 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 0 2	—	—
	Buttala Division.																
78	Batugammana ...	7,383 0 23	—	—	—	—	411 2 39	—	1 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	5,110 1 12	—	1,859 3 39*
79	Udawela *alias* Kadupara-gama ...	1,279 2 7	—	—	—	—	43 1 22	—	0 3 39	—	—	—	—	—	1,129 3 0	—	105 1 26*
162	Nakkala ...	307 3 15	5 3 6	—	—	—	42 3 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259 0 33	—	—*
171	Migahawela ...	5,767 3 7	2 3 7	—	—	—	395 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,369 1 33	—	—*
172	Muppane ...	9,603 0 12·25	272 3 35	3 0 36	—	—	1,409 0 36·75	—	—	—	—	27 3 37	—	—	7,887 1 37·5	2 0 30	—*

	Wellassa Division.																						
77	Galbokka ...	2,073	0	23	1	1	20	—	—	—	146	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	35	1,646	0	31	—	264	0	7*
122	Boragodawidiya ...	21	2	36	0	0	14	—	—	—	15	2	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			5	3	37	—	—		—*
123	Ayiwela ...	332	1	33	0	0	17	—	—	—	120	2	19	3	0	37	—	—	—	—			205	0	20·5	1 2 32·5	1	2	28*
125	Karanemma ...	192	0	22	5	0	29	—	—	—	51	2	27	1	1	16	—	—	—	—			132	0	21	1 3 9	—		—*
126	Potubandana ...	540	0	19	—			—	—	—	538	0	0	1	3	10	—	—	—	—			0	1	9	—	—		—*
127	Dunumewa ...	459	1	8	4	0	4	—	—	—	66	2	12	—			—	—	—	—			388	2	32	—	—		—*
129	Bendiyawa ...	4,368	0	30	3	2	32	—	—	—	97	1	38	—			—	—	—	—			4,262	3	6	4 0 34	—		—*
130	Godigamuwa ...	1,290	0	13	0	3	2	—	—	—	135	2	37	—			—	—	14	0	36	—	1,153	2	14	—	—		—*
131	Talapuranwela ...	5,523	2	0	0	2	22	—	—	—	22	2	16	—			—	—	—	—			5,500	1	2	—	—		—*
132	Kotabowa	582	1	26		—		—	—	—	474	2	11	—			—	—	—	—			107	3	15	—	—		—*
133	Aratumedilla ...	814	1	7	1	1	17	—	—	—	135	1	1	—			—	—	—	—			494	1	16	154 0 19	29	0	34*
134	Pallewelipitiya ...	201	0	19	92	0	9	—	—	—	50	2	10	—			—	—	—	—			56	2	11	3 1 29	—		—*
135	Udawelipitiya ...	56	3	15		—		—	—	—	29	0	2	—			—	—	—	—			17	2	17	—	10	0	36*
136	Badalagammana ...	40	1	10		—		—	—	—	37	3	29	—			—	—	—	—				—		0 3 15	0	2	6*
137	Pundalumulla ...	137	0	28		—		—	—	—	27	0	26	—			—	—	—	—			110	0	2	—	—		—*
138	Bibilemulla ...	376	0	30		—		—	—	—	97	3	10	—			—	—	—	—			277	0	20	—	1	1	0*
139	Kohukumbura ...	453	0	14	7	1	38	—	—	—	61	0	11	—			—	—	—	—			368	2	17	—	15	3	28*
140	Alupota ...	159	0	36		—		—	—	—	23	2	37	—			—	—	—	—			114	2	17	20 3 22	—		—*
142	Nahangoda ...	158	2	37	2	0	24	—	—	—	39	2	22	—			—	—	—	1	1	34	115	1	37	—	—		—*
143	Dalahogolla ...	82	0	2	9	0	2	—	—	—	61	1	8	—			—	—	—	—			0	2	2	7 0 30	—		—*
144	Nannapurawa ...	627	3	2	46	1	3	5	0	10	126	2	17	—			—	—	—	—			388	0	18	61 2 34	—		—*
145	Ambanporuwa ...	87	2	0		—		—	—	—	87	2	0	—			—	—	—	—				—		—	—		—*
146	Diyapola ...	311	3	0	1	1	8	—	—	—	80	2	35	—			—	—	—	—			221	0	28	8 2 9	—		—*
147	Puranwela ...	141	0	26	3	0	15	—	—	—	38	3	1	—			—	—	—	—			99	1	10	—	—		—*
149	Kalugahawadiya ...	1,383	3	11		—		—	—	—	0	0	17	—			—	—	—	—			1,383	1	34	—	—		—*
150	Mellagama ...	6,315	0	22	13	3	33	—	—	—	73	0	11	—			—	—	—	—			6,228	0	18	—	—		
151	Palle Tambana ...	2,942	0	5		—		—	—	—	24	2	15	—			—	—	—	—			2,866	1	20	—	51	0	10*
152	Uda Tambana ...	1,551	3	18		—		2	3	8	34	0	31	—			—	—	—	—			1,514	3	19	—	—		—*
153	Pubbara ...	6,097	3	27	26	3	35	—	—	—	188	1	7	—			—	—	—	—			5,882	2	25	—	—		—*
154	Malgastalawewidiya ...	304	1	22	0	1	18	—			38	2	20	—			—	—	—	—			264	3	36	—	—		—*
155	Mondarawana ...	676	0	0		—		—	—	—	676	0	0	—			—	—	—	—				—		—	—		—*
156	Miyanakandura ...	233	3	27	0	3	36	—	—	—	60	3	17	—			—	—	—	—			172	0	14	—	—		—*
157	Ketdambuwawa ...	269	3	10	3	1	1	—	—	—	35	1	12	—			—	—	—	—			226	0	38	4 3 39	—		—*
158	Ellekona ...	552	3	29	3	1	24	—	—	—	54	1	25	—			—	—	—	—			492	0	25	1 1 9	1	2	26*
159	Bogahawela ...	704	1	3	2	1	39	—	—	—	36	1	10	—			—	—	—	—			665	1	34	—	—		—*
160	Kalagahawaka ...	134	3	7	3	3	25·5	—	—	—	4	0	33	—			—	—	—	—			126	2	28·5	—	—		—*
161	Dahagoniya ...	493	2	39	8	3	0	—	—	—	131	1	21	—			—	—	—	—			349	2	13	4 0 5	—		—*
163	Medagama ...	173	1	17	11	3	39	—	—	—	109	3	23	—			—	—	0	0	31	—	49	0	6	—	2	1	8*
167	Timbiriya ...	678	1	11	7	3	28	—	—	—	46	1	36	—			—	—	—	—			615	1	15	8 1 11	0	1	1*
	Wiyaluwa Division.																												
84	Yatalaeligama ...	624	3	4	1	1	8	—	—	—	58	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			545	3	31	18 2 25	—		—*
85	Liyandapitiya North ...	73	0	35	1	0	5	1	2	7	28	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			24	3	25	17 1 32	—		—*
86	Hinnarangahakumbura	147	0	27		—		—	—	—	68	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			49	3	20	26 2 39	2	2	8*
89	Liyandapitiya South ...	144	0	3		—		—	—	—	43	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			100	1	36	—	—		—*
1385†	Part of Balagolla ...	229	1	33	1	3	0	—	—	—	24	2	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			163	3	20	39 0 25	—		—‡
	Total ...	132385	2	6·71	4043	1	34	233	3	12	128	1	34	0	1	18	30629	3	5·44	14	3	19·7	6	0	10	0 1 31	1	0	15	107	1	3·6	1	1	34	92	2	5	92049	3	19·57	631	2	22.5	4444	1	23

* Final reports forwarded.

† Number of preliminary plan.

‡ Final reports not forwarded pending survey and settlement of the rest of the village.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Province of Uva from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pendiing.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.		Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1906..	13	4,269 2 4	2	343 1 4	—	—	58 3 30	402 0 34	—	13	3,867 1 10	4,269 2 4
Brought forward from 1907 ..	2	3,054 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,054 2 1	3,054 2 1
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1907..	1	0 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0 1 30	0 1 30
Brought forward from 1908 ..	4	2,015 1 31	35	1,931 2 24	34 1 22	253 25	23 0 34	1,989 1 0	17 0 33	1	8 3 38	2,015 1 31
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1908..	1	1 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 2 10	1 2 10
Brought forward from 1909 ..	14	22,432 3 18	110	4,527 0 24	140 2 19	827 85	832 2 39	5,500 2 2	3 0 10	12	16,929 1 6	22,432 3 18
Brought forward from 1910 to June 30, 1911 ..	4	1,962 2 27	26	340 0 5	41 0 26	393 0	1 2 15	382 3 6	242 2 17	3	1,337 1 4	1,962 2 27
Brought forward from July, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	7	2,665 2 1	10	972 3 25	—	—	2 1 15	975 1 0	—	3	1,690 1 1	2,665 2 1
Government Agent's notices brought forward from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	8	61 0 31	11	59 2 32	1 1 37	17 78	0 0 2	61 0 31	—	—	—	61 0 31
Published from July, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	92	61,624 3 6·75	25	7,877 2 33·25	—	—	2 2 2	7,880 0 35·25	8 3 11	69	53,735 3 0·5	61,624 3 6·75
Government Agent's notices published from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	8	75 0 35	5	10 3 29	—	—	—	10 3 29	—	3	64 1 6	75 0 35
Total ..	154	98,163 2 34·75	224	16,063 1 16·25	217 2 24	1,491 88	921 1 17	17,202 1 17·25	271 2 31	108	80,689 2 26·5	98,163 2 34·75

D.—Villages partially settled (Old System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances	Title Plans.	Area to be settled by the Government Agent.	Remarks.
	Udukinda Division.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
31	Pattiyagedara ..	2,016 0 25	1,719 2 5	—	5 1 16	291 1 4	Village reports forwarded
62	Udapillegama ..	311 0 26	203 2 17	—	13 0 23	94 1 26	
70	Karagastenna ..	1,145 1 8	1,025 0 14	—	52 3 25	67 1 9	
74	Hingurugamuwa ..	762 0 7	645 1 0	2 1 36	11 3 33	102 1 18	
76	Kontahela ..	939 1 3	737 1 39	—	1 3 1	200 0 3	
	Yatikinda Division.						
2	Gotuwela ..	1,381 3 7	615 3 24	—	597 0 0	168 3 23	
36	Halpe ..	3,457 3 15	3,054 0 0	—	95 0 3	308 3 12	
	Total ..	10,013 2 11	8,000 3 19	2 1 36	777 0 21	1,233 0 15	

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Total Area awaiting Settlement.
	Udukinda Division.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
38	Ambagasduwa ..	356 2 27	—	138 3 24	217 3 3
39	Katugolla ..	242 3 0	—	160 0 2	82 2 38
40	Ratambe ..	271 0 25	—	62 1 20	208 3 5
106	Pahamburutota ..	681 2 32	—	36 2 7	645 0 25
114	Kadurugamuwa ..	2,379 0 11	333 3 13	171 0 3	1,874 0 35
115	Kahagolla ..	1,873 2 30	748 0 34	874 0 4	251 1 32
119	Obadaellagama ..	1,457 3 4	301 2 1	1,152 1 9	3 3 34
196	Daragolla ..	216 2 33	—	176 0 8	40 2 25
197	Etampitiya ..	2,436 3 37	295 1 29	1,197 2 34	943 3 14
P.P.1583	Haputale reserved forest ..	243 3 32	240 0 32	3 3 0	—
186	Kalabullanda ..	792 3 18	670 2 28	105 1 32	16 2 38
187	Alugolla ..	582 0 13	—	46 3 5	535 1 8
188	Helayalkumbura ..	259 2 14	—	85 0 29	174 1 25
189	Gurutalawa ..	903 0 24	—	160 3 14	742 1 10
190	Hinnarangolla ..	965 2 38	—	171 2 32	794 0 6
191	Udalakumbura ..	1,043 3 8	—	204 2 18	839 0 30
192	Udakendagolla ..	719 0 2	557 2 30	131 1 4	30 0 8
	Total ..	15,426 2 28	3,147 2 7	4,878 2 5	7,400 2 16
	Yatikinda Division.				
13	Meddegama ..	129 3 10	—	29 2 31	100 0 19
90	Aluthwela ..	183 1 4½	—	20 1 24·43	162 3 19·07
174	Dandugala ..	1,268 0 37	1 3 26	547 3 5	718 2 6
175	Welgolla ..	339 2 17½	143 3 15·5	190 1 3	5 1 39
177	Wewelhinna ..	1,378 3 3	2 1 37	1,291 2 1	84 3 5
184	Idamegama ..	889 3 39	49 0 28·75	377 0 10¾	463 2 39½
185	Etimale ..	87 1 4	7 0 4	73 2 0	6 3 0
P.P.1567	Jangullegama ..	106 1 22	—	66 0 18	40 1 4
	Total ..	4,383 1 17	204 1 31·25	2,596 1 13·18	1,582 2 12·57
	Wiyaluwa Division.				
87	Kohowilakitulwattegama	642 3 15	247 3 5	395 0 10	—
88	Udalaeligama ..	734 1 9	6 2 11	280 0 31	447 2 7
178	Nagolla ..	4,210 2 26	3,744 2 32	399 2 0	66 1 34
179	Egodawela ..	3,606 2 12	—	377 3 7	3,228 3 5
P.P.3290	Nugadandawela and Urumitenna ..	1,390 1 7	1,228 3 35	39 2 8	121 3 4
	Total ..	10,584 2 29	5,228 0 3	1,492 0 16	3,864 2 10

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System)—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Total Area awaiting Settlement.
	Wellassa Division.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
124	Senapatiya ..	797 2 18	679 3 39	117 2 19	—
128	Yakumnawa ..	848 3 7	12 1 33	124 2 0	711 3 14
141	Nungamure ..	674 0 4	523 1 13	150 1 9	0 1 22
148	Kongolla ..	596 1 33	556 1 13	40 0 20	—
164	Pitadeniya ..	1,679 1 37	4 3 16	166 2 8	1,508 0 13
165	Kinnarabowa ..	1,586 0 23	0 1 9	243 1 21	1,342 1 33
166	Alanmulla ..	1,832 0 20	2 2 0	140 3 32	1,688 2 28
168	Bakinigahawela ..	7,218 0 30	5 2 30	410 0 23	6,802 1 17
169	Kendawinna ..	3,444 3 5	1 2 39	213 1 8	3,229 2 38
	Total ..	18,677 2 17	1,787 0 32	1,606 3 20	15,283 2 5
	Buttala Division.				
198	Walasella ..	1,114 1 11	—	97 0 9	1,017 1 2
199	Tallanda ..	221 0 13	—	52 3 1	168 1 12
200	Polgahakumbura ..	74 1 23	—	13 2 17	60 3 6
201	Gediwila ..	967 0 30	—	61 1 24	905 3 6
202	Nemiella ..	112 2 7	—	26 3 5	85 3 2
203	Karanda ..	1,980 3 38	—	55 2 7	1,925 1 31
204	Karawila Udagama ..	1,196 0 35	—	73 1 35	1,122 3 0
205	Karawila Pallegama ..	1,292 3 1	—	64 2 5	1,228 0 36
206	Kirawanagoda ..	1,249 0 27	—	27 0 18	1,222 0 9
207	Talawa	1,166 2 12	—	40 2 35	1,125 3 17
208	Mailagastenna ..	244 3 2	—	4 0 34	240 2 8
209	Moragahamada ..	378 2 37	—	9 0 27	369 2 10
210	Alupota village ..	1,166 3 25	—	123 0 29	1,043 2 36
211	Talwatta ..	288 1 15	—	51 3 7	236 2 8
212	Galloba ..	282 3 36	—	11 3 30	271 0 6
213	Wekumbura ..	1,171 2 24	1,087 2 37	72 1 23	11 2 4
214	Gamewela ..	862 3 32	—	465 1 35·75	397 1 36·25
215	Pallewaradola ..	469 1 21	—	60 3 32	408 1 29
216	Udawaradola ..	257 0 25	—	48 1 17	208 3 8
217	Amunamulla ..	556 1 3	—	106 0 29	450 0 14
218	Ankada ..	418 2 28	—	67 0 38	351 1 30
219	Kotamuduna ..	337 3 31	180 1 4	157 2 27	—
220	Medapatana ..	44 1 16	—	17 3 9	26 2 7
221	Kongahakumbura ..	145 2 14	135 0 36	10 1 18	—
222	Kendagolla ..	121 1 5	107 1 39	13 3 6	—
223	Alupota town ..	194 3 16	143 0 9	46 1 36	5 1 11
224	Wasipone ..	2,254 2 23	—	96 2 37	2,157 3 26
225	Galkulugolla ..	154 0 34	—	23 0 29	131 0 5
226	Kiragahakumbura ..	12 2 20	2 0 35	10 0 29	0 0 36
227	Neluwa	533 2 39	351 1 8	182 1 31	—
228	Kirigalpotta ..	2,049 0 17	—	93 1 30	1,955 2 27
229	Kahattamba ..	234 2 30	—	25 0 14	209 2 16
230	Ranugala ..	1,085 2 31	—	42 0 16	1,043 2 15
231	Palleranugala ..	205 3 1	—	15 0 0	190 3 1
232	Welanhinna ..	920 1 5	—	15 0 28	905 0 17
233	Mylahinna ..	632 1 3	—	16 3 11	615 1 32
234	Moratuwegama ..	1,161 1 34	—	22 1 23	1,139 0 11
235	Giragammana ..	2,966 1 12	—	16 3 37	2,949 1 15
236	Bogahapelessa ..	1,420 2 30	—	34 1 13	1,386 1 17
237	Rattarankiula ..	184 3 12	177 2 28	7 0 24	—
238	Kalugala ..	1,426 2 11	1,417 2 19	8 3 32	—
239	Nagahadoruwa ..	519 1 4	—	25 1 27	493 3 17
240	Naranwatta ..	617 2 34	—	20 1 9	597 1 25
241	Gangodapanguwa ..	446 1 34	—	17 0 28	429 1 6
242	Kalagahakiula ..	293 2 28	—	10 1 36	283 0 32
243	Madugahapitiya ..	1,105 2 29	—	8 2 21	1,097 0 8
244	Atale	950 2 38	800 3 19	146 0 6·5	3 3 12·5
245	Pussellawa ..	1,660 0 31	—	110 3 21	1,549 1 10
246	Elwatta ..	445 3 35	438 2 22	7 1 13	—
248	Tirappahuwa ..	1,509 1 8	1,489 2 12	19 2 36	—
249	Yakurawa ..	1,200 3 9	—	15 0 36	1,185 2 13
250	Udagangoda ..	385 0 33	359 3 17	25 1 16	—
251	Helatuntala ..	644 2 34	625 0 5	19 2 19	0 0 10
252	Pahalatuntala ..	122 0 20	—	4 3 17	117 1 3
253	Weragoda ..	2,645 2 36	—	74 1 17	2,571 1 19
254	Kotaneluwa ..	739 1 6	—	17 1 36	721 3 10
255	Kalawelara ..	428 2 20	—	0 3 31	427 2 29

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System)—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Total Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
256	Degalaramba ..	4,590 1 30	0 2 38	316 1 24	4,273 1 8
257	Katugahagala ..	2,562 0 14	—	18 3 27	2,543 0 27
258	Dewatura ..	2,097 2 9	—	1,682 0 31	415 1 18
259	Etpattiya ..	464 1 24	—	65 1 11	399 0 13
260	Papola	24 2 1	—	13 3 27	10 2 14
261	Ritigahadowa ..	490 2 31	—	296 0 36	194 1 35
262	Miyanakandura ..	2,397 2 6	—	954 1 6	1,443 1 0
263	Kosgolla ..	1,789 0 37	—	108 0 13	1,681 0 24
264	Dambagahawela ..	836 3 24	—	25 2 12	811 1 12
265	Hingurukaduwa ..	908 3 31	—	58 0 27	850 3 4
266	Hirimale ..	371 2 28	—	35 1 36	336 0 32
267	Bowela	206 1 5	—	10 2 4	195 3 1
268	Kehelagala ..	936 1 18	—	67 1 12	869 0 6
269	Keliwessa ..	786 0 0	—	32 3 29	753 0 11
270	Ulwita	936 3 18	—	67 1 12	869 2 6
	Total ..	64,674 3 24	7,317 1 8	6,666 1 18·25	50,691 0 37·75
	Abstract.				
—	Udukinda Division ..	15,426 2 28	3,147 2 7	4,878 2 5	7,400 2 16
—	Yatikinda Division ..	4,383 1 17	204 1 31·25	2,596 1 13·18	1,582 2 12·57
—	Wiyaluwa Division ..	10,584 2 29	5,228 0 3	1,492 0 16	3,864 2 10
—	Wellassa Division ..	18,677 2 17	1,787 0 32	1,606 3 20	15,283 2 5
—	Buttala Division ..	64,674 3 24	7,317 1 8	6,666 1 18·25	50,691 0 37·75
	Grand Total ..	113,747 0 35	17,684 2 1·25	17,240 0 32·43	78,822 2 1·32

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Kurunegala District.*

35. Mr. J. M. Davies, Assistant Settlement Officer, who has been in charge of settlement work in this district, reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Period.*—The chief feature of the period was the advance made in the settlement of Udukaha Korale East in Dambadeni hatpattu, Yatikaha Korale South in Katugampola hatpattu, and Gannawe korale in Weudawili hatpattu. The claims in these korales have nearly all been investigated, and amicable settlements have been arrived at in all cases without litigation.

Besides the above areas, the Weuda korale, Meda Pattu East and West, and Mayurawati korales have been almost completed, and steady progress has been made in Kiniyama korale and the Deduru-oya area, but work has been delayed in the latter area owing to the age of the surveys on which the work is being done.

A feature of the period has been the great increase in the amount realized by sales of land in the Kurunegala District, owing to increased demand for land for coconut cultivation. Rs. 560,620·52 have been realized during the period, against Rs. 175,697·07 for the previous twelve months."

36. *Litigation.*—The only case during the period has been a reference to the District Court with regard to a claim of the Dalada Maligawa to a forest in Dambadeniya village. The litigation was still proceeding at the close of the period under review. The following statement gives particulars of the case :—

Kurunegala District Reference Case.

Date of Reference.	Number of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved.	Decision.
				A. R. P.	
November 27, 1912 ..	D. C. 4,666	556	Dambadeniya	220 0 8	The District Judge gave judgment in favour of the Crown. The claimant appealed, and the Supreme Court has returned the case to the District Court for further hearing

37. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages :—

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kurunegala District since the Introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	42	3004 2 0	1	3 0 13	—	—	—	—	3 0 13
1898 ..	1	4 0 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899 ..	—	—	1	4 0 36	—	—	—	—	4 0 36
1900 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901 ..	1	23 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902 ..	1	520 1 11	1	—	23 3 26	240 0	—	—	23 3 26
1903 ..	6	1532 3 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904 ..	—	—	2	146 3 27	333 1 11	1170 94	—	—	480 0 38
1905 ..	13	1485 0 11	9	982 3 2	246 1 5	2470 0	- -	2426 0 20	3655 0 27
1906 ..	17	2922 2 17	17	554 0 23	445 3 32	4512 55	16 1 19	—	1016 1 34
1907 ..	34	2599 2 35·5	28	1685 3 13	883 0 20	19344 50	24 3 0	88 3 15	2682 2 8
1908 ..	52	3169 1 15·5	43	879 0 4	1213 3 39	21299 3	144 3 14	12 1 26	2250 1 3
1909 ..	88	3263 0 38	67	2781 2 10·5	7 3 18	148 50	—	16 2 14	2806 0 2·5
Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	170	12217 3 1	146	3087 3 15	397 2 25	6465 17	—	91 0 9·5	3576 2 9·5
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	130	6862 3 25·25	151	5501 3 38·5	219 1 30	3504 20	33 3 26	1792 0 29	7547 2 3·5
Total..	555	37606 2 7·25	466	15627 1 22	3771 2 6	59154 89	219 3 19	4427 0 33·5	24046 0 0·5

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kurunegala District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published		Manner of Disposal.				Total settled.	Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.	Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.			Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1909 ..	1	64 2 37	39 2 18	25 0 19	562 50	—	64 2 37	—	—	—	64 2 37
Brought forward from 1910 and firsthalf of 1911	23	8316 3 38	2866 0 13	93 1 1	2041 60	8 0 24	2967 1 38	29 1 6	13	5320 0 34	8316 3 38
Brought forward from second half of 1911 and first half of 1912 ..	63	5329 2 18·75	2434 0 7.75	1203 1 25	44941 50	55 1 30	3692 3 22·75	175 0 22	13	1461 2 14	5329 2 18
Published from July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913	266	14974 3 1	1990 3 12·75	152 3 28	4017 50	—	2143 3 0·75	1460 0 26	119	11370 3 14·25	14974 3
Total ..	353	28686 0 14·75	7330 2 11·5	1474 2 33	51563 10	63 2 14	8868 3 18·5	1664 2 14	145	18152 2 22·25	28686 0

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.								Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Dambadeni Hatpattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
11	Yakkannehera	276 3 19	136 0 32	—	—	140 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
12	Panawitiya	601 1 6	147 1 27	—	—	262 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	191 1 16	—	—*
13	Elabodagedara	119 3 7	45 3 0	—	—	74 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
14	Murutenge	2,153 2 22	1,061 1 0	—	—	1,039 3 33	—	—	—	—	7 1 30	4 3 18	31 2 14	8 2 7	—*
66	Dematagahawela	190 1 3	75 0 8	—	—	110 0 36	—	—	3 3 10	—	—	—	1 0 29	—	—*
72	Wakkunuwela	330 3 14	134 3 38	—	—	194 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 29	—	—*
77	Liniyawatta	401 3 20	263 2 25	—	3 3 8	97 2 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 3 8	1 3 38	—*
208	Alutwewa	118 1 37	48 0 9	3 0 39	4 0 2	63 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
211	Polpatwala	342 0 18	240 2 14	—	—	96 3 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 6	—	—*
212	Etampola	538 3 12	236 3 24	4 0 22	—	296 3 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 1	—	0 3 0*
213	Kowulwewa	314 3 26	138 3 32	—	—	170 1 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 2 16	—	—*
214	Ratneheruwa	231 1 30	97 0 16	—	—	118 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 3 11	—	—*
215	Dikirikewa	510 3 25	253 3 16	—	—	249 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 39	—	—*
216	Dethawa	765 1 2	277 0 17	—	—	484 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 20	—	—*
219	Digandeniya	477 2 26	220 0 14	—	—	256 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 10	—	—*
220	Ihalamedagoda	302 1 10	186 3 30	—	—	109 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 19	3 1 1	—*
221	Narammala	202 0 3	109 2 18	—	—	88 3 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 13	—*
222	Badullewa	82 2 25	4 1 30	6 2 35	—	64 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2 15	—	—*
231	Welikumbura	382 0 33	75 1 6	19 2 26	—	51 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	235 3 16	—	—*
232	Pahalamedagoda	466 1 8	137 1 5	—	1 0 27	225 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 0 34	—	—*
235	Udawelawatta	566 2 35	315 2 4	—	—	239 3 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 1 9		—*
236	Marawita	813 3 25	2 1 17	—	—	811 0 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 10	—	—*
237	Mutugala	892 3 17	2 2 27	—	—	890 0 2	—	0 0 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
238	Haliyala	184 3 8	—	—	—	184 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
239	Metiyagane	1,179 2 3	6 0 24	—	—	989 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	184 0 17	—	—*
244	Weragala	560 2 13	63 1 28	—	—	234 0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	263 0 13	—	—*
401	Kadahapola	952 2 21	576 0 28	—	—	348 3 20	—	—	—	—	9 1 4	—	18 1 9	—	—*
452	Madawala	1,102 0 0	—	—	—	1,102 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
455	Humbuluwa	832 0 0	—	—	—	832 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
503	Viharegama	222 2 0	—	—	—	222 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
606	Haliyala	62 3 17	—	—	—	62 2 29	—	—	—	—	0 0 28	—	—	—	—*
925	Welpalla	148 3 33	114 3 35	—	—	32 0 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 16	—	—*
929	Ihala Inguruwatta	340 0 15	225 1 9	—	—	113 2 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 33	—	—*
930	Pahala Inguruwatta	128 0 37	48 3 33	—	—	76 3 30	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 23	0 0 31	—	—*
931	Ponagedara	95 1 34	81 1 3	—	—	11 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 37	1 0 19	—	—*
932	Wewalegedara	135 2 6	92 0 2	—	—	39 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 13	2 0 12	—	—*
933	Wadugedara	310 3 26	195 2 21	—	—	107 2 31	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 23	5 2 31	—	—*
934	Eluwapala	250 2 14	103 2 4	—	—	142 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 10	4 0 15	—	—*
935	Wattegedara	45 2 8	25 2 32	—	—	19 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 30	0 2 18	—	—*
936	Kandegedara	118 2 15	31 2 32	—	—	25 0 24	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 10	61 2 29	—	—*

* Final reports forwarded.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.									Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
937	Wattegama ..	162 3 39	33 0 38	—	—	10 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	118 3 22	—	—*
938	Tavallegedara ..	158 0 8	28 2 21	—	—	31 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 27	97 3 8	—	—*
940	Rukmale ..	130 0 6	48 0 25	—	—	20 0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 2 31	—	—*
941	Kekulekada ..	296 0 19	79 1 13	—	—	70 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 12	144 2 32	—	—*
942	Ketawalagedara ..	62 0 24	41 1 31	—	—	20 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 31	0 0 39	—	—*
943	Delgahawatta ..	126 0 21	50 2 13	—	—	72 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 6	1 2 23	—	—*
944	Katuwattewela ..	321 3 39	138 2 37	—	—	176 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 6	4 2 29	—	—*
945	Wewagama ..	227 0 39	85 1 10	—	—	139 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 22	—	—*
946	Edandewela ..	74 1 26	31 3 14	—	—	38 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 8	1 2 2	—	—*
947	Seruwangoda ..	50 1 15	14 1 27	—	—	32 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 30	0 1 29	—	—*
948	Gangoda ..	43 1 16	5 2 10	—	—	37 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 9	0 1 24	—	—*
949	Udagedara ..	59 0 34	20 1 21	—	—	38 3 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
950	Wisiriyanwila ..	46 3 10	6 3 36	—	—	39 1 39	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 22	0 0 33	—	—*
951	Bomugammanagedara ..	29 1 19	4 2 35	—	—	23 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 38	0 0 24	—	—*
952	Pottewela ..	264 0 3	96 0 11	—	—	156 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	8 2 36	2 1 17	—	—*
953	Degammeda ..	32 1 5	9 3 19	—	—	22 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 20	—	—*
954	Kehelwattekotuwa ..	42 0 9	29 0 8	—	—	12 0 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 18	—	—*
955	Ulhitiyawa ..	37 3 36	27 1 4	—	—	9 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 10	0 3 14	—	—*
956	Galgamulla ..	117 2 11	71 3 0	—	—	37 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 37	8 1 13	—	—*
	Weudawili Hatpattu.														
1	Kitulwala ..	176 2 3	39 0 39	—	0 2 26	111 2 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 3 24	—	—*
2	Dalupotagedara ..	65 2 17	—	—	—	65 2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
3	Embalawa ..	305 0 34	68 2 12	—	—	88 2 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	147 3 39	—	—*
4	Polkumbura ..	164 0 32	48 0 9	—	—	48 2 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 2 11	—	—*
5	Madurupitiya ..	95 0 2	4 2 4	—	—	90 1 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
23½	Kukurumahena ..	41 0 26	15 0 22	—	—	24 2 13	—	—	—	—	0 0 11	1 1 20	—	—	—*
26	Meegolla ..	16 2 15	—	—	—	16 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
41	Pahamune ..	40 2 20	—	—	—	40 1 36	—	—	—	—	0 0 24	—	—	—	—*
55	Udagama ..	24 0 4	—	—	—	24 0 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
60	Palleelapitiya ..	93 3 10	—	—	—	93 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
61	Hiyawela ..	125 2 2	54 3 14	—	—	68 3 17½	—	—	—	—	1 2 32½	—	0 0 18	—	—*
63	Metiyampotha ..	111 3 19	—	—	—	111 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 33	—	—	—*
65	Halpankotuwa ..	84 3 15	19 0 36	—	—	65 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
92	Wiligandematawa ..	395 2 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395 2 18	—	—*
93	Gonagama ..	191 1 19	149 3 19	—	—	—	—	1 0 18	—	—	—	—	37 0 39	3 0 23	—*
94	Taranagolla ..	62 0 0	38 1 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 9	—*
95	Alupothagama ..	367 0 31	24 0 23	—	—	57 3 16	—	0 2 38	—	—	—	—	235 0 12	38 2 32	10 2 30*
792	Nilantattuwa ..	305 2 7	—	—	—	294 1 3	—	—	—	—	2 2 0	8 3 4	—	—	—*
793	Wewagedara ..	91 2 16	—	—	—	90 1 30	—	—	—	—	1 0 26	—	—	—	—*
794	Rambukkandana ..	405 1 3	—	—	—	402 0 6	—	—	—	—	3 0 37	—	—	—	—*
795	Warakawehera ..	467 0 8	—	—	—	464 2 7	—	—	—	—	2 2 1	—	—	—	—*
796	Ridigama ..	907 1 38	—	—	—	887 0 3	—	—	—	—	4 0 4	16 1 31	—	—	—*
797	Ilukpelessa ..	198 1 24	—	—	—	187 2 30	—	—	—	—	0 0 33	10 2 1	—	—	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.										Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
10	Dalupatmulla ..	133 3 32	46 3 39	—	—	78 0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 22	—	—*
64	Dandagamuwa ..	734 3 1	516 1 35	—	—	173 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 5	—	—*
201	Ganangomuwa ..	475 3 9	280 2 11	—	—	185 3 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0 15	0 1 12	—*
202	Nakkawatta ..	1,052 1 29	638 2 6	—	—	390 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 0	—	—*
203	Bihalpola ..	570 2 23	272 3 13	—	—	270 3 17	—	—	—	—	5 1 24	0 1 12	19 0 17	2 0 20	—*
204	Ranasgalla ..	282 3 23	111 3 20	—	—	170 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 28	—	—*
205	Pallegedara ..	112 0 16	43 3 5	—	—	60 3 22	—	—	—	—	1 1 10	—	6 0 19	—	—*
206	Mahagama ..	125 2 1	35 1 37	—	—	90 0 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
209	Hewanegedara ..	325 0 25	98 1 39	—	13 0 12	207 3 38	—	—	—	—	1 1 13	1 0 30	3 0 13	—	—*
210	Horombawa ..	837 2 16	478 0 12	—	—	339 3 12	—	0 0 1	—	—	5 3 29	1 0 11	12 2 31	—	—*
217	Wattegedara ..	477 2 4	284 2 27	—	—	188 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 18	2 1 17	—*
218	Kanugala ..	524 3 24	317 1 22	—	—	179 3 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 2 19	—	—*
233	Mummana ..	201 1 13	129 3 27	—	—	65 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 3	—	—*
234	Walpolamulla ..	308 1 15	170 2 31	—	—	135 1 0	—	1 0 36	—	—	—	—	1 0 28	—	—*
245	Gallehemulla ..	410 2 27	218 3 33	—	—	187 0 23½	—	—	—	—	1 0 22½	1 2 31½	1 2 36½	—	—*
246	Weliamuna ..	136 3 14½	28 1 8½	—	—	85 0 0½	—	0 2 9	—	—	0 1 38	8 3 2	13 2 36½	—	—*
247	Kuddetiyawa ..	28 0 9½	—	—	—	21 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 0	1 0 34½	—	—*
248	Pannare ..	799 2 37	313 1 25½	—	—	467 0 13	—	—	—	—	4 0 19½	11 1 14	3 3 5	—	—*
249	Kongaswadiya ..	19 1 33½	5 1 17	—	—	2 0 1	—	—	—	—	—	5 1 30	6 2 25½	—	—*
250	Kandepola ..	124 1 26½	2 2 33½	—	—	102 3 37½	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 19	14 3 16½	—	—*
251	Kaliyawadana ..	280 2 33	81 2 9	—	—	184 2 17½	—	—	—	—	1 1 16	5 0 35	7 3 35½	—	—*
252	Rawita ..	683 2 28	237 3 25	—	—	418 1 12	—	—	—	—	3 0 15½	8 0 36	16 0 19½	—	—*
253	Hundirapola ..	323 1 10	4 0 24	—	—	315 0 0½	—	—	—	—	1 3 2½	2 1 17	0 0 6	—	—*
254	Hundirapola ..	165 1 25	—	—	—	164 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—*
255	Koralanpota ..	216 2 33½	5 2 33	—	—	207 0 6	—	—	—	—	2 0 26½	1 3 8	—	—	—*
256	Welpalla ..	1,667 2 5	—	—	—	1,646 1 34	—	—	—	—	9 0 5	12 0 6	—	—	—*
257	Danwatawana ..	153 1 18	0 2 37	—	—	152 2 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
258	Williyamulla ..	237 2 23½	—	—	—	235 2 25	—	—	—	1 3 38½	—	—	—	—	—*
259	Havunile ..	395 1 26½	357 0 31½	—	—	38 0 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
260	Madelgomuwa ..	318 3 11	167 1 34	—	—	149 3 27½	—	—	—	—	0 3 29	0 1 0½	—	—	—*
261	Kunumada ..	360 2 16½	—	—	—	357 3 20½	—	—	—	—	2 2 36	—	—	—	—*
262	Hettirippuwa ..	253 2 7	—	—	—	250 3 11	—	—	—	—	1 1 3	1 1 33	—	—	—*
263	Raddalana ..	313 1 0	—	—	—	303 3 5½	—	—	—	—	0 3 9½	8 2 25	—	—	—*
264	Ganankete ..	412 2 8	—	—	—	411 0 14	—	—	—	—	0 1 27	1 0 7	—	—	—*
265	Daraluwa ..	706 0 29	—	—	—	706 0 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
266	Indiwinna ..	522 3 18	10 1 0½	—	—	504 3 14	—	—	—	—	7 3 3½	—	—	—	—*
267	Indiwinna ..	105 1 33	—	—	—	104 1 16½	—	—	—	—	0 0 27½	0 3 29	—	—	—*
268	Williyagama ..	358 1 9	1 1 9	—	—	352 2 10	—	—	—	—	1 0 13	1 2 28	1 2 29	—	—*
269	Lihiriyagama ..	188 3 32½	13 2 14	—	—	171 3 6	—	0 2 26	—	—	0 3 33½	—	1 3 33	—	—*
270	Murukkuwa-agara ..	147 1 25½	—	—	—	147 0 12	—	—	—	—	0 1 13½	—	—	—	—*
271	Mellawa ..	136 0 15	—	—	—	135 2 7	—	0 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
272	Hettirippuwa ..	475 0 8½	—	—	—	469 2 21	—	—	—	—	5 1 27½	—	—	—	—*
273	Gonulla ..	930 2 28	—	—	—	924 2 27	—	—	—	—	6 0 1	—	—	—	—*

274	Mukalangomuwa	..	189	3	28½	—			—			—			189	3	28½	—			—			—			—			—			—	*
275	Elivila	..	452	2	20	—			—			—			450	0	14½	—			—			—			—			—			—	*
276	Makandura	..	2,357	1	24	30	3	39	—	11	3	8	2,273	0	14	—			—			—	2	2	5½	—			—			—	*
277	Wetakeyawa	..	49	3	21½	—			—			—	47	2	22½	—			—			—	29	3	33	—			—	11	2	10	—	*
278	Madurugomuwa	..	202	3	2	28	1	21½	—			—	172	0	32	—			—			—	1	1	29	0	3	10	—			—		*
279	Galagedara	..	291	0	33	128	3	6	—			—	161	2	16½	—			—			—	0	3	7½	—			—	0	1	4	1	0 17	*
280	Irabodagama	..	617	3	22½	72	3	0½	—			—	536	2	14½	—			—			—	0	2	17½	—			—	0	0	33	—		*
281	Handalankawa	..	572	0	8	—			—			—	559	1	14	—			—			—	2	0	29½	5	3	14½	—	0	2	3½	—		*
282	Moragolla	..	84	1	17½	66	1	34½	—			—	14	2	37	—			—			—	9	0	20	—			—	3	2	14	—		*
283	Hemudawa	..	331	0	24	7	0	8	—			—	317	2	20½	—			—			—	0	1	38	—			—	2	2	28	—		*
284	Sowendana	..	225	3	5	89	0	30½	—			—	133	0	25	—	2	0	5	0	3	22	1	0	36½	—			—	2	1	12	—		*
285	Hendiyagala	..	1,085	2	21½	573	2	12½	—	12	0	31	451	2	1½	—	0	1	39	—			1	1	22½	0	0	30	—	1	1	18	—		*
286	Wilagedara	..	547	0	33	144	2	32½	—			—	386	1	33½	—	0	0	12	—			10	1	25½	6	1	36	—	31	1	23	—		*
287	Nalawalana	..	512	0	24	290	2	9½	—			—	212	2	8	—			—			—	5	3	11	0	2	7	—	9	2	29	—		*
288	Mediriwila	..	237	3	12	31	0	35	—	4	0	31	199	0	9	—			—			—	7	1	7	0	2	35	—	1	0	4½	—		*
289	Gonawila	..	494	3	18	45	2	33½	—			—	441	0	25	—			—	1	2	19	2	0	22½	0	1	14½	—			—	0	3 20	*
292	Horatapola	..	408	3	18	45	2	9	—			—	362	3	33	—			—			—	4	0	13	1	0	31½	—	1	0	16	—		*
294	Kandanegedara	..	246	1	23½	197	1	12	—			—	44	3	27½	—			—			—	0	1	16	—			—			—		*
295	Pettigodagedara	..	262	2	20	185	1	21	—			—	70	1	16	—			—			—	3	0	36	—			—	0	3	28	—		*
296	Udugama	..	478	1	6	393	1	14½	—			—	77	0	36½	—			—			—	1	2	35	—			—	5	0	28	—		*
301	Minuwangomuwa	..	169	1	3	122	2	0	—			—	45	2	13	—			—			—	5	1	14	0	2	4	—	1	3	17	—		*
303	Nedalagomuwa	..	1,377	3	24	9	2	21	—			—	1,356	0	19	—			—			—		—					—	1	0	30	—		*
304	Yayemulla	..	708	0	13	—			—			—	704	1	29	—			—			—	6	0	12	6	0	12	—			—		*
305	Kongoda	..	816	1	33	10	1	9½	—			—	798	0	4½	—			—			—	2	1	6	1	1	18	—			—		*
306	Duliyadda	..	166	3	29½	61	1	11½	—			—	100	2	16½	—			—			—	2	1	12	5	3	7	—			—		*
307	Hunuwila	..	1,048	3	39	552	1	37	—	50	3	9½	241	0	16½	—			—			—	2	1	31½	2	1	15	—	0	0	35	—		*
308	Dampandiya	..	209	1	32½	—			—			—	205	0	24	—			—			—		—					—	204	2	16	—		*
311	Elabodagama	..	1,005	3	19½	218	0	26	—			—	522	3	14	—			—			—	2	3	17	1	1	31½	—			—		*
313	Pallama	..	153	0	4	70	0	37½	—			—	59	1	34½	—	0	1	19	—			7	0	4	4	2	36	—	253	0	19½	—		*
316	Badabedda	..	339	2	16	248	3	25	—	63	3	38½	24	2	38½	—			—			—	2	3	0	1	1	36	—	18	2	37	—		*
318	Etadambuagara†	..	121	3	0½	62	1	18	—			—	57	0	36½	—			—			—	1	1	34	0	2	0	—			—		*
319	Tippapota	..	139	0	31	79	2	27½	—			—	57	1	30	—			—			—	1	3	34½				—			—		*
320	Dalupatmulla‡	..	109	3	39½	44	1	5	—			—	64	3	23½	—			—			—	0	2	21	0	3	18½	—	0	2	14	—		*
321	Bowatta	..	386	2	20	119	1	25	—			—	244	2	32	—	1	0	12	—			—	0	1	15				—			—		*
322	Badanegedara	..	75	0	26	10	1	7	—			—	52	3	23	—			—			—	2	2	6	2	0	2	—	16	3	23	—		*
323	Yakwila	..	290	1	38	26	2	5½	—			—	258	1	9½	—	0	2	18	0	0	24	—			—			—	8	0	4	3	3 32	*
324	Monarawila	..	358	0	16	126	2	25	—	10	2	23	190	0	30	—	0	2	27	—			4	1	21½	0	1	39½	—			—		*
325	Paragammana	..	939	3	9	226	1	32	—			—	143	2	7	—			—			—	2	3	11				—	27	0	20	—		*
326	Kankaniyamulla	..	727	2	27	—			—			—	721	3	31	—	1	1	11	—			10	3	4				—	559	0	6	—		*
327	Welauda	..	439	0	28	50	3	36	—			—	28	0	8	—			—			—	4	1	25				—			—		*
328	Alawgedara	..	319	0	15	79	2	1	—			—	46	2	15	—			—			—							—	360	0	24	—		*
329	Hengeulla	..	208	2	17	146	0	17	—			—	40	0	23	—			—			—							—	192	3	39	—		*
330	Yatattawela	..	444	3	8½	249	1	7½	—			—	113	3	21	—			—			—							—	22	1	17	—		*
331	Telambugammana	..	610	3	17	128	3	12	—			—	151	0	16	—			—			—	1	3	4	3	2	5	—	76	1	11	—		*
332	Hengewa	..	330	3	39	152	2	15	—			—	103	2	37	—			—			—	7	2	9				—	323	1	20	—		*
334	Bogomuwa	..	153	1	28	87	3	9	—			—	61	2	29	—			—			—	2	3	24				—	71	3	3	—		*
335	Kitalahitiyawa	..	141	3	31	66	1	7½	—			—	73	3	7	—			—			—	0	3	12	0	2	1	—	2	1	17	—		*
336	Siripalla	..	90	0	4½	36	2	31½	—			—	51	3	27	—			—			—	1	1	3½	0	2	13	—			—		*
337	Medagepola	..	95	0	5	46	2	16	—			—	46	2	38½	—			—			—	0	2	0½	0	3	25½	—			—		*
338	Beddegedara	..	163	2	10	0	1	38	—			—	162	1	2	—			—			—	0	3	9½	0	3	3	—	0	0	18	—		*
339	Hattiniya	..	432	3	18	176	0	9	—			—	250	3	7	—			—			—	0	3	10				—			—		*
340	Udattawa	..	38	3	15	14	3	25	—			—	19	0	10	—			—			—	2	3	39	2	1	20	—	0	2	23	—		*
341	Ingradawula	..	625	0	31	245	3	4	—			—	71	3	28	—			—			—		—		0	1	36	—	4	1	24	—		*
344	Paluwella	..	54	2	1	15	0	31	—			—	37	3	11	—			—			—	2	2	15	2	1	10	—	302	2	14	—		*
																							1	0	34	0	1	5	—			—		

* Final reports forwarded.

† Crown property by exchange: 31½ perches.

‡ Crown property by exchange: 1 rood and 36 perches.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.									Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
347	Bammana ..	585 0 3	357 1 29½	—	—	219 2 9½	—	—	—	—	2 1 5½	2 0 12½	3 2 26	—	—*
357	Pallegama ..	303 1 9	157 2 24	—	—	140 1 9	—	—	—	—	1 1 39	2 2 29	1 0 28	—	—*
358	Nehinigammana ..	431 2 36	133 2 12	—	—	296 3 13	—	—	—	—	1 1 11	—	—	—	—*
360	Mellewelana ..	587 2 17	163 3 9	—	—	417 3 13	—	—	—	—	1 3 11	—	4 0 7	—	—*
362	Bopitiya ..	594 0 7	114 2 31	—	—	463 0 22	—	—	—	—	6 2 15	4 0 17	5 2 2	—	—*
363	Wewelwala ..	334 0 21	127 1 11	—	—	204 1 18	—	—	—	—	1 2 16	0 3 16	—	—	—*
364	Nekattilabbala ..	320 3 14	218 0 35	—	—	98 2 4	—	—	—	—	3 0 37	—	0 3 18	—	—*
365	Handurulabala ..	471 2 23	256 0 13	—	—	205 3 19	—	—	—	—	3 2 26	—	6 0 5	—	—*
368	Dodanpota ..	297 2 37	148 0 16	—	—	145 2 12	—	—	—	—	1 3 20	—	2 0 29	—	—*
369	Delmaga ..	442 1 30	231 0 15	—	—	208 3 8	—	—	—	—	2 0 2	—	0 2 5	—	—*
372	Girana ..	192 1 3	129 0 27	—	—	60 2 2	—	—	—	—	1 2 32	—	0 3 22	—	—*
373	Dalupotawatta ..	179 2 0	68 1 18	—	—	104 3 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1 17	—	—*
375	Wilhera ..	148 0 17	49 1 21	—	—	77 2 37	—	—	0 0 7	—	1 0 21½	—	19 3 10½	—	—*
376	Nikapota ..	34 0 4	—	—	—	33 1 17	—	—	—	—	0 2 27	—	—	—	—*
377	Wellawa ..	754 0 18	302 0 17	—	—	378 0 27	—	—	—	—	2 1 23	0 0 7	71 1 24	—	—*
378	Mattegama ..	565 0 38	127 2 26	—	—	423 3 32	—	—	—	—	4 1 30	6 3 6	2 1 24	—	—*
379	Pahalanarangomuwa ..	272 3 26	47 3 8	—	—	172 3 26	—	—	—	—	4 1 17	—	47 3 15	—	—*
381	Malgomuwa ..	535 0 19	—	—	—	527 1 26	—	—	0 1 39	—	2 2 22	0 2 6	4 0 6	—	—*
382	Halpana ..	58 1 7	—	—	—	54 3 23	—	—	0 2 38	—	1 0 26	1 0 30	0 1 10	—	—*
383	Maharagama ..	160 2 36	103 3 1	—	—	53 1 3½	—	—	0 0 10½	—	—	—	3 2 21	—	—*
384	Horagolla ..	136 1 8	55 0 37	—	—	79 1 38	—	—	—	—	0 1 5	1 0 10	0 0 38	—	—*
392	Bogahadalupota ..	47 1 35	3 1 20	—	—	43 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 4	—	—	—*
393	Hamanagoda ..	140 0 30	54 3 32	—	—	82 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 0	1 2 20	—	—*
394	Pahalakatugampola ..	117 3 7	67 3 27	—	—	47 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 4	1 2 28	—	—*
395	Mathowa ..	214 0 3	77 1 28	—	—	131 3 15	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 4	3 3 36	—	—*
397	Kanimulla ..	39 1 4	—	—	—	38 3 12	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 32	—	—	—*
399	Kalegedara ..	317 2 22	179 3 4	—	—	128 0 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 2 23	—	—*
403	Alahitiyawa ..	276 2 20	128 2 14	—	—	131 0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 3 34	—	—*
404	Hindagolla ..	188 1 0	84 2 9	—	—	95 3 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 36	—	—*
982	Galagedara ..	485 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	485 1 16	—	—*
1,382	Bandarigalgoda† ..	245 3 31	—	—	—	7 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	167 0 15	—	8 0 24*
1,393	Wellangiriya ..	749 2 36	—	—	—	49 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	687 1 33	—	13 0 28*
1,394	Madigewellangiriya‡ ..	78 2 1	—	—	—	11 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 3 9	—	10 0 8*
1,397	Kansadaluwa ..	178 3 25	—	—	—	165 3 36	—	—	—	—	2 2 36	3 1 7	6 3 26	—	—*
1,399	Alutgama ..	170 3 36	—	—	—	12 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	158 2 28	—	—*
1,412	Siyambalawewa ..	271 2 7	257 1 18	—	—	3 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 1 26	—	—*
1,414	Hiriwila ..	84 2 19	84 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1,445	Viharegama ..	957 0 16	—	—	—	948 3 30	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 9	4 1 17	—	—*
	Hiriyala Hatpattu.														
67	Telambugalla ..	611 2 23	363 0 21	—	—	139 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 0 33	—	—*
240	Nabilikumbura ..	559 3 28	404 3 20	—	62 2 15	57 1 11	—	—	—	—	2 3 4	25 3 5	6 2 13	—	—*
409	Madahapola§ ..	1,664 3 11	145 1 37	—	—	189 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1089 1 23	22 2 16	—*

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633	Aturukurutenna	...	1078	3	0	—			—			1,078	3	0	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,178	Batalagoda	..	697	3	38	35	1	15	—			—			—			—			—			—			662	2	23	—			—			*
1,179	Batuwatta	..	25	1	31	25	1	31	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,180	Moragolla	..	45	3	1	30	3	21	—			—			14	1	13	—			—			—			0	2	7	—			—			*
1,182	Katulanda	..	122	1	17	88	0	38	—	10	2	17			15	2	36	—			—			—			7	3	6	—			—			*
1,185	Kumbalange	..	127	0	30	70	2	19	—			—			56	1	20	—			—			—	0	0 31		—			—			—			*
P. P. 1,296																																					
3,016	Paranagampitiya	..	193	1	31	17	0	11	—			—			123	2	6	—			—			—			52	3	14	—			—			*
3,357																																					
1,801	Kotawera	...	32	2	3	16	2	26	—	15	3	17			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,804	Hangamuwa	...	305	2	36	—			—			—			305	2	36	—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,804	Kosgahapelessa	..	33	3	14	—			—			—			33	3	14	—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,808																																					
2,185	Hindamada	..	212	3	36	42	0	8	—	2	1	8			145	3	37	—			—			—			22	2	23	—			—			*
1,811	Waguruwela	..	22	1	6	8	0	26	—	14	0	20			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,874	Dabarayaya	..	11	2	22	—			—			—			11	2	22	—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,890	Mellapitiya	..	22	2	36	6	0	5	—			—			16	2	31	—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,890	Kahatagaswela	..	76	3	17	46	1	29	—			—			29	3	34	—			—			—			0	1	34	—			—			*
1,890	Embillamada	..	19	2	33	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			19	2	33	—			*
1,941	Hirigolla	..	61	2	5	31	3	25	—			—			29	2	20	—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,942	Dehelwehera	..	190	1	35	85	3	33½	—			—			50	2	35½	—			—			—			28	2	27	25	0	19	—			*
1,942	Handapanwela	..	139	2	33	23	3	11	—			—			42	0	15	—			—			—			3	1	37	70	1	10	—			*
1,943	Kurikotuwa	..	13	3	6	13	3	6	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,943	Hangamuwa	..	28	1	34	28	1	34	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,943	Nerawiya	..	181	3	5	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			181	3	5	—			—			*
1,943	Mahakiula	..	61	2	25	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			6	0	35	—			55	1	30*
1,945	Korakaha	..	137	0	11	132	0	9	—			—			—			—			—			—			5	0	2	—			—			*
1,945	Galleyagama	..	71	2	7	65	0	38	—	6	1	9			—			—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,964	Danduyaya	..	91	0	0	—			—			—			91	0	0	—			—			—			—			—			—			*
1,964	Gepallawa	..	176	2	36	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			69	3	17	66	2	0	40	1	19*
1,971	Tammitigama	..	48	3	13	—			—			—			5	1	25	—			—			—			—			43	1	28	—			*
1,980	Karambahena	..	275	2	30	—			—			—			33	1	11	—			—			—			9	3	15	232	2	4	—			*
1,993	Obadakatuwa	..	16	3	6	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			16	3	6	—			—			*
2,014	Walpaluwa	..	69	0	33	17	2	14	—			—			48	0	25	—			—			—			3	1	34	—			—			*
2,021	Sirangoda	..	398	1	33	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			398	1	33	—			—			*
2,021	Medagama	..	117	2	36	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			117	2	36	—			—			*
2,027	Alutgama	..	393	1	35	—			—			—			29	2	36	—			—			—			149	2	27	214	0	12	—			*
2,034	Pannawa	..	366	2	10	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			366	2	10	—			—			*
2,039	Konwewa	..	142	2	39	—			—			—			142	2	39	—			—			—			—			—			—			*
2,039	Kalatuwagama	..	219	3	13	—			—			—			101	2	11	—			—			—			118	1	2	—			—			*
2,039	Kumbukwagama	..	81	0	17	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			81	0	17	—			—			*
2,039	Migaswewa	..	118	0	32	4	1	27	—			—			110	0	6	—			—	3	2	39			—			—			—			*
2,461	Tattawela	..	254	1	27	—			—			—			4	2	20	—			—			—			1	1	10	173	0	37	75	1	0*
2,834	Siyambalawewa	..	109	3	3				—			—			100	3	9	—			—			—			8	3	34	—			—			*
2,834	Kaluhenayagama	..	79	0	34	—			—			—			68	0	24	—			—			—			11	0	10	—			—			*
	Wanni Hatpattu.																																				
3,931	Sinhalakalanchiya	..	145	0	17	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			145	0	17	—			—			*
3,941	Maguruankadawala	..	1736	1	28	—			—			—			54	1	0	—			—			—			497	0	20	1185	0	8	—			*
	Total‖	..	96725	3	9½	24719	1	7	33	3	2	295	0	1	55444	3	1½	1	1	36	11	2	32	14	3	31½	1	3	38½	341	1	31	322	1	16	12159	1	26½	2838	2	6	213	3	19

* Final reports forwarded. † Chena reserve: 62 acres 3 roods and 4 perches. ‡ Chena reserve: 46 acres 1 rood and 23 perches. § Chena reserve: 217 acres 1 rood and 27 perches. ‖ Total Chena reserve: 326 acres 2 roods and 14 perches. Crown property by exchange: 2 roods and 27½ perches.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	DAMBADENI HATPATTU.					
	Mayarawati Korale.					
924	Pitadeniya ..	463 1 27	93 1 28	344 1 23	25 2 16	—
926	Giraketikumbura ..	265 3 13	17 0 9	245 3 24	2 3 20	—
928	Diyadora ..	992 1 26	32 0 35⅓	960 0 30⅓	—	—
929	Ihalaiuguruwatta ..	340 0 20	1 0 33	338 3 27	—	—
939	Agaregedara ..	167 1 23	101 3 13	65 2 10	—	—
	Total ..	2229 0 29	245 2 38½	1954 3 34½	28 1 36	—
	Udukaha Korale East.					
410	Weligomuwa ..	1,046 0 26	—	638 3 25	407 1 1	—
411	Wennoruwa ..	862 1 6	—	455 3 8	406 1 38	—
412	Welandapitiya ..	58 1 20	—	23 2 0	34 3 20	—
413	Damunupola ..	296 0 34	—	112 3 10	183 1 24	—
414	Damunehera ..	156 2 38	—	97 1 1	59 1 37	—
415	Dehelgomuwa ..	313 3 37	—	126 2 2	187 1 35	—
416	Udumulla ..	192 3 33	—	126 3 29	66 0 4	—
417	Pannala ..	283 1 17	—	153 2 5	129 3 12	—
418	Kuragomuwa ..	114 2 19	—	82 3 21	31 2 38	—
419	Wadawa ..	1,206 1 36	—	911 3 15	294 2 21	—
420	Mungamuwa ..	1,298 0 16	—	1,284 1 4	13 3 12	—
421	Naranpola ..	215 2 3	—	139 2 9	75 3 34	—
422	Lewadeniya ..	380 0 6	—	154 3 39	225 0 7	—
423	Waduwawa ..	1,068 3 36	—	885 2 15	180 1 21	—
424	Hangawatta ..	549 0 4	—	351 2 25	197 1 19	—
425	Hedipannala ..	130 0 11	—	114 3 6	15 1 5	—
426	Yatigaloluwa ..	331 2 13	—	227 0 14	104 1 39	—
427	Halpandeniya ..	39 0 1	—	38 3 4	0 0 37	—
428	Midelladeniya ..	38 2 17	—	37 1 0	1 1 17	—
429	Walakumbura ..	831 0 14	—	44 1 32	419 2 22	—
430	Kapuwarala ..	205 1 29	—	134 0 16	71 1 13	—
431	Koholana ..	238 2 6	—	123 1 4	115 1 2	—
432	Kudumulla ..	208 3 0	—	90 1 12	118 1 28	—
433	Galatara ..	550 1 28	—	138 1 22	412 0 6	—
434	Poramadala ..	642 2 2	—	322 2 33	319 3 9	—
435	Pelawatura ..	90 2 5	—	22 0 36	68 1 9	—
436	Andarapona ..	534 2 6	—	326 0 7	208 1 39	—
437	Ihala Wettewa ..	121 3 37	—	63 3 11	58 0 26	—
438	Pahala Wettewa ..	219 2 17	—	83 3 35	135 2 22	—
439	Idangepola ..	201 0 17	—	150 0 25	50 3 32	—
440	Hittarapola ..	176 0 29	—	104 2 2	71 2 27	—
441	Sevendana ..	68 3 28	—	60 3 4	8 0 24	—
442	Maha Arachchimulla ..	42 1 37	—	25 2 6	16 3 31	—
443	Kiriwanapola ..	168 1 35	—	61 1 29	107 0 6	—
444	Kandegedara ..	761 3 6	—	179 0 32	582 2 14	—
447	Galgamuwa ..	1,056 2 7	—	576 1 9	480 0 38	—
457	Nugawela ..	557 0 37	—	378 2 29	178 2 8	—
458	Medagampola ..	203 1 3	—	125 2 5	77 2 38	—
459	Waldeniya ..	174 0 37	—	117 3 27	56 1 10	—
460	Pambedeniya ..	148 2 25	—	148 0 35	0 1 30	—
	Total ..	15784 1 18	—	9611 2 3	6172 3 15	—
	Udukaha Korale South.					
445	Busnapahuwa ..	775 3 18	—	228 3 12	547 0 6	—
446	Welikara ..	131 1 31	—	58 2 8	62 3 23	—
448	Nallure ..	167 0 3	—	150 1 6	16 2 37	—
449	Boyawalana ..	886 3 36	—	225 2 12	661 1 24	—
450	Keppitiwalana ..	155 3 23	—	109 0 9	46 3 14	—
451	Henduwawa ..	232 2 8	—	166 3 9	65 2 39	—
453	Kosinna ..	245 3 32	—	106 2 24	139 1 8	—
454	Patayala ..	179 2 19	—	87 0 39	92 1 20	—
456	Ihala Kalalpitiya ..	120 2 13	—	56 3 25	63 2 28	—
456½	Kalalpitiya ..	303 1 36	—	56 2 12	246 3 24	—
461	Kebellawita ..	315 0 21	—	84 2 2	230 2 19	—
462	Hapugahagedara ..	243 1 13	—	39 1 6	204 0 7	—
463	Alawwa ..	838 3 16	—	427 0 21	411 2 35	—
464	Weralagama ..	65 1 2	—	40 2 19	24 2 23	—
465	Galpottepola ..	276 2 19	—	123 0 2	152 2 17	—
466	Magahapitiya ..	269 3 2	—	152 0 13	117 2 29	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.			Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Balance Area awaiting Settlement.			Plans received, but not inspected.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
467	Urelemulla ..	152	1	3	—			61	3	39	90	1	4	—		
468	Poramulla ..	229	1	16	—			81	3	15	147	2	1	—		
469	Galwarama ..	139	3	10	—			38	0	20	101	2	30	—		
470	Miriheliya ..	370	3	31	—			90	2	35	280	0	36	—		
471	Morugama ..	380	2	4	—			167	1	20	213	0	24	—		
472	Siyambalapitiya ..	151	0	12	—			44	1	17	106	2	35	—		
473	Ihala Bujgamuwa ..	138	1	17	—			54	3	27	83	1	30	—		
474	Pahala Bujgamuwa ..	256	0	2	—			84	3	4	171	0	38	—		
475	Kendehena ..	422	2	12	—			57	1	10	365	1	2	—		
476	Yattalgoda ..	417	0	39	—			66	0	7	351	0	32	—		
477	Bowala ..	179	3	11	—			30	3	22	148	3	29	—		
478	Udakekulawela ..	234	3	21	—			65	0	10	169	3	11	—		
479	Abbowa ..	649	0	30	—			295	2	31	353	1	39	—		
480	Imbulgoda ..	180	3	33	—			99	1	3	81	2	30	—		
481	Tumbulla ..	563	0	25	—			207	3	11	355	1	14	—		
482	Wewala ..	365	2	21	—			133	1	11	232	1	10	—		
483	Ogumuwa ..	115	3	10	—			4	2	5	111	1	5	—		
484	Kukulawala ..	451	3	36	—			80	1	29	371	2	7	—		
485	Hettigedara ..	91	1	6	—			14	3	17	76	1	29	—		
486	Wedeniya ..	245	1	20	—			82	1	36	162	3	24	—		
487	Talwatta ..	498	2	9	—			102	1	32	396	0	17	—		
488	Otarakiriwanapola ..	512	0	22	—			171	3	25	340	0	37	—		
489	Bogahawatta ..	319	0	28	—			89	0	17	230	0	11	—		
490	Obadagedara ..	170	0	33	—			81	3	27	88	1	6	—		
491	Kanamiwala ..	413	1	9	—			141	2	26	271	2	23	—		
492	Galdeniya ..	467	2	35	—			343	0	24	124	2	11	—		
493	Panadara ..	86	3	20	—			77	1	0	9	2	20	—		
494	Bogomuwa ..	189	2	30	—			51	2	4	138	0	26	—		
495	Nebadawatura ..	368	3	3	—			106	3	14	261	3	29	—		
	Total ..	13971	0	0	—			5040	2	37	8930	1	3	—		
	Udukaha Korale West.															
550	Pelawatta ..	591	3	34	—			239	1	32	352	2	2	—		
551	Kosure ..	217	2	2	—			56	3	10	160	2	32	—		
552	Wewalwala ..	296	3	6	—			162	3	17	133	3	29	—		
553	Potupitiya ..	439	3	19	—			285	2	24	154	0	35	—		
554	Kitaladeniya ..	187	0	24	—			63	3	35	123	0	29	—		
555	Kudagammana ..	273	1	27	—			142	0	17	131	1	10	—		
556	Dambadeniya ..	1,193	3	12	—			954	2	10	239	1	2	—		
557	Undiyawala ..	155	1	24	—			68	3	33	86	1	31	—		
558	Riligala ..	1,123	3	31	—			315	2	17	808	1	14	—		
559	Aturuwala ..	738	1	15	—			162	2	6	575	3	9	—		
560	Delikanuange ..	87	2	38	—			8	3	38	78	3	0	—		
561	Mellagaspitiya ..	75	1	9	—			27	3	19	47	1	30	—		
562	Etampola ..	67	3	4	—			14	3	24	52	3	20	—		
563	Rukattana ..	20	3	30	—			10	0	8	10	3	22	—		
564	Puskoladeniya ..	213	2	30	—			37	1	10	176	1	20	—		
565	Talgasmunuwa ..	115	2	15	—			26	1	11	89	1	4	—		
566	Paranagama ..	389	2	34	—			122	1	26	267	1	8	—		
567	Ihala Etampola ..	73	2	27	—			20	3	4	52	3	23	—		
568	Handapangala ..	335	0	6	—			270	1	11	64	2	35	—		
569	Riloluwa ..	350	1	33	—			124	2	23	225	3	10	—		
570	Epaladeniya ..	280	0	17	—			152	1	23	127	2	34	—		
571	Masnoruwa ..	572	2	31	—			232	2	34	339	3	37	—		
	Total ..	7800	3	28	—			3501	0	32	4299	2	36	—		
	Udukaha Korale North.															
496	Nugagahagedara ..	104	0	3	—			29	0	33	74	3	10	—		
497	Kadawalagedara ..	86	3	26	—			59	0	22	27	3	4	—		
498	Pahamuna ..	257	3	5	—			86	3	33	170	3	12	—		
499	Walpitagedara ..	154	1	38	—			113	3	13	40	2	25	—		
500	Ginigatpitiya ..	173	2	33	—			40	0	4	133	2	29	—		
501	Watawana ..	35	1	16	—			29	2	16	5	3	0	—		
502	Pentenigoda ..	722	3	11	—			350	2	7	372	1	4	—		
504	Polgahayaya ..	24	3	10	—			22	1	38	2	1	12	—		
505	Haliyalegedara ..	48	1	14	—			40	1	28	7	3	26	—		
506	Vidanegedara ..	54	3	23	—			40	1	22	14	2	1	—		
507	Ganegoda ..	121	0	5	—			84	0	38	36	3	7	—		
508	Bemmullegedara ..	211	0	2	—			99	2	37	111	1	5	—		

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.			Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Balance Area awaiting Settlement.			Plans received, but not inspected.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
509	Puwakgahakotuwa ..	87	0	36	—			28	0	19	59	0	17	—		
510	Galawegedara ..	49	2	10	—			22	2	2	27	0	8	—		
511	Bedigamuwa ..	70	0	28	—			37	3	18	32	1	10	—		
512	Sembuwewa ..	11	1	30	—			8	1	29	3	0	1	—		
513	Miwewa ..	1,044	3	20	—			471	1	29	573	1	31	—		
514	Bamburugama ..	224	1	14	—			108	3	19	115	1	35	—		
515	Ambagammana ..	199	0	0	—			94	0	36	104	3	4	—		
516	Hittaragedara ..	33	2	15	—			22	3	23	10	2	32	—		
517	Kattapitiya ..	288	3	1	—			130	3	1	158	0	0	—		
518	Kambarangoda ..	23	1	14	—			17	3	39	5	1	15	—		
519	Acharigama ..	76	1	2	—			27	2	39	48	2	3	—		
520	Elhenpitiya ..	54	0	38	—			24	0	25	30	0	13	—		
521	Ranawatta ..	543	0	0	—			294	2	0	248	2	0	—		
522	Mirihatugoda ..	96	1	17	—			49	2	39	46	2	18	—		
523	Ranmutugala ..	413	2	30	—			148	2	3	265	0	27	—		
524	Rukgahapelessa ..	25	0	7	—			16	1	28	8	2	19	—		
525	Dampelessa ..	217	3	10	—			41	0	24	176	2	26	—		
526	Irieba ..	197	0	6	—			87	0	14	109	3	32	—		
527	Galketigedara ..	60	0	18	—			42	0	7	18	0	11	—		
528	Halwella ..	310	3	12	—			93	1	8	217	2	4	—		
529	Ambagahagedara ..	72	2	6	—			49	2	35	22	3	11	—		
530	Kolundawa ..	259	1	35	—			173	0	7	86	1	28	—		
531	Yakkawita ..	246	0	31	—			81	3	18	164	1	13	—		
532	Penwapola ..	334	3	15	—			124	2	13	210	1	2	—		
533	Karalapola ..	92	1	35	—			16	1	14	76	0	21	—		
534	Serugolla ..	74	0	7	—			28	0	7	46	0	0	—		
535	Embalapola ..	408	2	15	—			84	0	8	324	2	7	—		
536	Megodakuragamuwa ..	70	2	33	—			10	0	22	60	2	11	—		
537	Rangallepola ..	241	3	39	—			88	3	30	153	0	9	—		
538	Helagamuwa ..	101	2	4	—			66	1	35	35	0	9	—		
539	Polwattegedara ..	217	1	34	—			99	0	37	118	0	37	—		
540	Otarabemullegedara ..	243	0	30	—			66	0	36	176	3	34	—		
541	Medagamuwa ..	286	0	14	—			41	1	26	244	2	28	—		
542	Rukmale ..	145	1	2	—			111	3	15	33	1	27	—		
543	Kiwulegedara ..	244	0	21	—			60	2	23	183	1	38	—		
544	Walakumbura ..	385	3	1	—			285	1	13	100	1	28	—		
545	Kiwulgalla ..	132	2	8	—			45	1	11	87	0	37	—		
546	Puwakdandawa ..	157	0	28	—			94	2	35	62	1	33	—		
547	Nakalagamuwa ..	277	1	8	—			45	3	21	231	1	27	—		
548	Godakuruwa ..	314	3	24	—			63	1	20	251	2	4	—		
549	Minikukula ..	834	1	15	—			589	1	7	245	0	8	—		
	Total ..	11162	1	19	—			4990	3	6	6171	2	13	—		
	Udapola Otota Korale.															
579	Gonetuwegedara ..	20	0	24	—			11	1	24	8	3	0	—		
580	Kuruppuwatta ..	18	2	24	—			13	2	13	5	0	11	—		
581	Galkirindiwala ..	76	3	11	—			41	2	5	35	1	6	—		
582	Korawakamulla ..	23	1	10	—			19	2	25	3	2	25	—		
583	Ambagolla ..	201	1	30	—			88	1	13	113	0	17	—		
584	Kiwulgalla ..	73	3	7	—			40	2	33	33	0	14	—		
585	Galaremulla ..	250	2	39	—			107	1	17	143	1	22	—		
586	Udapolamulla ..	143	2	18	—			61	1	13	82	1	5	—		
587	Ihalaudapola ..	440	2	29	—			242	3	11	197	3	18	—		
588	Mawatta ..	834	3	13	—			420	3	7	414	0	6	—		
589	Pahalaudapola ..	270	1	32	—				—		270	1	32	—		
590	Diwukkumbura ..	74	3	12	—			34	2	18	40	0	34	—		
591	Tarikola ..	54	1	24	—			19	3	34	34	1	30	—		
592	Dewalepola ..	116	1	0	—			72	2	5	43	2	35	—		
593	Barahelagama ..	242	2	32	—			186	0	17	56	2	15	—		
594	Imbulgoda ..	171	3	5	—			120	3	6	50	3	39	—		
595	Udawatta ..	103	1	39	—			34	2	22	68	3	17	—		
596	Kalawane ..	93	1	24	—			43	1	5	50	0	19	—		
597	Hendella ..	178	2	25	—			100	2	24	78	0	1	—		
598	Polambe ..	58	1	32	—			54	2	2	3	3	30	—		
599	Hubajgomuwa ..	54	2	23	—			39	2	24	14	3	39	—		
600	Horapoluwa ..	208	1	30	—			95	3	22	112	2	8	—		
601	Dewale ..	134	1	12	—			71	1	6	63	0	6	—		
602	Pujapitiya ..	156	0	26	—			100	3	5	55	1	21	—		
603	Polpitiya ..	488	2	38	—			209	1	4	279	1	34	—		
604	Kendahena ..	175	0	33	—			9	3	32	165	1	1	—		
605	Wellewa ..	495	0	38	—			313	2	7	181	2	31	—		

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.			Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Balance Area awaiting Settlement.			Plans received, but not inspected.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
607	Ratmalagoda ..	212	0	22	—			114	0	30	97	3	32	—		
608	Kaditimulla ..	62	3	9	—			40	2	32	22	0	17	—		
609	Hatalispahuwa ..	126	2	2	—			88	0	14	38	1	28	—		
610	Wattegedara ..	50	0	9	—			36	2	25	13	1	24	—		
611	Okandepola ..	43	3	16	—			24	1	37	19	1	19	—		
612	Kurundugalla ..	141	2	35	—			137	2	37	3	3	38	—		
613	Batugoda ..	77	3	33	—			43	1	6	34	2	27	—		
614	Aragoda ..	1,024	0	27	—			321	1	11	702	3	16	—		
615	Udukedeniya ..	147	1	0	—			36	1	12	110	3	28	—		
616	Godigamuwa ..	641	1	4	—			321	1	39	319	3	5	—		
617	Panaliya ..	1,194	2	24	—			807	2	14	387	0	10	—		
618	Tumpane ..	95	3	26	—			51	0	37	44	2	29	—		
619	Denegamuwa ..	218	2	3	—			64	0	37	154	1	6	—		
620	Kochire ..	239	1	2	—			154	1	9	84	3	33	—		
621	Gorokgahapotta ..	106	2	29	—			53	2	35	52	3	34	—		
622	Bandawa ..	276	2	22	—			215	3	9	60	3	13	—		
623	Katambula ..	168	3	21	—			104	2	36	64	0	25	—		
624	Weragala ..	320	0	39	—			47	0	34	273	0	5	—		
625	Epakanda ..	259	3	21	—			105	0	38	154	2	23	—		
626	Polgahawela ..	138	2	2	—			56	1	17	82	0	25	—		
627	Ganegoda ..	56	2	25	—			37	1	17	19	1	8	—		
628	Madalgama ..	83	1	2	—			73	3	24	9	1	18	—		
629	Telgolla ..	226	1	8	—			106	0	29	120	0	19	—		
630	Kuliyapitiya ..	612	1	21	—			255	1	39	356	3	22	—		
631	Puliyadda ..	37	2	10	—			12	3	31	24	2	19	—		
632	Galbodagama ..	1,336	0	14	—			649	0	32	686	3	22	—		
633	Gamgamuwakanda ..	230	1	3	—			40	0	31	190	0	12	—		
634	Morugama ..	309	0	13	—			204	0	30	104	3	23	—		
635	Puhuriya ..	131	0	17	—			54	3	38	76	0	19	—		
572	Edandapitiya ..	241	1	21	—			43	1	22	197	3	39	—		
573	Egalla ..	518	2	1	—			188	0	3	330	1	38	—		
574	Poragoda ..	92	2	27	—			34	2	16	58	0	11	—		
575	Dehigaspitiya ..	41	0	32	—			30	1	22	10	3	10	—		
576	Kebillitawela ..	144	1	13	—			56	2	8	77	3	5	—		
577	Kosgollegedara ..	101	0	36	—			12	1	0	88	3	36	—		
578	Garandakatuwa ..	23	2	27	—			9	2	36	13	3	31	—		
	Total ..	14893	3	6	—			7199	0	1	7694	3	5	—		
	Udapola Medalassa Korale.															
636	Ginneriya ..	164	0	39	—			52	2	27	111	2	12	—		
637	Walgallamada ..	36	1	18	—			11	2	6	24	3	12	—		
638	Kehelwattehena ..	483	1	29	—			151	0	36	332	0	33	—		
639	Habarawa ..	152	1	3	—			68	2	6	83	2	37	—		
640	Galgoda ..	25	3	15	—			10	2	3	15	1	12	—		
641	Hiripitwala ..	128	2	20	—			115	2	0	13	0	20	—		
642	Talgaspitiya ..	42	2	0	—			27	1	35	15	0	5	—		
643	Badalmulla ..	35	2	31	—			11	3	26	23	3	5	—		
644	Werellapola ..	43	3	2	—			25	3	8	17	2	34	—		
645	Embalawatta ..	83	1	19	—			68	2	19	14	3	0	—		
646	Lolugaspitiya ..	30	2	35	—			20	3	32	9	3	3	—		
647	Henepola ..	79	1	9	—			43	0	24	36	0	25	—		
648	Daradeniya ..	46	0	12	—			27	0	11	19	0	1	—		
649	Mellakagama ..	84	3	17	—			19	3	14	65	0	3	—		
650	Dewategedara ..	40	3	39	—			24	1	7	16	2	32	—		
651	Kambukkanuwa ..	47	3	11	—			26	1	35	21	1	16	—		
652	Linigiriya ..	107	1	22	—			47	3	28	59	1	34	—		
653	Imbulana ..	361	2	11	—			157	2	0	204	0	11	—		
654	Koholanegedara ..	70	3	2	—			24	1	13	46	1	29	—		
655	Kumarapeliya ..	149	0	7	—			46	2	4	102	2	3	—		
656	Walahendiwala ..	105	1	29	—			63	0	13	42	1	16	—		
657	Talwattegedara ..	86	1	9	—			5	2	13	80	2	36	—		
658	Batagammana ..	111	0	29	—			53	1	25	57	3	4	—		
659	Kalantalamulla ..	155	2	26	—			31	0	32	124	1	34	—		
660	Watakanegedara ..	75	1	31	—			41	3	1	33	2	30	—		
661	Kalugamuwa ..	156	2	38	—			99	3	29	56	3	9	—		
662	Hubborawa ..	45	3	11	—			22	0	23	23	2	28	—		
663	Polwattegedara ..	164	2	19	—			62	2	34	101	3	25	—		
664	Degalassegedara ..	189	3	21	—			71	0	32	118	2	29	—		
665	Yatihinna ..	259	2	5	—			127	3	30	131	2	15	—		
666	Hatagama ..	64	0	11	—			49	0	10	15	0	1	—		
667	Mawatagama ..	207	2	4	—			125	1	12	82	0	32	—		
668	Maningomuwa ..	182	1	23	—			65	3	35	116	1	28	—		

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
669	Gulatambuwa ..	168 2 13	—	46 2 12	122 0 1	—
670	Dantegoda ..	180 2 14	—	67 3 14	112 3 0	—
671	Kandepola ..	126 3 32	—	37 1 4	89 2 28	—
672	Parahiwela ..	245 0 37	—	131 1 14	113 3 23	—
673	Walpola ..	41 3 28	—	27 0 28	14 3 0	—
674	Handugala ..	512 3 17	—	285 0 7	227 3 10	—
675	Walgammulla ..	78 2 27	—	42 3 15	35 3 12	—
676	Bowelgamuwa ..	468 0 11	—	229 2 12	238 1 29	—
677	Mandawala ..	80 0 34	—	71 1 38	8 2 36	—
678	Wadupola ..	48 3 34	—	47 0 36	1 2 38	—
679	Potuhera ..	523 3 9	—	362 0 3	161 3 6	—
680	Kuripotta ..	270 2 39	—	122 1 11	148 1 28	—
681	Gammana ..	266 3 33	—	89 2 21	177 0 12	—
682	Arambepola ..	562 2 6	—	174 2 12	387 3 34	—
	Total ..	7597 1 11	—	3523 3 10	4073 2 1	—
	KATUGAMPOLA HATPATTU.					
	Kiniyama Korale.					
1,379	Kosgahagoda ..	359 2 33	—	46 3 34	312 2 39	—
1,380	Egodapitiya ..	195 2 18	—	32 2 33	162 3 25	—
1,381	Hantembuwa ..	430 2 27	—	79 0 31	351 1 36	—
1,383	Kosgahapokuna ..	288 3 36	—	17 1 3	271 2 33	—
1,384	Agare ..	127 1 21	—	45 0 20	82 1 1	—
1,385	Ihala Konkadawela ..	214 0 21	—	34 0 38	179 3 23	—
1,386	Andigedara ..	481 2 22	—	21 0 22	460 2 0	—
1,387	Pahala Konkadawela ..	178 3 31	—	43 2 37	135 0 34	—
1,388	Ihala Talanpola ..	203 1 16	—	37 0 33	166 0 23	—
1,389	Kirindigedara ..	129 3 7	—	32 3 18	96 3 29	—
1,390	Gikirigedara ..	158 1 38	—	5 0 31	153 1 7	—
1,391	Kolondaluwa ..	360 3 22	—	13 2 28	347 0 34	—
1,392	Pahala Talanpola ..	715 2 25	636 0 6	79 2 19	—	—
1,395	Molaeliya ..	1,714 0 22	—	37 2 13	1,676 2 9	—
1,396	Bogodayagama ..	311 2 15	—	10 3 13	300 3 2	—
1,398	Getaluwa ..	1,353 2 25	—	269 1 36	1,084 0 29	—
1,400	Waddalupota ..	109 0 17	73 2 9	35 2 8	—	—
1,401	Puwakgahadandawa ..	275 0 12	—	20 3 39	254 0 13	—
1,402	Makullapokuna ..	109 1 7	—	5 3 39	103 1 8	—
1,403	Ihala Kiniyama ..	1,500 3 0	—	203 0 0	1,297 3 0	—
1,404	Pahala Kiniyama ..	790 1 19	—	498 0 34	292 0 25	—
1,405	Danwila ..	116 2 33	—	23 1 20	93 1 13	—
1,406	Girapokuna ..	377 3 27	—	130 3 35	246 3 32	—
1,407	Henagahapitiya ..	131 2 24	—	38 3 5	92 3 19	—
1,408	Godapola ..	385 2 16	—	128 3 12	256 3 4	—
1,409	Ihala Karambe ..	260 0 8	—	91 1 13	168 2 35	—
1,410	Pahala Karambe ..	289 1 12	—	31 2 14	257 2 38	—
1,411	Karandapatana ..	132 2 16	—	20 2 23	111 3 33	—
1,412	Siyambalanwewa ..	271 2 7	127 3 27	143 2 20	—	—
1,413	Diyakeliyawa ..	123 2 1	—	29 1 39	94 0 2	—
1,415	Koshena-agare ..	289 0 25	—	50 0 32	238 3 33	—
1,416	Pahala Rambepitiya ..	210 2 13	—	19 0 17	191 1 36	—
1,417	Tissagama ..	135 3 7	—	11 0 3	124 3 4	—
1,418	Ihala Rambepitiya ..	157 3 16	56 1 27	100 1 6	1 0 23	—
1,419	Ihala Galwewa ..	229 3 25	—	34 1 2	195 2 23	—
1,420	Pahala Galwewa ..	174 2 33	—	23 2 12	151 0 21	—
1,421	Pahala Molaelapitiya ..	107 1 10	—	17 3 13	89 1 37	—
1,422	Gadolwaka ..	340 0 35	285 1 20	54 3 15	—	—
1,423	Ihala Molaelapitiya ..	166 1 32	143 0 9	23 1 23	—	—
1,424	Urapotta ..	1,571 0 25	—	202 3 20	1,368 1 5	—
1,425	Merawita ..	453 2 37	—	97 0 26	356 2 11	—
1,426	Labuyaya ..	364 0 3	—	124 2 23	239 1 20	—
1,427	Nittanbugama ..	247 2 5	—	35 0 7	212 1 38	—
1,428	Marandawela ..	263 0 6	—	215 2 14	47 1 32	—
1,429	Hiripokuna ..	210 0 2	—	54 1 16	155 2 26	—
1,430	Karandanayagama ..	542 1 37	—	241 0 32	301 1 5	—
1,431	Kosgama ..	263 3 18	—	22 3 18	241 0 0	—
1,432	Ambalanpitiya ..	295 1 11	—	56 3 38	238 1 13	—
1,433	Olupeliyawa ..	313 1 28	—	29 0 17	284 1 11	—
1,434	Ihala Malattawa ..	71 1 24	66 1 36	—	4 3 28	—
1,435	Pahala Malattawa ..	164 0 30	71 1 34	6 3 10	85 3 26	—
1,436	Anumetigama ..	186 0 15	—	11 0 20	174 3 35	—
1,437	Alutgama ..	111 0 11	—	12 1 39	98 2 12	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1,438	Hendiyapola ..	310 2 15	—	17 2 25	292 3 30	—
1,439	Brahakmanayagama ..	439 2 3	—	43 0 14	396 1 29	—
1,440	Beliota	120 1 25	—	57 3 1	62 2 24	—
1,441	Alutpallama ..	160 0 7	—	14 1 33	145 2 14	—
1,442	Mukalanhena ..	795 2 12	—	88 3 21	706 2 31	—
1,443	Godawela ..	140 0 7	—	8 2 8	131 1 39	—
1,444	Rambagama ..	51 1 23	—	26 1 6	25 0 17	—
1,446	Villattawa ..	412 3 15	—	57 3 35	354 3 20	—
1,447	Lolgahapitiya ..	228 0 21	—	33 3 7	194 1 14	—
1,448	Bingiriya ..	590 1 17	—	146 2 35	443 2 22	—
1,449	Madukandiya ..	185 1 16	—	30 3 27	154 1 29	—
1,450	Karawwewa ..	114 1 33	—	30 2 5	83 3 28	—
1,451	Panawewa ..	563 3 26	—	40 3 9	523 0 17	—
1,452	Bowatta ..	773 1 27	—	65 2 8	707 3 19	—
1,453	Bamawa ..	518 0 13	—	69 2 19	448 1 34	—
1,454	Balupota ..	367 0 35	—	33 2 19	333 2 16	—
1,455	Hendiyagama ..	118 0 19	—	8 2 2	109 2 17	—
1,456	Diulgahapitiya ..	112 0 39	—	10 2 15	101 2 24	—
1,457	Koswatta ..	1,295 3 35	—	108 3 24	1,187 0 11	—
1,458	Waduressa ..	298 1 39	—	18 0 21	280 1 18	—
1,459	Kudapola ..	415 0 16	—	92 1 18	322 2 38	—
1,460	Hetiawewa ..	70 3 2	—	13 3 13	56 3 29	—
1,461	Halmillewa ..	191 2 14	—	35 1 37	156 0 17	—
1,462	Ganegoda ..	456 1 10	—	54 1 38	401 3 12	—
1,463	Nitalawa ..	759 1 12	—	95 3 2	663 2 10	—
	Total ..	28456 2 27	1,460 1 8	4858 0 35	22,138 0 24	—
	Kalugampola Korale.					
981	Hammolawa ..	437 3 0	—	78 2 2	359 0 38	—
983	Neralugama ..	354 2 3	—	101 2 33	252 3 10	—
984	Ihalakalugamuwa ..	381 0 16	—	39 1 20	341 2 36	—
985	Hapugammana ..	233 2 31	—	27 2 33	205 3 38	—
986	Paragodamulla ..	157 1 6	—	14 3 14	142 1 32	—
987	Talahitimulla ..	707 3 1	—	11 2 39	696 0 2	—
988	Ataluwa ..	167 3 30	—	46 0 35	121 2 35	—
989	Pahalakalugamuwa ..	362 1 17	—	84 1 11	278 0 6	—
990	Mahinpitiya ..	197 1 30	—	89 3 30	107 2 0	—
991	Tibbomulla ..	184 3 1	—	32 1 12	152 1 29	—
	Total ..	3184 2 15	—	526 2 29	2657 3 26	—
	Yatikaha Korale.					
957	Degameda ..	174 2 15	2 1 38	170 1 16	1 3 1	—
958	Balagammana ..	167 3 2	6 1 34	152 1 4	9 0 4	—
959	Diyawala ..	345 3 9	2 2 9	257 3 3	85 1 37	—
961	Pahala Pallewela ..	186 3 24	1 3 21	145 1 13	39 2 30	—
962	Tawalandana ..	240 1 28	10 3 22	224 2 12	4 3 34	—
963	Ennoruwa ..	2,129 0 10	0 0 38	1,945 2 11	183 1 1	—
964	Barigoda ..	740 0 15	—	518 3 2	221 1 13	—
965	Kitalawa ..	270 2 16	11 0 13	183 3 2	75 3 1	—
966	Pugalla ..	435 1 15	65 2 29	313 3 16	53 3 10	—
967	Narangalla ..	473 1 25	13 2 24	350 3 11	108 3 30	—
968	Dikwella ..	215 1 8	10 3 35	113 2 26	90 2 27	—
969	Yakarawatta ..	487 2 2	43 0 26	312 3 28	131 0 28	—
970	Ihala Hakgomuwa ..	168 0 28	3 1 26	99 3 8	64 3 34	—
971	Bohingomuwa ..	612 0 31	25 3 28	542 0 35	44 0 8	—
972	Delana ..	359 2 36	7 2 16	319 3 14	32 1 6	—
973	Labuyaya ..	156 0 12	9 2 19	138 0 15	8 1 18	—
974	Pahala Hakgomuwa ..	181 2 23	5 3 36	123 1 9	52 1 18	—
975	Galahitiyawa ..	571 0 20	18 2 30½	364 3 34	187 1 35½	—
976	Aswedduma ..	314 3 25	2 3 9½	205 2 3	106 2 12½	—
977	Pallepitiya ..	168 1 33	6 0 37	160 0 7	2 0 29	—
978	Kuliyapitiya ..	189 0 11	—	186 2 18	2 1 33	—
979	Kadurugashena ..	81 2 13	6 2 17	58 0 34	16 3 2	—
980	Urupitiya ..	215 1 15	13 0 38	198 0 5	4 0 12	—
	Total ..	8882 3 16	269 0 26	7086 1 6	1527 1 24	—
	Medapattu Korale East.					
348	Horawadunna ..	1,585 3 34	5 0 11	1,572 0 10	8 3 13	—
349	Kohombepola ..	496 1 16	2 3 38	455 2 23	37 2 35	—
350	Gorokoluwa ..	276 0 0	—	274 1 37	1 2 3	—
351	Talammehera ..	703 3 5	11 2 33	687 1 28	4 2 24	—
352	Kekillapitiya ..	526 3 15	89 0 37	437 2 18	—	—
353	Ihala Kotuwella ..	601 0 23	47 3 25	393 1 6	159 3 32	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
354	Pahala Kotuwella ..	525 0 34	42 3 34	470 1 2	11 3 38	—
355	Maholuwa ..	584 3 34	31 1 36	548 2 13	4 3 25	—
356	Elibichchiya ..	1,092 3 15	133 3 11	956 3 39	2 0 5	—
359	Balawala ..	512 3 30	1 0 13	511 3 6	0 0 11	—
361	Katudeniya ..	323 3 4	2 3 33	320 3 11	—	—
366	Agare ..	222 2 13	3 0 11	203 0 15	16 1 27	—
367	Mahingomuwa ..	196 3 25	2 2 4	190 0 5	4 1 16	—
370	Narangoda ..	1,060 3 5	6 1 13	1,007 1 26	47 0 6	—
371	Dawatawa ..	376 0 20	12 3 21	352 3 8	10 1 31	—
374	Siyambalawalana ..	383 0 1	7 3 7	133 3 6	241 1 28	—
380	Ihala Narangomuwa ..	319 0 34	83 0 33	228 2 26	7 1 15	—
385	Palkada ..	250 1 20	3 1 1	224 0 18	23 0 1	—
386	Meddepola ..	976 2 7	142 3 24	826 1 8	7 1 15	—
387	Konduruwawela ..	521 3 18	156 1 4	348 0 33	17 1 21	—
388	Hamangalla ..	711 3 8	1 3 30	707 0 16	2 3 2	—
389	Etambe ..	254 3 0	3 3 26	250 3 14	—	—
390	Batapotaela ..	390 2 39	14 2 7	347 2 10	28 2 22	—
391	Katugampola ..	1,521 2 19	18 1 3	1,495 3 6	7 2 10	—
396	Bogoda ..	94 0 37	0 1 4	89 1 32	4 2 1	—
398	Kawdamunna ..	1,075 2 17	4 2 34	1,069 1 18	1 2 5	—
400	Wettewa ..	629 3 28	9 1 28	581 0 14	39 1 26	—
	Total ..	16215 3 21	840 2 1	14684 2 8	690 3 12	—
	Medapattu Korale West.					
290	Uturawela ..	352 0 13	10 0 20	311 0 4½	30 3 28¾	—
291	Nabirittankadawara ..	1,088 3 37	33 3 25½	1,055 0 11½	—	—
293	Wadumunegedara ..	404 3 22½	13 1 37½	391 1 25	—	—
297	Udawela ..	412 0 16	25 0 5	384 3 18½	2 0 32½	—
298	Kamurugoda ..	743 2 15	6 1 0	636 0 9	101 1 6	—
299	Walakumburamulla ..	356 0 16	—	347 0 32	8 3 24	—
300	Iriyagolla ..	810 1 1	145 1 7	656 1 26	8 2 8	—
302	Manawala ..	774 2 33	195 0 28	563 1 4	16 1 1	—
310	Werahera ..	944 2 0	5 2 35	913 2 2½	25 1 2½	—
312	Mukalana ..	663 3 37½	410 1 4½	239 3 30½	13 3 2½	—
314	Galayaya ..	722 3 10½	3 0 13	704 0 0	15 2 37½	—
317	Pannala ..	871 2 12	12 1 10	839 3 17¾	19 1 24¼	—
333	Dambagahagedara ..	248 3 37	14 2 38	234 0 39	—	—
342	Ihala Mohottawa ..	112 1 9	28 3 9	80 2 2	2 3 38	—
343	Pahala Mohottawa ..	458 1 23	7 2 2	392 0 10	58 3 11	—
345	Erapola ..	390 3 13	21 2 13½	340 1 35½	28 3 4	—
346	Kadirapola ..	178 0 14	9 2 34½	166 1 11	2 0 8½	—
	Total ..	9534 0 29½	943 0 2½	8256 0 38½	334 3 28½	—
	WEUDAWILLI HATPATTU.					
	Rekkopattu Korale.					
1,465	Danwila ..	23 3 15	—	20 0 10	3 3 5	—
1,466	Godawita ..	46 1 33	—	28 3 39	17 1 34	—
1,467	Kanumale ..	153 1 17	—	48 2 0	104 3 17	—
1,484	Rekowa ..	126 2 4	—	85 1 0	41 1 4	—
1,488	Kadurugahamaditta ..	183 0 37	—	85 1 29	97 3 8	—
1,489	Godawita ..	593 2 24	—	174 1 28	419 0 36	—
1,490	Badaheddara ..	151 2 26	—	47 3 9	103 3 17	—
1,491	Bambaragahapelessa ..	128 0 22	—	45 1 29	82 2 33	—
1,492	Amunugama ..	349 3 24	—	170 3 11	79 0 13	—
1,493	Ahugoda ..	921 1 9	—	515 1 6	406 0 3	—
1,494	Panagomuwa ..	315 0 12	—	142 3 38	172 0 14	—
1,495	Gonumalepidiwilla ..	36 1 24	—	21 2 24	14 3 0	—
1,496	Mayilla ..	265 0 10	—	166 3 3	98 1 7	—
1,497	Pidiwilla ..	54 0 7	—	34 0 3	20 0 4	—
1,498	Kalundegedara ..	65 3 30	—	26 1 35	39 1 35	—
1,499	Medagamagedara ..	30 0 31	—	13 2 14	16 2 17	—
1,500	Parakumbura ..	110 0 39	—	54 1 32	55 3 7	—
	Total ..	3555 0 4	—	1681 3 30	1873 0 14	—
	Hewawissa Korale.					
22	Karandegolla ..	71 0 6	—	39 1 35	31 2 11	—
23	Badagane ..	267 3 25	—	72 2 22	195 1 3	—
28	Dalupotagedara ..	248 2 30	—	239 3 7	8 3 23	—
29	Welipotta ..	431 2 27	—	171 2 9	260 0 18	—
30	Ambakotta ..	60 2 10	—	20 2 34	39 3 16	—
31	Walahamulla ..	275 2 39	—	89 0 12	186 2 27	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	*Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
32	Badabedda North ..	73 2 10	—	35 0 4	38 2 6	—
33	Kadugalpitiya ..	64 2 24	—	51 1 30	13 0 34	—
34	Kongoda ..	163 3 24	—	103 3 18	60 0 6	—
36	Badabedda South ..	165 2 13	—	38 3 8	126 3 5	—
37	Henepola ..	420 1 30	—	119 3 9	300 2 21	—
38	Duluwewa ..	361 0 7	—	109 2 19	251 1 28	—
47	Atawala ..	366 2 19	—	150 1 27	216 0 32	—
48	Dombagahagedara ..	56 2 12	—	35 1 3	21 1 9	—
49	Welagedara ..	179 0 16	—	63 2 5	115 2 11	—
50	Gonadeniya ..	505 2 10	—	147 3 19	357 2 31	—
58	Kotadalupota ..	40 0 16	—	24 2 22	15 1 34	—
59	Ba-amana ..	32 2 7	—	7 3 31	24 2 16	—
61	Danwaka ..	38 1 26	—	33 3 6	4 2 20	—
62	Naranmaluwa ..	46 1 3	—	22 2 28	23 2 15	—
1,110	Horamuna ..	71 2 10	—	55 3 24	15 2 26	—
1,111	Kurukeppitiya ..	310 3 27	—	197 3 32	112 3 35	—
1,112	Bogomuwa ..	410 2 32	—	307 3 33	102 2 39	—
1,113	Pambe ..	49 1 5	—	19 0 31	30 0 14	—
1,114	Owattewela ..	240 0 27	—	33 1 19	206 3 8	—
1,115	Paswella ..	751 2 12	—	401 2 38	349 3 14	—
1,116	Kadithagama ..	916 2 16	—	419 2 37	496 3 19	—
1,117	Bogahakotuwagama ..	65 2 31	—	60 3 31	4 3 0	—
1,118	Taragolla ..	233 0 3	—	110 3 8	122 0 35	—
1,121	Siyambalangomuwa ..	107 3 12	—	74 1 24	33 1 28	—
1,122	Medagama ..	577 3 38	—	265 0 24	312 3 14	—
1,123	Buluwalakanda ..	704 1 35	—	407 3 34	296 2 1	—
1,124	Tumbane ..	36 3 9	—	30 0 30	6 2 19	—
1,125	Kosgollepola ..	179 2 9	—	77 2 14	101 3 35	—
1,126	Kandepola East ..	173 1 32	—	114 2 33	58 2 39	—
1,127	Hunupolakanda ..	135 1 15	—	12 0 21	123 0 34	—
1,128	Moratibe ..	1,717 2 10	—	1,154 1 26	563 0 24	—
1,129	Bollegalla ..	193 1 4	—	113 2 2	79 3 2	—
1,130	Kawasigamuwa ..	264 3 23	—	90 0 10	174 3 13	—
1,131	Handapanwela ..	135 1 32	—	112 3 6	22 2 26	—
1,132	Udagama ..	161 2 6	—	120 3 33	40 2 13	—
1,133	Doranepola ..	141 2 4	—	80 1 6	61 0 38	—
1,134	Udalapola ..	114 2 5	—	74 1 21	40 0 24	—
1,135	Hunupolagedara ..	259 3 4	—	195 0 20	64 2 24	—
1,136	Kandepola West ..	140 3 36	—	75 2 4	65 1 32	—
	Total ..	11964 1 31	—	6184 2 29	5779 3 2	—
	Madure Korale.					
802	Naballa ..	305 2 0	—	72 1 8	233 0 32	—
803	Olagama ..	240 2 14	—	104 3 10	135 3 4	—
804	Rambodagalla ..	823 1 20	—	287 2 19	535 3 1	—
805	Panagama ..	1,079 3 0	—	342 3 17	736 3 23	—
806	Udamulla ..	156 0 26	—	32 1 7	123 3 19	—
807	Kandegedara ..	189 0 25	—	47 3 12	141 1 13	—
808	Baruwa ..	209 0 16	—	82 1 37	126 2 19	—
809	Ratnelikanda ..	182 2 0	—	44 3 11	137 2 29	—
810	Kettange ..	97 3 27	—	79 1 2	18 2 25	—
811	Ihalagodapola ..	258 0 13	—	87 2 7	170 2 6	—
812	Pahalagodapola ..	157 1 21	—	79 3 36	77 1 25	—
813	Malbe ..	245 1 15	—	188 1 20	56 3 35	—
814	Hangamuwa ..	150 0 3	—	127 0 18	22 3 25	—
815	Nelawela ..	1,092 1 31	—	710 0 19	382 1 12	—
816	Gihinbuwa ..	291 2 11	—	255 3 11	35 3 0	—
817	Palatiawa ..	52 0 28	—	28 3 8	23 1 20	—
818	Maspotta ..	63 0 35	—	52 3 23	10 1 12	—
819	Gonigoda ..	289 1 10	—	175 2 21	113 2 29	—
820	Miyandeniya ..	435 2 30	—	341 0 26	94 2 4	—
821	Welagawa ..	318 0 11	—	103 2 31	214 1 20	—
822	Paragoda ..	938 0 3	—	685 1 13	252 2 30	—
823	Ikiriwalla ..	616 2 22	—	305 3 15	310 3 7	—
824	Niyangama ..	1,324 1 14	—	653 0 33	671 0 21	—
826	Weegama ..	424 3 11	—	299 1 21	125 1 30	—
827	Kosgolla ..	235 0 35	—	204 1 25	30 3 10	—
828	Ambatenna ..	87 0 39	—	9 0 36	78 0 3	—
829	Mirissala ..	408 1 13	—	78 2 3	329 3 10	—
830	Dunuwewa ..	488 0 9	—	193 3 2	294 1 7	—
831	Bambaragahakanda ..	317 3 15	—	56 2 16	261 0 39	—
832	Kiribatgala ..	924 2 21	—	223 1 23	701 0 38	—
833	Udakanda ..	131 1 20	—	23 0 24	108 0 36	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
834	Katugahatenna ..	63 3 35	—	26 2 19	37 1 16	—
835	Kitulgalla ..	448 0 5	—	181 2 4	266 2 1	—
836	Gallawa ..	564 2 21	—	95 1 9	469 1 12	—
837	Iriyagolla ..	431 2 14	—	18 0 5	413 2 9	—
838	Mahawela ..	372 2 36	—	256 1 23	116 1 13	—
839	Akalagamuwa ..	148 3 3	—	68 0 3	80 3 0	—
840	Poldeniya ..	316 1 0	—	202 2 37	113 2 3	—
841	Durumada ..	162 1 31	—	50 3 20	111 2 11	—
842	Kalamaduwa ..	325 1 38	—	133 3 28	191 2 10	—
843	Malmiwela ..	393 0 34	—	82 2 38	310 1 36	—
844	Delwita ..	253 3 1	—	95 1 24	158 1 17	—
845	Pallekanda ..	179 0 9	—	14 3 0	164 1 9	—
846	Siyambalaella ..	78 0 35	—	21 1 26	56 3 9	—
847	Waldeniya ..	65 1 26	—	16 2 4	48 3 22	—
848	Gorakalla ..	599 0 0	—	29 1 10	569 2 30	—
849	Udahorambawa ..	783 3 10	—	548 3 14	234 3 36	—
850	Panagama ..	405 2 3	—	178 0 28	227 1 15	—
851	Reddegoda ..	1,168 2 7	—	958 3 3	209 3 4	—
852	Walasgahakanda ..	239 2 37	—	—	239 2 37	—
854	Wattagala ..	48 0 29	—	—	48 0 29	—
855	Palleyaya ..	162 1 18	—	32 2 25	129 2 33	—
856	Kabahena ..	720 3 2	—	200 3 33	519 3 9	—
857	Dabarayaya ..	176 0 13	—	37 1 24	138 2 29	—
858	Pallehorambawa ..	506 2 4	—	165 1 30	341 0 14	—
859	Ginihiniya ..	259 3 13	—	106 3 2	153 0 11	—
860	Ratnegama ..	235 3 0	—	85 1 1	150 1 39	—
402	Ganegoda ..	197 0 9	—	67 3 27	129 0 22	—
	Total ..	21840 2 11	—	9654 0 31	12186 1 20	—
	Gandahaye Korale.					
19	Kongaswela ..	667 3 1	—	221 1 1	446 2 0	—
20	Karawadana ..	85 3 24	—	62 0 30	23 2 34	—
21	Etagahawela ..	662 3 21	—	227 0 34	435 2 27	—
24	Digampitiya ..	130 0 28	—	51 2 4	78 2 24	—
25	Hindagoda ..	221 2 30	—	69 2 8	152 0 22	—
27	Wewagedara ..	541 1 32	—	204 3 23	336 2 9	—
35	Lindapitiya ..	87 1 28	—	10 3 20	76 2 8	—
40	Kahandawelipota ..	199 2 8	—	54 3 33	144 2 15	—
42	Wadawa ..	1,480 3 4	—	360 1 33	1,120 1 11	—
44	Dematagolla ..	156 1 29	—	52 3 1	103 2 28	—
45	Tigolla ..	110 2 1	—	32 2 18	77 3 23	—
46	Talahengoda ..	310 0 37	—	122 2 26	187 2 11	—
51	Dahamune ..	90 2 37	—	21 2 8	69 0 29	—
52	Henepola ..	99 3 7	17 2 25	29 0 3	53 0 19	—
53	Pilessa ..	792 2 26	—	201 3 26	590 3 0	—
54	Potubowa ..	311 0 19	—	179 1 18	131 3 1	—
56	Watapola ..	33 1 38	—	13 2 12	19 3 26	—
57	Elagama ..	573 2 15	—	318 0 38	255 1 17	—
861	Ratnegama ..	87 2 25	—	56 0 23	31 2 2	—
862	Yalegama ..	128 0 16	—	13 2 21	114 1 35	—
863	Bulatwatta ..	26 0 13	—	12 2 13	13 2 0	—
864	Udagammana ..	8 3 34	—	5 3 26	3 0 8	—
865	Polkumbura ..	37 2 20	—	24 2 4	13 0 16	—
866	Welikanda ..	137 2 7	—	98 1 35	39 0 12	—
867	Yatiwila ..	199 2 28	—	39 2 22	160 0 6	—
868	Mitenwela ..	2,378 1 16	—	766 3 37	1,611 1 19	—
869	Yatiwila ..	179 3 32	—	5 2 19	174 1 13	—
870	Welikanda ..	79 2 26	—	—	79 2 26	—
871	Maralanda ..	257 3 7	—	7 1 24	250 1 23	—
872	Mawatagama ..	312 2 1	—	149 1 32	163 0 9	—
873	Kukurumana ..	9 0 12	—	5 2 38	3 1 14	—
874	Arampola ..	460 0 22	—	390 3 0	69 1 22	—
875	Siradunna ..	110 2 5	—	45 2 20	64 3 25	—
876	Tanambuwa ..	749 2 24	—	722 2 1	27 0 23	—
878	Kotikapola ..	877 1 16	—	516 2 31	360 2 25	—
	Total ..	12596 3 9	17 2 25	5097 2 2	7481 3 22	—
	Gannawa Korale.					
1,515	Gonagaldeniya ..	152 0 0	—	51 2 18	100 1 22	—
1,516	Gonagala ..	333 0 3	—	113 0 19	219 3 24	—
1,517	Ketawela ..	262 2 20	—	137 3 31	124 2 29	—
1,518	Dunukewatta ..	719 1 32	—	200 1 37	518 3 35	—
1,519	Kandehena ..	143 0 1	—	74 3 39	68 0 2	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1,520	Palle Inguruwatta ..	739 2 2	—	341 3 2	397 3 0	—
1,521	Moratuwa ..	310 1 3	—	36 3 13	273 1 30	—
1,522	Watareka ..	671 3 26	—	334 2 6	337 1 20	—
1,523	Malandeniya ..	1,102 3 2	—	451 3 12	649 3 30	—
1,524	Pondawa ..	64 2 18	—	31 0 0	33 2 18	—
1,525	Katugampolagedara ..	303 3 8	—	172 2 37	131 0 11	—
1,526	Kahapatwela ..	653 0 27	—	251 2 7	401 2 20	—
1,527	Kalugamuwa ..	453 3 15	—	111 2 12	342 1 3	—
1,528	Uda Inguruwatta ..	1,136 2 1	—	392 0 18	744 1 23	—
1,529	Iriminna ..	947 2 37	—	376 2 0	571 0 37	—
1,530	Kosinna ..	196 3 34	—	42 2 2	154 1 32	—
1,531	Halwahala ..	209 1 2	—	70 3 28	138 1 14	—
	Total ..	8399 1 31	—	3192 0 1	5207 1 30	
	Weuda Korale.					
1,083	Rockhill ..	146 2 37	—	142 3 31	3 3 6	—
1,084	Metibokka ..	88 0 23	0 3 10	80 3 34	6 1 19	—
1,086	Udakotamulla ..	130 2 36	46 0 39	82 2 10	1 3 27	—
1,087	Boyagoda ..	484 3 3	64 3 26	407 3 33	11 3 24	—
1,092	Waraddana ..	292 1 0	54 1 5	221 1 35	16 2 0	—
1,012	Kurenpola ..	257 2 16	18 1 33	187 0 38	51 3 25	—
1,102	Yatiwila ..	278 3 16	34 3 1	244 0 15	—	—
1,106	Illukewela ..	351 3 6	0 0 28	340 1 24	11 0 34	—
1,107	Pahalamundana ..	186 0 38	0 2 2	175 2 14	10 0 22	—
23	Badagane ..	230 0 11	—	228 2 18	1 1 33	—
	Total ..	2447 0 26	220 0 24	2111 3 12	115 0 30	
	DEWAMEDI HATPATTU.					
	Walgam Pattu.					
685	Panakaduwa ..	318 0 2	—	110 3 26	207 0 16	—
686	Pubbowa ..	189 1 32	—	36 0 30	153 1 2	—
687	Galwewa ..	86 0 17	—	23 3 26	62 0 31	—
688	Kolamunna ..	250 0 11	—	30 2 22	219 1 29	—
689	Torapitiya ..	177 3 10	—	33 1 10	144 2 0	—
691	Katupota ..	446 3 4	—	136 1 38	310 1 6	—
692	Weudagama ..	194 2 21	—	67 2 35	126 3 26	—
693	Nelunkanuwa ..	403 3 27	—	74 2 4	329 1 23	—
694	Kurakkanhenegama ..	79 1 6	—	17 0 5	62 1 1	—
695	Hamangalla ..	80 1 31	—	9 3 9	70 2 22	—
696	Pahalahenegama ..	144 1 34	—	49 1 6	95 0 28	—
697	Makullapitiya ..	50 0 9	—	7 0 36	42 3 13	—
698	Ihalahengama ..	60 3 19	—	36 1 4	24 2 15	—
699	Gantiriyawa ..	455 1 28	—	139 3 14	315 2 14	—
700	Waduressapitiya ..	97 1 15	—	16 1 34	80 3 21	—
701	Hewana ..	118 3 31	—	34 0 20	84 3 11	—
701½	Gallehapitiya ..	78 3 12	—	11 3 21	66 3 31	—
702	Uralepota ..	114 0 30	—	25 1 23	88 3 7	—
703	Siyambalangamuwa ..	153 3 15	—	26 2 35	127 0 20	—
704	Akurawa ..	256 2 18	—	112 1 30	144 0 28	—
705	Wediyakpitiya ..	52 1 11	—	28 1 29	23 3 22	—
706	Kirimetiyagara ..	297 1 19	—	145 1 7	152 0 12	—
707	Nagahawewa ..	99 2 16	—	22 0 26	77 1 30	—
708	Panagammana ..	408 1 13	—	130 2 24	277 2 29	—
709	Komvitiyawa ..	316 1 21	—	134 0 13	182 1 8	—
710	Walgama ..	420 3 13	—	40 2 32	380 0 21	—
711	Talgahawewa ..	297 3 37	—	44 3 28	253 0 9	—
711½	Randeniya ..	134 1 35	—	21 0 39	113 0 36	—
712	Ginimana ..	345 3 17	—	143 1 11	202 2 6	—
713	Walaliya ..	284 1 31	—	80 1 23	204 0 8	—
714	Panadara ..	272 2 2	—	46 3 36	225 2 6	—
715	Miwaddana ..	182 2 22	—	50 3 6	131 3 16	—
716	Kolamuna ..	599 0 33	—	185 2 16	413 2 17	—
717	Medawalagedara ..	98 1 2	—	68 3 14	29 1 28	—
718	Henegedara ..	73 1 14	—	24 1 7	49 0 7	—
719	Koswatta ..	400 0 21	—	210 0 32	189 3 29	—
721	Munamale ..	606 2 37	—	294 0 21	312 2 16	—
722	Panditagama ..	60 0 14	—	12 1 17	47 2 37	—
723	Hidawa ..	132 1 31	—	68 2 10	63 3 21	—
724	Kadehara ..	378 3 29	—	182 3 4	196 0 25	—
725	Badahelagama ..	226 2 16	—	62 0 31	164 1 25	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
726	Ihala Kadapatwehera ..	12 0 30	—	4 3 29	7 1 1	—
727	Pahala Badahelagama ..	10 0 13	—	3 3 13	6 1 0	—
728	Pahala Kadapatwehera ..	30 0 7	—	8 2 12	21 1 35	—
729	Kurekotuwa ..	48 2 19	—	32 2 3	16 0 16	—
730	Werahenagedara ..	24 1 17	—	14 2 0	9 3 17	—
731	Kadapatwehera ..	316 3 38	—	150 0 35	166 3 3	—
732	Nadalana ..	37 3 11	—	20 1 33	17 1 18	—
733	Kalagaha ..	127 1 0	—	69 0 19	58 0 21	—
734	Linigiriya ..	118 0 0	—	32 1 31	85 2 9	—
735	Kossawa ..	137 0 14	—	21 0 30	115 3 24	—
736	Tembilipola ..	221 2 34	—	58 3 7	162 3 27	—
737	Tampitiya ..	474 1 38	—	195 3 21	278 2 17	—
738	Muinna ..	120 0 24	—	19 1 35	100 2 29	—
740	Sivallagedarapola ..	47 1 15	—	27 0 17	20 0 38	—
741	Mimanakele ..	17 0 6	—	4 0 13	12 3 33	—
742	Ratmale ..	246 1 32	—	148 3 39	97 1 33	—
743	Dunukeanga ..	70 2 36	—	24 2 6	46 0 30	—
744	Godawana ..	206 3 28	—	37 0 10	169 3 18	—
745	Paragahawewa ..	14 2 12	—	7 2 36	6 3 16	—
746	Sivallagedara ..	127 1 23	—	44 3 33	82 1 30	—
747	Maguregedara ..	46 0 18	—	23 0 37	22 3 21	—
748	Thorakumbura ..	55 0 22	—	23 3 13	31 1 9	—
749	Batupitiyagedara ..	65 1 0	—	19 0 28	46 0 12	—
750	Katuwellagedara ..	66 2 19	—	27 1 36	39 0 23	—
751	Mirihanpitiya ..	387 1 26	—	230 2 20	156 3 6	—
752	Rukattana ..	249 1 2	—	110 2 4	138 2 38	—
753	Endaragalla ..	133 0 24	—	46 3 13	86 1 11	—
754	Walpola ..	1,225 3 33	—	300 1 16	925 2 17	—
755	Metioluwa ..	127 2 3	—	50 0 35	77 1 8	—
757	Talangomuwa ..	111 1 24	—	50 1 22	61 0 2	—
758	Kumballuwa ..	119 1 30	—	63 2 8	55 3 22	—
759	Yatikaduwa ..	70 3 3	—	59 2 8	11 0 35	—
760	Pahala Hunukumbura ..	54 3 9	—	36 3 8	18 0 1	—
761	Ihala Hunukumbura ..	42 1 29	—	30 2 38	11 2 31	—
762	Sivallawa ..	191 1 16	—	95 3 6	95 2 10	—
763	Dikwehera ..	292 0 26	—	109 2 10	182 2 16	—
764	Itanawatta ..	366 1 26	—	196 2 5	169 3 21	—
765	Wedanda ..	387 2 31	—	216 3 14	170 3 17	—
766	Kanatuwa ..	494 0 2	—	224 0 19	269 3 23	—
767	Homatagama ..	151 2 3	—	57 2 39	93 3 4	—
768	Hambare ..	205 2 23	—	36 3 37	168 2 26	—
769	Gonigala ..	128 0 32	—	18 0 15	110 0 17	—
770	Diulgaspitiya ..	299 2 36	—	100 3 16	198 3 20	—
771	Embalawa ..	647 3 17	—	191 3 6	456 0 11	—
771½	Mahatagama ..	63 3 14	—	50 1 28	13 1 26	—
772	Demataluwa ..	488 3 2	—	207 2 35	281 0 7	—
773	Katugaha ..	333 0 39	—	85 2 0	247 2 39	—
774	Talamgedara ..	56 1 0	—	0 3 29	55 1 11	—
775	Talangedara ..	112 1 0	—	—	112 1 0	—
776	Wehena ..	104 0 12	—	5 3 36	98 0 16	—
777	Pallewadanpitiya ..	560 0 21	—	131 1 32	428 2 29	—
778	Hinnapola ..	42 0 0	—	19 0 3	22 3 27	—
779	Ipolawa ..	161 2 0	—	35 2 29	125 3 11	—
780	Kammuttegedara ..	56 3 12	—	42 2 32	14 0 20	—
781	Nawagatta ..	574 2 3	—	134 3 26	439 2 17	—
782	Iriyagoda ..	346 2 12	—	79 2 1	267 0 11	—
783	Hanhamunawa ..	183 1 9	—	56 0 10	127 0 39	—
784	Mudalpola ..	93 3 0	—	17 1 11	76 1 29	—
785	Nettana ..	132 1 14	—	28 2 37	103 2 17	—
786	Bogoda ..	364 0 10	—	115 0 35	248 3 15	—
786½	Acharikotuwa ..	32 2 6	—	—	32 2 6	—
787	Natagane ..	257 1 26	—	180 0 9	77 1 17	—
788	Kelimune ..	1,042 2 17	—	305 0 6	737 2 11	—
789	Mahakeliya ..	791 1 21	—	159 1 27	631 3 34	—
791	Hataragamuwa ..	283 0 22	—	41 1 36	241 2 26	—
	Total ..	23855 0 7	—	7943 0 31	15911 3 16	—
	Udukaha Korale.					
82	Pambe ..	578 0 27	—	483 1 18	94 3 9	—
880	Hillagedara ..	225 1 13	—	163 1 6	62 0 7	—
881	Ranawalagedara ..	227 0 2	—	131 0 29	95 3 13	—
882	Kaludeliya ..	283 0 37	—	245 1 25	37 3 12	—
883	Aludeniya ..	265 2 4	—	134 1 18	131 0 26	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village. A. R. P.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances. A. R. P.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances. A. R. P.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement. A. R. P.	Plans received, but not inspected. A. R. P.
884	Battegedara ..	147 3 25	—	89 3 15	58 0 10	—
885	Lokahettiya ..	200 1 9	—	88 1 10	111 3 39	—
886	Ihala Kadadunna ..	386 3 3	—	111 1 20	275 1 23	—
887	Pahala Kadadunna ..	317 3 10	—	207 0 36	110 2 14	—
888	Medagama ..	108 1 17	—	49 2 32	58 2 25	—
889	Badalgama ..	150 1 3	—	90 0 16	60 0 27	—
890	Nagane ..	109 2 24	—	42 2 29	66 3 35	—
891	Paswelagedara ..	73 1 10	—	41 2 4	31 3 6	—
892	Pitawela ..	208 0 5	—	65 1 10	142 2 35	—
893	Kampolagedara ..	50 2 12	—	36 0 21	14 1 31	—
894	Patinawatta ..	450 3 23	—	208 0 25	242 2 38	—
895	Gallehera ..	232 1 19	—	61 0 38	171 0 21	—
896	Bammannegedara ..	222 2 19	—	104 2 10	118 0 9	—
897	Wegama ..	270 0 7	—	187 1 24	82 2 23	—
898	Gedarawela ..	92 1 21	—	69 2 26	22 2 35	—
899	Yalawa ..	391 2 29	—	160 3 12	230 3 17	—
900	Palletibbotuwewa ..	193 2 27	—	128 0 3	65 2 24	—
901	Baddegama ..	159 2 28	—	100 0 13	59 2 15	—
902	Welamitiyawa ..	431 3 25	—	261 2 32	170 0 33	—
903	Bolane ..	185 0 4	—	85 2 0	99 2 4	—
904	Hurukgomuwa ..	287 1 30	—	122 2 35	164 2 35	—
905	Manahettiya ..	140 2 27	—	35 1 38	105 1 9	—
906	Werambugedara ..	105 3 12	—	53 2 8	52 1 4	—
907	Hewanegedara ..	120 1 29	—	25 0 26	95 1 3	—
908	Gonawa ..	485 2 30	—	111 1 10	374 1 20	—
909	Wedehegedara ..	105 2 15	—	36 1 21	69 0 34	—
910	Mudunna ..	392 2 15	—	195 3 13	196 3 2	—
911	Kossawa ..	159 2 5	—	33 3 39	125 2 6	—
912	Udatibbotuwewa ..	346 2 0	—	166 3 34	179 2 6	—
913	Moragolla ..	381 1 13	—	264 1 29	116 3 24	—
914	Madawala ..	845 1 22	—	192 2 31	652 2 31	—
915	Dunukedeniya ..	179 0 2	—	60 0 24	118 3 18	—
916	Yantanpola ..	190 3 21	—	104 2 3	86 1 18	—
917	Hanwela ..	442 1 35	—	154 2 5	287 3 30	—
918	Ginipenda ..	435 3 33	—	80 1 24	355 2 9	—
919	Kirimetiya ..	233 1 33	—	111 0 27	122 1 6	—
920	Walasgala ..	61 2 5	—	32 1 3	29 1 2	—
921	Gonamaditta ..	34 2 20	—	9 3 16	24 3 4	—
922	Kiralabokka ..	335 1 28	—	90 3 20	244 2 8	—
923	Dehikumbura ..	291 2 21	—	107 0 29	184 1 32	—
	Total ..	11438 1 39	—	5336 1 27	6102 0 12	—
	Baladora Korale.					
P. P.						
3,939	Wadurèssa ..	630 2 11	—	—	630 2 11	—
3,939	Yakadapota ..	49 3 4	—	—	49 3 4	—
4,196	Aralugaswewa ..	40 2 24	—	—	40 2 24	—
3,912	Gurugoda ..	360 0 17	—	—	360 0 17	—
	Total ..	1081 0 16	—	—	1081 0 16	—
	HIRIYALA HATPATTU.					
1,880	Pannala and Galketigama	382 1 35	—	286 0 3	96 1 32	—
1,777	Talahinna and Attala ..	237 1 34	1 2 31	217 3 20	17 3 23	—
1,795	Wadupola, Damunugolla, Attala, and Kosgahapitiya	284 0 22	3 2 19	254 0 26	26 1 17	—
1,833	Murutawa	488 2 3	3 2 39	195 3 35	288 3 9	—
1,856	Anukkana and Madimulla	334 3 11¼	0 2 8	132 0 7	202 0 36¼	—
1,189	Yakkala ..	488 2 21	50 0 11	346 0 9	92 2 1	—
1,181	Kongahagedara ..	309 2 17	27 1 2	278 0 26	4 0 29	—
1,183	Inguruwatta ..	59 1 3	9 2 17	49 2 26	—	—
1,184	Badagane ..	371 0 4	11 0 22	345 3 15	14 0 7	—
2,034	Murutalagama ..	81 3 23	—	52 1 19	29 2 4	—
674 and 1,993	Nelunpathgama ..	254 2 15	40 2 12	61 2 6	152 1 37	—
980, 2,021, and 2,024	Tambagalla ..	1,188 1 8	1,127 1 3	57 0 17	3 3 28	—
2,034	Hindawewa ..	215 0 30	128 2 18	58 0 17	28 1 35	—
674 and 2,023	Gepellawa ..	241 0 34	—	8 0 29	233 0 5	—
2,034 and 2,036	Ganewatta ..	73 1 35¼	3 0 3¾	29 2 27¼	40 3 4¼	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.			Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Balance Area awaiting Settlement.			Plans received, but not inspected.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
2,039	Udagodagama ..	386	1	6		—		94	1	11	291	3	35		—	
2,039	Migaswewa ..	121	3	23		—		121	3	23		—			—	
674 and 2,034	Abakolawewa ..	532	3	25		—		32	3	23	500	0	2		—	
676 and 2,039	Kurundulla ..	238	3	33		—		76	2	29	162	1	4		—	
1,941	Bogomuwa ..	309	3	33	259	3	16	40	2	10	9	2	7		—	
1,933	Peddawa ..	590	1	5·37	13	0	5	318	1	24½	258	3	15·87		—	
1,778	Enbalawa ..	227	3	23	0	2	8	113	1	13	114	0	2		—	
1,948	Hunupola ..	813	3	16½		—		285	3	6½	528	0	10		—	
1,932	Neligama ..	323	1	24	46	3	19	246	0	17	30	1	28		—	
1,923	Kanawa ..	749	0	26		—		380	0	27	368	3	39		—	
1,931	Maha Mukalanyaya	388	2	39	5	2	35	206	1	33	176	2	11		—	
1,925	Potuwila ..	350	1		73	3	36	87	0	9	189	1	0		—	
1,945	Inguruwattegama	99	0	13	4	1	5	90	0	25	4	2	23		—	
1,945	Dematawa ..	230	0	18		—		57	3	27	172	0	31		—	
1,945	Galwewa ..	133	3	28	1	0	32	115	1	8	17	1	28		—	
1,945	Godawewa ..	52	3	15		—		45	1	12	7	2	3		—	
1,945	Nikalanda ..	67	1	5	17	1	6	31	3	28	18	0	11		—	
1,945	Kirindiwelmada ..	74	1	13	0	3	19¾	45	1	29½	28	0	3¾		—	
1,993 and 537	Waduwanegama ..	74	2	36	68	1	7	6	1	29		—			—	
1,993 and 669	Kalugalla ..	91	2	14		—		44	0	5	47	2	9		—	
2,037 & 2,042	Hiripitiya ..	304	0	5	2	0	32	247	2	12	54	1	1		—	
2,584 & 3,431	Nikadalupota ..	25	3	12	1	3	15	21	0	31	2	3	6		—	
1,993	Ambokka ..	99	3	33		—		21	2	26	78	1	7		—	
1,993	Kumbukgolla ..	53	2	39		—		27	1	12	26	1	27		—	
1,993	Talahinnegama ..	71	1	15		—			—		71	1	15		—	
1,993	Doranepolayagama	17	0	33		—			—		17	0	33		—	
2,037 & 2,033	Makulmada ..	138	0	6	4	3	19	127	2	23	5	2	4		—	
1,969	Dalupatyaya ..	39	1	24		—		32	1	29	6	3	35		—	
1,969	Otuwela ..	74	2	24		—		3	2	28	70	3	36		—	
2,003	Kosgolla ..	106	0	11		—		88	0	22	17	3	29		—	
2,003	Konwewa ..	41	2	27		—		21	3	7½	19	3	19½		—	
2,003	Nabirittawewa ..	73	3	33	0	0	1	69	1	26	4	2	6		—	
1,943	Galgomugama ..	104	0	39		—		5	2	20	98	2	19		—	
633 and 2,011	Barube ..	297	3	30		—		99	1	32	198	1	38		—	
1,974	Kongalla ..	68	1	24	0	3	2½	67	2	21½		—			—	
1,974	Dampelessa ..	87	1	34	46	1	31½	40	3	28½	0	0	14		—	
633	Doluwa ..	116	3	12		—			—		116	3	12		—	
2,027	Rambewewa ..	261	3	33		—		252	1	8	9	2	25		—	
1,972	Malasne ..	118	0	10		—		38	3	9	79	1	1		—	
1,966	Dodanwatawana ..	115	1	16½	20	0	33	89	3	17	5	1	6½		—	
2,011	Mehialagama ..	76	1	38		—			—		76	1	38		—	
2,011	Welikada ..	72	0	26		—		14	2	21	57	2	5		—	
1,943	Tittawelgolla ..	203	2	31	0	0	10	62	1	3	141	1	18		—	
1,970 & 1,972	Getakulawa ..	92	1	21		—		7	3	7	84	2	14		—	
673, 671, and 1,995	Nelawa ..	1,013	2	35	162	2	9	323	2	18	527	2	8		—	
1,993 & 2,000	Galkandegama ..	129	3	36	0	2	9	128	3	29	0	1	38		—	
1,993	Moranegama ..	82	2	35		—		19	1	26	63	1	9		—	
1,993	Pambegama ..	206	3	28		—		38	0	0	168	3	28		—	
1,993	Udugodagama ..	303	1	10		—		41	0	29	262	0	21		—	
1,993	Galhinna ..	36	0	23		—		0	3	37	35	0	26		—	
1,968	Tantirigama ..	465	3	36		—		73	0	18	392	3	18		—	
1,993	Galkanda ..	142	0	3	19	2	2	16	0	15	106	1	26		—	
2,006 & 2,012	Moragolla ..	688	2	38		—		281	3	18¼	406	3	19¾		—	
2,020 & 2,025	Malagamuwa ..	401	0	39		—		318	0	25	83	0	14		—	
1,993	Nebodawewa ..	21	2	8		—		9	0	19	12	1	29		—	
1,979	Dewedda ..	301	1	27	3	2	21	30	0	20½	267	2	25½		—	
1,977	Wegolla ..	297	0	34		—		44	0	30	253	0	4		—	
1,971	Pihimbiya ..	178	2	3		—		100	0	29	78	1	14		—	
1,922	Kebilila ..	446	0	32	3	0	2½	435	2	1	7	2	28½		—	
1,922	Makulwewa ..	212	0	6	55	0	33	155	1	39	1	1	14		—	
1,990	Katukanda ..	320	2	4		—		62	2	39	257	3	5		—	
1,946	Galagedara ..	282	1	10		—		191	0	32	91	0	18		—	
1,973	Nagolla ..	144	2	8		—		13	3	30	130	2	18		—	
1,973	Wekanda ..	212	3	33		—		12	1	16	200	2	17		—	
2,033	Medagama ..	170	1	6		—		35	0	29	135	0	17		—	
1,919	Wedeniya ..	603	3	11		—		180	3	23	422	3	28		—	
1,949	Siradunna ..	563	2	20½		—		180	3	39	382	2	21½		—	
1,799	Pabaluwa ..	23	0	25		—			—		23	0	25		—	
1,874	Kobbewehera ..	25	1	38½		—		17	0	33	8	1	5½		—	
	Total ..	20,803	1	21·62	2,219	3	35	8,863	2	10	9,719	3	16·62		—	

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Balance Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	WANNI HATPATTU.					
3,931	Moonemale ..	165 2 39	165 2 39	—	—	—
3,931	Nagansole ..	162 0 9	162 0 9	—	—	—
3,931	Pahalagama ..	301 2 29	301 2 29	—	—	—
3,970	Bambikulama ..	212 2 16	212 2 16	—	—	—
3,970	Neerawiya ..	18 0 35	18 0 35	—	—	—
3,970	Sandaranatawa ..	210 2 36	210 2 36	—	—	—
3,970	Likolapitiya ..	0 0 28	0 0 28	—	—	—
3,970	Ihalagama ..	42 0 6	42 0 6	—	—	—
	Total ..	1,113 0 38	1,113 0 38	—	—	—
	Summary.					
	DAMBADENI HATPATTU.					
—	Mayurawati Korale	2,229 0 29	245 2 38½	1,954 3 34½	28 1 36	—
—	Udukaha Korale East ..	15,784 1 18	—	9,611 2 3	6,172 3 15	—
—	Udukaha Korale South ..	13,971 0 0	—	5,040 2 37	8,930 1 3	—
—	Udukaha Korale West ..	7,800 3 28	—	3,501 0 32	4,299 2 36	—
—	Udukaha Korale North ..	11,162 1 19	—	4,990 3 6	6,171 2 13	—
—	Udapola Otota Korale ..	14,893 3 6	—	7,199 0 1	7,694 3 5	—
—	Udapola Medalessa Korale ..	7,597 1 11	—	3,523 3 10	4,073 2 1	—
	KATUGAMPOLA HATPATTU.					
—	Kiniyama Korale..	28,456 2 27	1,460 1 8	4,858 0 35	22,138 0 24	—
—	Katugampola Korale ..	3,184 2 15	—	526 2 29	2,657 3 26	—
—	Yatikaha Korale ..	8,882 3 16	269 0 26	7,086 1 6	1,527 1 24	—
—	Medapattu Korale East ..	16,215 3 21	840 2 1	14,684 2 8	690 3 12	—
—	Medapattu Korale West ..	9,534 0 29½	943 0 2½	8,256 0 38½	334 3 28½	—
	WEUDAWILI HATPATTU.					
—	Rekkopattu Korale	3,555 0 4	—	1,681 3 30	1,873 0 14	—
—	Hewawissa Korale	11,964 1 31	—	6,184 2 29	5,779 3 2	—
—	Madure Korale ..	21,840 2 11	—	9,654 0 31	12,186 1 20	—
—	Gandahaye Korale	12,596 3 9	17 2 25	5,097 1 2	7,481 3 22	—
—	Gannawa Korale ..	8,399 1 31	—	3,192 0 1	5,207 1 30	—
—	Weuda Korale ..	2,447 0 26	220 0 24	2,111 3 12	115 0 30	—
	DEWAMEDI HATPATTU.					
—	Walgam Pattu Korale ..	23,855 0 7	—	7,943 0 31	15,911 3 16	—
—	Udukaha Korale ..	11,438 1 39	—	5,336 1 27	6,102 0 12	—
—	Baladora Korale ..	1,081 0 16	—	—	1,081 0 16	—
—	HIRIYALA HATPATTU	20,803 1 21·62	2,219 3 35	8,863 2 10	9,719 3 16·62	—
—	WANNI HATPATTU.	1,113 0 38	1,113 0 38	—	—	—
	Grand Total ..	258,807 3 13·12	7,329 2 38	121,299 0 13	130,179 0 2·12	—

(B) *Chilaw District.*

38. *Operations of the Period.*—The settlement of Tamarikulam, Halmillagaswewa, and Pallekele villages was completed, and progress was made in the case of Ratmalagare village. The settlement of Karawita-agare village was taken over from the Assistant Government Agent by this Department.

39. *Litigation.*—A claim to most of the unsettled area in Ratmalagare village has been referred under the Waste Lands Ordinances to the District Court. A statement giving particulars is annexed :—

Date of Reference.	No. of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved.	Decision.
				A. R. P.	
December 4, 1913	4963	96	Ratmalagare	65 1 1	Pending

40. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages :—

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Chilaw District since the introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.			
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	2	142 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	4	234 1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899 ..	3	236 3 17	5	297 2 31	—	—	20 1 10	—	318 0 1
1900 ..	1	140 2 12	2	49 3 35	57 2 26	664 13	—	—	107 2 21
1901 ..	8	2715 2 4	1	306 3 36	—	—	—	—	306 3 36
1902 ..	11	4806 3 12	5	5992 2 35	—	—	—	—	5992 2 35
1903 ..	6	1845 0 30	4	432 0 13	43 2 35	484 0	15 2 1	—	491 1 9
1904 ..	3	854 1 12	3	10 0 12	627 2 10	7078 0	218 2 33	—	856 1 15
1905 ..	—	—	2	169 1 12	183 1 0	2748 75	—	1 0 31	353 3 3
1906 ..	6	2091 1 13	2	749 0 1	—	—	—	—	749 0 1
1907 ..	10	744 0 31	15	1377 0 14	112 1 29	1246 0	162 2 3	696 1 7	2348 1 13
1908 ..	8	94 1 17	15	623 2 20	117 2 19	7733 57	—	20 2 28	761 3 27
1909 ..	4	132 3 27	5	194 0 29	85 0 23	10217 25	—	45 0 17	324 1 29
Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	1	88 1 5	9	1343 0 4	—	—	—	—	1343 0
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	1	50 2 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	68	14177 3 14	68	11545 3 2	1227 1 22	30171 70	417 0 7	763 1 3	13953 1 34

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Chilaw District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices.		Manner of Disposal.					Notices pending.		
	Number.	Extent.	Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.	Abandoned.	Number.	Extent.	Total.
				Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Settlement Officer's notices brought forward from 1909 ..	1	85 2 7	19 0 21	—	—	—	19 0 21	—	1	66 1 26	85 2 7
Assistant Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1910 and first half of 1911 ..	1	88 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	88 1 5	88 1 5
Settlement Officer's notices brought forward from second half of 1911 and first half of 1912 ..	1	50 2 16	28 0 26	—	—	—	28 0 26	22 1 30	—	—	50 2 16
Published from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	2	2074 1 31	2074 1 31	—	—	—	2074 1 31	—	—	—	2074 1 31
Total ..	5	2298 3 19	2121 2 38	—	—	—	2121 2 38	22 1 30	2	154 2 31	2298 3 19

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Chilaw District.

Villages completely setiled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Nature of Settlements otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.						Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Redeemed.	Admitted Private.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.		Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
70	Puliyankara	557 2 16	323 1 27	1 1 21	31 1 33	27 1 27	—		23 1 33	150 1 35	—*
71	Puliyankadawara	464 2 28	280 3 15	3 1 37	—	120 3 17	1 2 18		57 3 21	—	—*
73	Yoda-ela ..	98 2 10	19 1 28	—	—	64 0 12	7 2 10		2 2 1	—	4 3 39*
74	Mahagama ..	764 3 37	50 0 39	—	—	240 1 30	—		474 1 8	—	—*
75	Elapahala ..	513 1 10	9 2 9	—	—	47 1 10	—		406 0 19	50 1 12	—*
76	Pyrandawa ..	892 0 15	15 2 32	—	—	4 0 32	—		858 1 23	13 3 8	—*
224	Medadambuwa ..	122 2 14	59 0 9	—	—	7 2 6	—		55 3 39	—	—*
241	Kokkawila ..	658 3 19	87 1 3	—	—	437 0 11	2 3 5		131 3 0	—	—*
242	Alutkurumulla ..	269 0 35	158 2 34	—	—	83 0 9	—		27 1 32	—	—*
243	Tambagalla ..	680 2 21	201 2 16	1 2 8	—	414 0 35	0 1 38		62 3 4	—	—*
683	Tamarikulam ..	1811 2 28	—	—	—	35 2 13	—		1776 0 15	—	—*
684	Halmillagaswewa	312 0 3	—	—	—	13 2 27	—		298 1 16	—	—*
P. P. 3044	Pallekele ..	149 0 18	68 0 33	—	—	77 2 34	—		3 0 31	—	—*
	Total ..	7295 1 14	1274 0 5	6 1 26	31 1 33	1573 0 23	12 1 31		4178 1 2	214 2 15	4 3 39

* Final reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
96	Ratmalagare	237 1 33	20 2 3	148 3 2	68 0 28
P. Ps. 1,203 & 2,753	Karawita-agare	1,167 3 31	332 1 39	743 3 35	91 1 37
	Total ..	1,405 1 24	353 0 2	892 2 37	159 2 25

(C) *Puttalam District.*

41. Mr. J. M. Davies, Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of settlement work in this district, reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Period.*—Two large claims in the Demala hatpattu to some 2,750 acres in the villages of Methdaluwa, Mudalakkuliya, Karakkulama, Kahatakulama, Sinhalagalkulama, Demalagalkulama, and Kalayagama, which consisted mostly of forest, were investigated during the period under review. Both were found to be worthless, and were withdrawn by the claimants."

42. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the district, and the return E the progress made with the settlement of the above-mentioned villages :—

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Puttalam District since the introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.					
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.			
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	10	1,700 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 0	8 3 0
1898 ..	5	3,641 3 16	3	1,390 2 33	—	—	55 3 14	3 0 0	1,449 2 7
1899 ..	1	9 1 31	10	345 3 5	3,391 1 15	26,325 0	—	—	3,737 0 20
1900 ..	5	425 3 22	3	5 1 16	15 3 27	162 30	2 0 0	—	23 1 3
1901 ..	4	3,923 2 13	6	737 2 1	1 2 20	21 88	9 1 31	—	748 2 12
1902 ..	3	954 3 32	2	2,235 2 32	130 1 22	1,307 50	—	—	2,366 0 14
1903 ..	5	931 2 27	4	747 1 29	98 0 0	1,470 0	—	—	845 1 29
1904 ..	5	622 2 20	2	424 0 4	—	—	—	—	424 0 4
1905 ..	4	26,204 1 1	12	26,996 0 5	57 1 25	269 80	6 1 30	—	27,059 3 20
1906 ..	—	—	5	91 2 11	297 3 24	6,458 0	13 3 31	130 1 2	533 2 28
1907 ..	4	284 1 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908 ..	2	46,963 3 30	1	46,912 0 0	—	—	—	—	46,912 0 0
1909 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910–11*	3	316 3 30	1	51 3 30	440 3 37	8,273 75	—	51 3 30	544 3 17
1911–12†	—	—	1	80 2 36	—	—	—	274 2 38	355 1 34
Total ..	51	85,980 1 33	50	80,018 3 2	4,433 2 10	44,288 23	87 2 26	468 2 30	85,008 2 28

* January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. † July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Puttalam District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices Pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.	Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Assistant Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1901 ..	1	777 3 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	777 3 15	777 3 15
Do. 1907 ..	2	19 1 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19 1 24	19 1 24
Do. 1910 ..	1	174 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	174 2 6	—	—	174 2 6
Published by the Assistant Government Agent from July 1 to December 31, 1913 ..	1	174 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	174 2 6	174 2 6
Published by the Settlement Officer from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	7	2749 1 20	2749 1 20	—	—	—	2749 1 20	—	—	—	2749 1 20
Total ..	12	3895 2 31	2749 1 20	—	—	—	2749 1 20	174 2 6	4	971 3 5	3895 2 31

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Wanni Hatpattu.				
3,968	Methdaluwa	472 1 9	472 1 9	—	—
3,968	Madalakkuliya	260 0 19	260 0 19	—	—
3,968	Karakkulama	973 3 17	973 3 17	—	—
3,968	Sinhalagalkulama	124 3 9	124 3 9	—	—
3,968	Kahatakulama	242 0 18	242 0 18	—	—
3,968	Demalagalkulama	107 3 3	107 3 3	—	—
3,968	Kalayagama	568 1 25	568 1 25	—	—
	Total ..	2,749 1 20	2,749 1 20	—	—

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

43. Mr. W. E. Wait, Assistant Settlement Officer, who is in charge of settlement work in this Province reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Period.*—The principal event in this Province of the period under review has been the amicable settlement of the important ruin area at Polonnaruwa, which had been noticed under the Waste Lands Ordinances. The agreement arrived at in November, 1913, with the trustee of the Asgiriya Vihare has since been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor; otherwise the settlement of the area in hand has proceeded on the usual uneventful lines. There has been no litigation.

The area outstanding at the beginning of July, 1912, was 10,600 acres from villages in the course of settlement, and 25,400 acres in 30 villages which awaited inspection.

These 30 villages were inspected by Messrs. Wait and Lewis in August, 1912, and 8 more villages issued by the Surveyor-General in the early part of 1913 were inspected by Messrs. Wait and Worsley in August, 1913. The demarcations necessary in these villages have only lately begun to reach me, so that it has been impossible to completely settle any large extent.

The outturn for the period comprises 12,563 acres. Final reports for 15 villages have been completed. The preliminary inspection of the Kanadara korale was undertaken by Messrs. Wait and Worsley in August, 1913.

Block survey plans for 43 villages in Kende and Kadawat korales were issued to me late in 1913. The whole of this area will be inspected by Easter, 1914.

Work under the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Province is down to a minimum. There is only one notice on the roll, and in that a settlement has been made, and the notice merely awaits the preparation of the final order.

44. *Returns.*—The returns A, B, C 1, C, and E show the progress of settlement work in the Province. Returns A and B include the operations both of the Settlement Officer and of the Government Aegnt, C 1 covers those of the Government Agent only, and C and E those of the Settlement Officer only."

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the North-Central Province since the introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.			
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897..	22	605 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	605 2 0	605 2 0
1898..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900..	2	1,833 0 11	1	1,092 0 0	—	—	—	—	1,092 0 0
1901..	2	598 0 22	1	613 1 11	—	—	127 3 0	—	741 0 11
1902..	4	3,009 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903..	34	15,831 0 6	9	3,711 2 21	—	—	—	—	3,711 2 21
1904..	138	57,145 0 38	111	45,013 3 4	—	—	1,006 2 11	284 1 38	46,304 3 13
1905..	137	53,685 1 14	157	63,886 3 12	—	—	—	0 1 18	63,887 0 30
1906..	143	58,242 3 15·27	149	61,213 1 32	0 1 18	6 0	—	—	61,213 3 10
1907..	103	52,932 3 30	103	45,409 1 13·77	0 3 32	20 0	4 0 0	—	45,414 1 5·77
1908..	39	98,671 3 24·5	65	117,627 0 23	—	—	27 3 30	8 1 36	117,663 2 9
1909..	34	175,533 1 23	29	170,029 2 17	—	—	—	16 1 34	170,046 0 11
1910 and first half of 1911	63	18,546 1 6·89	61	16,616 3 26·6	3 1 8·44	56 15	1 0 12	30 0 30	16,651 1 37·04
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	18	5,104 1 11·75	45	3,614 2 24·75	—	—	—	—	3,614 2 24·75
Total ..	739	541,739 0 5·41	731	528,828 2 25·12	4 2 18·44	82 15	1,167 1 13	945 1 36	530,946 0 12·56

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the North-Central Province from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Manner of Disposal.					Notices pending.		Total.
	Number	Extent.	Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.	Abandoned.	Number.	Extent.	
				Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1903	1	620 0 9	—	—	—	—	—	620 0 9	—	—	620 0 9
Settlement Officer's notices in 1910 and first half of 1911	1	1164 1 18	1145 0 10	—	—	19 1 8	1164 1 18	—	—	—	1164 1 18
Settlement Officer's notices in second half of 1911 and first half of 1912	3	1489 2 27	1468 2 0	—	—	—	1468 2 0	21 0 27	—	—	1489 2 27
Published from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913	14	10823 1 3·96	8390 0 30·5	—	—	—	8390 0 30·5	—	1	2433 0 13·46	10823 1 3·96
Total ..	19	14097 1 17·96	11003 3 0·5	—	—	19 1 8	11023 0 8·5	641 0 36	1	2433 0 13·46	14097 1 17·96

C 1.—Villages completely settled (New System) by the Government Agent.

No. of Cadastral Survey or Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	
			Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Declared Crown.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
P.P. 1,631	Bogahawewa ..	416 1 38	—	—	—	416 1 38	—
Do. 1,678	Madawalagama ..	741 0 11	—	—	127 3 0	613 1 11	—
W.L.O. 4/1 & 2	Ihalagama ..	249 0 34	—	—	138 2 0	110 2 34	—
Do. 5	Bogahawewa ..	348 3 28	—	—	—	348 3 28	—
B.S.P.P. 562	Iramiyankulama ..	2,226 2 37	33 3 22	—	—	2,192 3 15	—
Cad. P.P. 1	Ihalagalkulama ..	654 3 17	—	—	—	610 1 4	44 2 13
Do. 2	Getalagama ..	503 3 35	—	—	—	39 2 8	464 1 27
Do. 14	Hammillewa ..	239 3 14	—	—	—	239 3 14	—
Do. 15	Mahawannanmaduwa ..	309 3 24	—	—	—	309 3 24	—
Do. 16	Gnanikulama ..	831 3 39	—	—	—	831 3 39	—
Do. 17	Yahalagama ..	1,138 3 22	3 2 22	—	—	1,135 1 0	—
Do. 18	Ihalawewa ..	652 2 28	—	—	—	652 2 28	—
Do. 19	Mahanelunkulama ..	108 0 28	—	—	—	108 0 28	—
Do. 20	Kawarakkulama ..	1,008 3 30	16 3 28	—	—	919 3 2	72 1 0
Do. 21	Tammannewa ..	95 2 1	—	—	—	95 2 1	—
Do. 22	Tariyankulama ..	581 2 30	15 3 10	—	—	565 3 20	—
Do. 23	Kudawannanmaduwa ..	187 3 28	—	—	—	187 3 28	—
Do. 27	Galwaduwagama ..	449 0 31	—	—	—	23 3 20	425 1 11
Do. 28	Kudawewa ..	220 3 0	7 2 26	12 3 10	—	200 1 4	—
Do. 29	Mudiruppa ..	28 1 38	—	—	—	28 1 38	—
Do. 30	Settambakulama ..	315 2 12	—	—	—	315 2 12	—
P.P. 2,378	Ranawa ..	699 1 20	21 3 0	—	—	677 2 20	—
	Total ..	12,010 0 25	99 2 28	12 3 10	266 1 0	10,624 3 16	1006 2 11

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province. Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.							Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
3	Ulpota ...	544 0 23	—	—	—	163 0 9	33 3 25	1 0 30	—	345 3 39	—	—°
4	Kunchikulama† ...	897 2 27	2 1 10	—	—	31 0 38	31 0 0	50 3 22	—	781 3 27	—	—°
5	Pahalawembuwa ...	119 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 3 7	—	—°
9	Nelliyagama ...	161 3 16	6 1 22	—	—	3 3 25	4 3 36	—	—	146 2 13	—	—°
11	Hammillewa ...	218 2 23	5 1 7	—	—	24 3 14	21 3 35	144 2 23	—	21 3 24	—	—°
24	Nelunkanniya ...	643 2 2	—	—	—	9 2 29	43 2 9	97 0 23	—	493 0 21	—	—°
26	Pahalagalkulama ...	2,143 2 32	—	—	—	37 2 11	59 3 30	158 2 0	0 0 3	1,887 2 28	—	—°
31	Karuwalagaswewa ...	76 3 9	0 1 24	—	8 0 22	—	12 0 17	—	—	56 0 26	—	—°
36	Nallamudawa ...	504 3 28	—	—	—	72 3 31	84 1 30	—	—	347 2 7	—	—°
37	Vilatikulama ...	214 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214 2 1	—	—°
38	Kohombagaswewa ...	147 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147 1 13	—	—°
39	Nawatkulama ...	2,509 2 23	—	—	—	37 3 6	70 3 12	121 0 22	—	2,279 3 23	—	—°
40	Pahalagalkandegama ...	396 0 16	—	—	—	18 1 15	45 2 5	31 0 0	—	301 0 36	—	—°
41	Karagaswewa ...	164 1 3	—	—	—	5 3 14	10 0 30	14 3 10	—	133 1 29	—	—°
42	Kidawarankulama ...	1,633 1 19	—	—	—	86 1 8	176 0 34	161 2 18	—	1,209 0 39	—	—°
43	Ihalagalkandegama ...	737 3 18	—	—	—	21 2 35	27 2 17	62 3 25	1 0 24	624 1 37	—	—°
44	Kanugahawewa ...	635 2 25	—	—	—	12 2 33	23 0 15	55 2 36	—	544 0 21	—	—°
45	Timbiriwewa ...	392 0 12	—	—	—	6 1 16	24 0 21	22 2 20	—	338 3 35	—	—°
46	Marakkalahammillewa ...	813 2 15	—	—	—	31 1 16	78 0 8	105 1 28	—	598 3 3	—	—°
47	Siyambalagaswewa ...	632 1 28	—	—	—	28 2 35	85 2 18	158 1 24	—	359 2 31	—	—°
48	Dachchidamana ...	530 2 33	—	—	—	15 1 26	45 2 21	94 1 20	—	375 1 6	—	—°
49	Mahakumbukgollewa ...	1,082 1 13	—	—	—	101 1 17	123 2 9	222 0 3	—	635 1 24	—	—°
50	Kudagama ...	635 1 22	1 3 27	—	—	15 3 2	25 3 16	—	—	591 3 17	—	—°
51	Watarekkawa ...	1,214 2 23	—	—	—	70 0 26	88 1 37	68 0 38	—	987 3 2	—	—°
52	Tammannewewa ...	660 0 29	—	—	—	34 2 37	92 2 0	43 1 2	—	489 2 30	—	—°
53	Puhuldiula ...	1,019 1 22	—	—	—	15 3 9	35 3 25	105 0 20	—	862 2 8	—	—°
54	Katukeliyawa ...	762 0 8	—	—	—	23 1 30	36 2 9	107 0 0	—	595 0 9	—	—°
55	Anekattiya ...	826 3 21	—	—	—	31 3 3	35 2 14	93 2 16	—	665 3 28	—	—°
56	Nagadaranewa ...	705 2 21	—	—	—	41 3 13	27 1 27	101 1 0	—	535 0 21	—	—°
57	Punewa ...	616 2 25	0 1 38	—	—	82 3 11	100 2 38	136 3 26	0 1 3	295 1 29	—	—°
58	Kudapunewa ...	204 3 3	—	—	—	12 1 5	14 1 6	0 1 10	2 0 10	175 3 12	—	—°
59	Kudahammillewa ...	958 3 1	1 0 8	—	—	50 3 5	71 1 23	116 0 0	—	719 2 5	—	—°
60	Periyakulama ...	1,761 2 9	—	—	—	61 1 38	155 2 10	146 2 25	—	1,397 3 16	—	—°
61	Galkandegama ...	530 0 20	0 1 30	—	—	21 2 25	40 2 8	81 3 30	—	385 2 7	—	—°
62	Kudakumbukgollewa ...	576 3 27	—	—	—	26 0 2	33 2 37	80 3 10	—	436 1 18	—	—°
63	Kosgaskada ...	960 0 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	960 0 23	—	—°
64	Kudasiyambalagaskada ...	348 0 37	—	—	—	7 3 6	25 3 0	41 0 32	—	273 1 39	—	—°
65	Mahasiyambalagaskada ...	619 0 9	—	—	—	14 0 10	29 2 36	64 2 4	—	510 2 39	—	—°
66	Medagama ...	329 0 1	—	—	—	3 0 39	10 2 3	24 0 5	—	291 0 34	—	—°
67	Kudakosgaskada ...	479 2 7	—	—	—	17 2 19	50 3 24	77 2 3	—	333 2 1	—	—°
68	Ratmalawetiya ...	633 2 7	—	—	—	15 3 39	63 0 15	—	—	554 1 33	—	—°
69	Karuwalagaswewa ...	114 0 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 0 35	—	—°
70	Kurundankulama ...	345 3 0	—	—	—	4 3 26	15 0 10	—	—	325 3 4	—	—°
71	Millagahawewa ...	254 1 14	—	—	—	—	—	144 0 33	—	110 0 21	—	—°
72	Galtanwewa ...	429 1 14	—	—	—	7 2 34	10 2 20	—	—	411 0 0	—	—°
73	Kudawewa ...	86 3 36	—	—	—	5 3 33	7 2 5	—	—	73 1 38	—	—°
74	Kelegama ...	339 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339 1 33	—	—°

* Final reports forwarded.

† Acquired by Crown: 1 rood and 10 perches.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.						Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
75	Siyambalagaswewa ...	124 3 0	—	—	—	1 1 35	1 3 30	—	—	121 1 15	—	—
76	Kuttikulama ...	312 2 32	—	—	—	7 2 31	24 0 5	—	—	280 3 36	—	—
77	Aliyawetunawewa ...	315 3 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315 3 5	—	—
78	Rotawewa ...	330 2 4	—	—	—	2 0 15	8 3 10	—	—	319 2 19	—	—
79	Mawatawewa ...	523 0 29	0 3 10	—	—	56 2 34	98 3 10	0 2 0	—	366 1 15	—	—
80	Radaguma ...	173 3 20	—	—	—	5 2 20	7 3 15	—	—	160 1 25	—	—
81	Ambagaswewa ...	103 3 37	—	—	—	5 1 0	5 0 12	—	—	93 2 25	—	—
82	Hammillakulama ...	685 0 12	—	—	—	36 1 32	24 0 35	—	—	624 1 25	—	—
83	Kodalikulama ...	390 1 28	—	—	—	8 1 20	32 3 20	0 1 36	—	348 2 32	—	—
84	Ratmalgahawewa ...	241 2 1	—	—	—	5 2 22	12 2 5	—	—	223 1 14	—	—
85	Timbiriyaya ...	1,102 3 18	—	—	—	32 2 20	40 3 5	151 0 30	—	878 1 3	—	—
86	Gonameruwewa ...	2,675 0 5	—	—	—	94 0 5	118 1 30	—	—	2,462 2 10	—	—
87	Kudapalugollewa ...	395 2 35	—	—	—	5 2 18	9 3 37	—	—	380 0 20	—	—
88	Punewekudapalugollewa ...	597 3 15	7 1 4	—	—	7 1 16	5 0 30	—	—	578 0 5	—	—
89	Palugollewa ...	585 0 38	—	—	—	15 3 35	31 1 35	144 2 33	—	393 0 15	—	—
90	Veditibbagala ...	879 2 15	—	—	—	25 0 30	35 1 1	—	—	819 0 24	—	—
91	Mahahapmalgollewa ...	492 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	62 3 5	—	429 2 25	—	—
92	Kudahapmalgollewa ...	100 3 20	—	—	—	6 2 5	8 0 0	—	—	86 1 15	—	—
93	Irampaikkulama ...	1,252 0 10	0 3 5	—	—	50 0 38	99 1 20	—	0 3 16	1,100 3 11	—	—
94	Wannangala ...	335 0 22	—	—	—	15 2 28	14 0 6	—	—	305 1 28	—	—
95	Kadawatgama ...	1,094 3 3	—	—	—	48 1 0	46 1 0	149 3 0	—	850 2 3	—	—
96	Kelegama ...	489 3 0	—	—	—	7 1 20	23 3 35	—	—	458 1 25	—	—
97	Ihalagama ...	96 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 1 20	—	—
98	Dangollewa ...	154 0 15	—	—	—	4 0 27	9 1 26	—	—	140 2 2	—	—
99	Walahamalawa ...	692 0 39	—	—	—	13 0 11	26 3 0	—	—	652 1 28	—	—
100	Akirikanda ...	436 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436 0 3	—	—
101	Sarakkuwa ...	72 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 3 3	—	—
102	Maguruhitikadawala ...	83 3 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 3 13	—	—
103	Kongollewa ...	258 0 0	—	—	—	9 0 27	—	—	—	248 3 13	—	—
104	Lindahitidamana ...	409 2 3	—	—	—	18 1 5	50 2 9	89 0 15	—	251 2 14	—	—
105	Walpola ...	490 1 10	—	—	—	14 2 30	40 2 15	—	—	435 0 5	—	—
106	Dunwattegama ...	186 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	117 1 22	—	69 2 38	—	—
107	Mahakumbukwewa ...	146 2 8	—	—	—	10 0 0	16 1 15	—	—	120 0 33	—	—
108	Pansalagama ...	96 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 0 15	—	—
109	Wiralmurippuwa ...	751 3 27	—	—	—	57 0 15	118 3 10	35 0 12	—	540 3 30	—	—
110	Kulikkada ...	1,091 3 26	—	—	—	21 0 27	101 2 20	150 1 32	—	818 2 27	—	—
111	Kudawalpola ...	732 2 4	—	—	—	9 3 32	17 0 10	109 0 25	—	596 1 17	—	—
112	Kuda Madawachchiya ...	933 3 37	—	—	—	19 0 38	35 1 0	1 1 1	—	878 0 38	—	—
113	Madawachchiya ...	1,350 1 23·16	4 2 28·6	—	—	191 0 15·33	16 2 9	—	0 1 4·4	1,137 3 5·83	—	—
114	Migahawewa ...	416 0 10	—	—	—	4 3 12	31 1 25	—	—	379 3 13	—	—
115	Nawadagaswewa ...	678 1 8	—	—	—	5 1 18	—	—	—	672 3 30	—	—
116	Konakumbukgollewa ...	1,295 0 15	—	—	—	12 2 10	27 2 16	—	—	1,254 3 29	—	—
117	Diulwewa ...	544 2 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544 2 38	—	—
118	Nagamayagama ...	396 0 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396 0 21	—	—
119	Rilakadawala ...	338 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338 1 35	—	—
120	Mahagalkadawala ...	431 2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431 2 17	—	—

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.							Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
179	Walakadawala ...	878 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	878 2 9	—	—*
180	Ipologama ...	1,085 0 1	1 3 30	—	—	39 0 36	50 3 38	102 1 20	—	890 1 37	—	—*
181	Uhumigama ...	116 0 36	—	—	—	3 3 11	12 2 22	40 1 27	—	59 1 16	—	—*
182	Acharigama ...	337 2 6	—	—	—	20 2 32	12 0 0	—	—	304 3 14	—	—*
183	Pahalahammillewa ...	779 1 17	0 3 21	—	—	81 2 17	97 3 31	101 0 15	—	497 3 13	—	—*
184	Galwaduwagama ...	364 3 15	—	—	—	1 3 32	7 3 5	—	—	355 0 18	—	—*
185	Ihalataranagollewa ...	194 1 18	—	—	—	3 1 31	7 2 23	81 2 15	—	101 2 29	—	—*
186	Pahalataranagollewa ...	136 2 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136 2 34	—	—*
187	Kurukeppitiyawa ...	160 0 25	—	—	—	2 2 0	5 1 10	96 0 30	—	56 0 25	—	—*
188	Mediyawa ...	694 0 6	72 3 38	—	—	162 2 19	132 3 5	71 3 25	—	253 2 39	—	—*
189	Kadigawa ...	251 3 30	4 2 21	—	—	15 2 11	—	—	—	231 2 38	—	—*
190	Kivulpitiya ...	138 2 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138 2 39	—	—*
191	Ambagiswewa ...	426 0 25	7 1 6	—	—	139 0 29	—	—	—	279 2 30	—	—*
192	Buinewa ...	897 0 1	—	—	—	14 0 35	27 3 32	200 2 19	—	654 0 35	—	—*
193	Niyambalawa ...	586 0 36	—	—	—	15 3 17	32 0 17	—	—	538 1 2	—	—*
194	Nambadewa ...	412 3 36	11 0 4	—	—	24 1 9	33 0 15	76 2 0	—	268 0 8	—	—*
195	Konittegama ...	28 2 0	—	—	—	4 2 3	—	—	—	23 3 37	—	—*
196	Dangollegama ...	296 0 33	—	—	—	6 1 7	9 0 5	80 2 32	—	200 0 29	—	—*
197	Henapolayagama ...	99 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 0 27	—	—*
198	Kelediulwewa† ...	676 0 8	14 0 22	—	—	117 1 32	66 1 30	203 3 34	—	273 0 22	—	—*
199	Galenbindunuwewa ...	71 1 38	—	—	—	0 0 6	—	—	—	71 1 32	—	—*
200	Mahailluppallama ...	1,631 0 21	—	—	—	6 2 34	—	—	—	1,624 1 27	—	—*
201	Maduruwagama ...	227 0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227 0 25	—	—*
202	Golumaradankulama ...	1,010 3 0	—	—	—	17 3 7	20 0 10	—	—	972 3 23	—	—*
203	Pahalagama ...	256 1 7	—	—	—	19 1 18	27 0 15	185 2 20	—	24 0 34	—	—*
204	Potiyagama ...	466 2 14	—	—	—	14 3 37	27 2 4	125 1 0	—	298 3 13	—	—*
205	Kelegama ...	401 3 34	—	—	—	7 0 15	15 0 1	60 2 5	—	319 1 13	—	—*
206	Watupolayagama ...	140 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 3 18	—	—*
207	Doranewa ...	328 0 36	—	—	—	6 2 7	14 1 27	—	—	307 1 2	—	—*
208	Wetiyawa ...	232 2 23	—	—	—	11 3 11	30 1 30	—	—	190 1 22	—	—*
209	Acharigama ...	207 0 23	—	—	—	5 1 3	29 0 9	—	—	172 3 11	—	—*
210	Gurugama ...	343 2 11	—	—	—	2 0 7	6 3 12	—	—	334 2 32	—	—*
211	Solonwewa ...	338 0 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338 0 26	—	—*
212	Mehiellewa ...	460 3 17	—	—	—	37 3 7	46 0 25	50 2 12	—	326 1 13	—	—*
213	Malwanagama ...	140 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 3 26	—	—*
214	Mahabellankadawala ...	665 2 18	—	—	—	30 1 19	64 2 0	35 0 35	—	535 2 4	—	—*
215	Horambuwagama ...	759 1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	759 1 17	—	—*
216	Brakmanagama ...	649 3 38	—	—	—	5 3 4	8 0 7	—	—	636 0 27	—	—*
217	Rambawewa ...	6 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1 13	—	—*
218	Medenikalla ...	238 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238 1 15	—	—*
219	Kalundegama ...	342 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342 1 25	—	—*
220	Galayagama ...	604 3 18	—	—	—	6 1 2	—	—	—	598 2 16	—	—*
221	Galenbindunuwewa ...	115 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 0 15	—	—*
222	Lunuwewa ...	166 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166 1 15	—	—*
223	Attorewa ...	131 3 37	—	—	—	31 1 13	20 1 25	—	—	80 0 39	—	—*
224	Mylewa ...	98 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 2 5	—	—*
225	Pantiyawa ...	363 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363 1 0	—	—*
226	Mahapalugaswewa ...	270 0 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270 0 36	—	—*
227	Kudapalugaswewa ...	101 2 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 2 14	—	—*

228	Wirawewa	...	252	0	14	—			—			—			—			—			—			252	0	14	—			*
229	Nawagattegama	...	406	1	3	—			—			—			30	3	23	20	0	21	124	3	15	—			229	1	32	0	3	32	*
230	Thodottukattiya	...	284	3	13	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			284	3	13	—			*
231	Iriennewa	...	249	3	10	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			249	3	10	—			*
232	Dematawewa	...	660	0	23	—			—			—			83	2	28	43	3	17	38	3	25	—			493	2	33	—			*
233	Keditokuwa	...	324	2	28	—			—			—			10	3	36	—			—			—			313	2	32	—			*
234	Padiyankulama	...	359	0	36	—			—			—			20	2	9	38	1	0	—			—			300	1	27	—			*
235	Pattikulama	...	284	3	19	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			284	3	19	—			*
236	Dorawewa	...	101	3	35	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			101	3	35	—			*
237	Kottanayankulama	...	226	2	38	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			226	2	38	—			*
238	Andarawewa	...	458	3	18	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			458	3	18	—			*
239	Karuwalagaswewa	...	415	2	18	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			415	2	18	—			*
240	Kunchikulama	...	124	2	18	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			124	2	18	—			*
241	Tirappane	...	668	3	7	21	1	27	2	0	39	—			120	1	33	105	0	2	137	0	0	—			282	2	26	—			*
242	Palayakulama	...	527	2	21	—			—			—			37	2	2	32	1	3	—			—			457	3	16	—			*
243	Nalatapattiya	...	285	0	38	—			—			—			21	3	15	29	2	9	—			—			233	3	14	—			*
244	Kusawa	...	1,178	1	6	—			—			—			58	3	9	136	1	24	—			—			983	0	13	—			*
245	Pahalamawatawewa	...	153	1	14	—			—			—			8	3	24	13	3	38	—			—			130	1	32	—			*
246	Tammannewa	...	222	2	10	12	0	16	—			—			—			—			—			—			210	1	34	—			*
247	Kurundankulama	...	752	1	27	—			—			—			6	2	16	7	1	20	46	3	34	—			691	1	37	—			*
248	Kulankulama	...	199	0	0	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			199	0	0	—			*
249	Bandiyankulama	...	461	1	26	—			—			—			6	2	26	24	2	0	60	2	35	—			389	2	5	—			*
250	Kammalakkulama	...	688	2	38	—			—			—			5	0	11	36	3	8	—			—			646	3	19	—			*
251	Kudawewa	...	257	3	6	—			—			—			—			—			50	1	15	—			207	1	31	—			*
252	Iluppakanniya	...	1,081	0	2	—			—			—			45	1	31	73	0	15	—			—			962	1	36	—			*
253	Hammillewa	...	436	3	1	—			—			—			3	1	20	—			—			—			433	1	21	—			*
254	Mahakalattewa	...	845	0	0	—			—			—			16	0	10	95	1	30	—			—			733	2	0	—			*
255	Ichchankulama	...	507	1	15	—			—			—			2	1	9	5	2	30	40	1	23	—			458	3	33	—			*
256	Kudakalattewa	...	882	2	37	—			—			—			10	0	25	80	1	25	—			—			792	0	27	—			*
257	Ponnawarankulama	...	343	1	25	1	0	35	—			—			24	1	20	10	2	30	—			—			307	0	20	—			*
258	Kombichchikulama	...	1,203	3	35	—			1	2	23	—			34	0	21	49	0	25	0	1	20	—			1,118	2	26	—			*
259	Wanniyakulama	...	1,627	3	8	—			—			—			16	2	30	29	0	0	—			—			1,582	0	18	—			*
260	Attikulama	...	316	1	35	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			316	1	35	—			*
261	Kudapaladikulama	...	423	2	35	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			423	2	35	—			*
262	Nanikulama	...	353	3	15	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			353	3	15	—			*
263	Mahapaladikkulama	...	928	3	20	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			928	3	20	—			*
264	Potupitiyagama	...	640	2	10	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			640	2	10	—			*
265	Unagaswewa	...	325	3	35	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			325	3	35	—			*
266	Tammanakulama	...	766	1	20	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			766	1	20	—			*
267	Kirikkulama	...	1,307	0	6	—			—			—			18	2	16	20	0	10	—			—			1,268	1	20	—			*
268	Kudanelunkulama	...	368	0	20	—			—			—			9	3	30	19	3	0	—			—			338	1	30	—			*
269	Pulutumankulama	...	832	2	20	—			—			—			23	2	35	49	3	30	76	0	1	—			682	3	34	—			*
270	Ilakkawiddawewa	...	1,540	3	30	13	1	4	—			—			114	1	14	217	3	3	152	3	5	—			1,042	3	4	—			*
271	Mahakongaskada	...	2,208	0	17	2	2	28	—			—			110	0	12	123	0	15	205	0	25	—			1,767	0	17	—			*
272	Maharatmale	...	629	3	15	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			629	3	15	—			*
273	Kudaratmale	...	1,125	0	29	8	1	15	—			—			64	0	35	12	0	0	201	0	25	—			839	1	34	—			*
274	Alankulama	...	361	2	22	0	0	22	0	0	36	—			38	2	20	39	3	2	—			—			282	3	22	—			*
275	Haggomuwa	...	128	2	20	—			—			—			17	1	5	8	2	5	—			—			102	3	10	—			*
276	Potanegama	...	741	1	21	—			—			—			55	2	13	27	3	16	—			—			657	3	32	—			*
277	Ihalawewa	...	99	3	39	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			99	3	39	—			*
278	Korakehewa	...	1,243	3	6	—			—			—			18	3	0	—			—			—			1,225	0	6	—			*
279	Galayagama	...	414	2	4	—			—			—			6	1	29	9	1	0	—			—			398	3	15	—			*
280	Ulukkulama	...	2,013	0	18	0	1	26	—			—			89	0	20	109	2	5	254	1	18	0	0	34	1,559	1	35	—			*
281	Indigaspotana	...	953	2	11	—			—			—			11	1	32	55	2	5	134	1	0	—			752	1	14	—			*
282	Iluppankadawala	...	879	1	26	—			—			—			27	2	23	115	1	35	—			—			736	1	8	—			*
283	Ikiriwewa	...	101	0	13	—			—			—			4	0	3	24	2	30	—			—			72	1	20	—			*

* Final reports forwarded.

† Acquired by Crown: 3 roods and 28 perches.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.						Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
284	Meddumagama ...	103 3 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 3 30	—	—*
285	Meegahawewa ...	223 1 32	—	—	—	7 2 22	8 2 30	—	—	207 0 20	—	—*
286	Nebadawa ...	1,584 2 26	0 0 24	—	—	92 2 1	111 1 10	226 0 25	—	1,154 2 6	—	—*
287	Waduressegama ...	953 1 12	—	—	—	10 0 0	12 1 25	—	—	930 3 27	—	—*
288	Alutwewa ...	182 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182 1 35	—	—*
289	Siyambalawa ...	1,134 2 22	—	—	—	10 3 20	—	—	—	1,123 3 2	—	—*
290	Kudanelubewa ...	291 1 26	—	—	—	7 3 35	—	—	—	283 1 31	—	—*
291	Kirimetiyawa ...	528 2 8	—	—	—	6 3 13	—	—	—	521 2 35	—	—*
292	Diwulwewa ...	549 2 11	3 0 16	—	—	57 1 37	49 1 20	30 0 0	—	409 2 18	—	—*
293	Helambewa ...	288 2 10	—	—	—	4 0 25	17 1 0	—	—	267 0 25	—	—*
294	Acharigama ...	490 1 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490 1 37	—	—*
295	Siyambalawa ...	62 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 2 0	—	—*
296	Moragoda ...	803 2 38	—	—	—	43 2 30	120 2 25	229 0 13	—	410 1 10	—	—*
297	Kadahatawewa ...	139 1 13	—	—	—	16 2 13	41 0 25	—	—	81 2 15	—	—*
298	Mirihenegama ...	152 1 30	—	—	—	8 3 5	11 2 35	—	—	131 3 30	—	—*
299	Kumbukgahawewa ...	799 3 21	—	—	—	62 3 32	46 3 10	131 0 17	—	559 0 2	—	—*
300	Karagahawewa ...	1,228 0 25	0 3 2	—	—	60 3 2	60 0 5	252 2 18	—	853 3 38	—	—*
301	Gambirigaswewa ...	659 2 36	—	—	—	32 0 19	28 0 0	100 1 38	—	499 0 19	—	—*
303	Hinguruwewa ...	417 3 28	—	—	—	4 3 20	8 3 20	—	—	404 0 28	—	—*
304	Kurunduwewa ...	405 2 29	—	—	—	20 2 32	20 0 35	51 1 32	—	313 1 10	—	—*
305	Waragoda ...	205 0 20	3 0 20	—	—	7 3 0	9 3 25	—	—	184 1 15	—	—*
306	Kudagama ...	462 2 21	2 0 0	—	—	9 3 30	15 0 0	126 0 19	—	309 2 12	—	—*
307	Medagama ...	659 0 18	—	—	—	8 2 38	27 2 30	—	—	622 2 30	—	—*
308	Katugampolagama ...	1,206 2 5	—	—	—	10 2 2	14 0 25	41 2 24	—	1,140 0 34	—	—*
309	Eramuduwagama ...	277 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 9	277 1 20	—	—*
310	Mahabulankulama ...	1,328 1 13	19 0 39	—	—	35 3 17	175 2 10	—	—	897 0 18	—	—*
311	Pahalatalawa ...	2,519 3 35	1 2 3	—	—	218 2 14	393 1 25	150 1 4	—	1,856 0 29	—	—*
312	Wetiyawa ...	516 1 30	—	—	—	28 2 35	10 2 10	—	—	497 0 25	—	—*
313	Yalagama ...	144 3 22	—	—	—	10 0 24	16 2 20	—	—	118 0 18	—	—*
314	Helambewa ...	1,032 0 27	0 1 0	—	—	17 1 22	25 2 25	49 0 0	—	939 3 20	—	—*
315	Ratmalagahawewa ...	494 1 27	—	—	—	13 3 25	28 3 0	61 3 0	—	390 0 2	—	—*
316	Pahalawewa ...	692 2 30	—	—	—	6 2 0	12 2 0	—	—	673 2 30	—	—*
317	Hirigollegama ...	692 2 8	—	—	—	43 1 20	49 1 25	101 0 20	—	498 2 23	—	—*
318	Kongahawewa ...	349 0 38	0 1 36	—	—	12 3 32	8 3 10	—	—	327 0 0	—	—*
319	Mudannegama ...	262 3 13	—	—	—	12 1 13	9 0 5	—	—	241 1 35	—	—*
320	Amane ...	437 1 19	3 0 19	—	—	43 1 29	118 2 30	—	—	272 0 21	—	—*
321	Egodagama ...	341 1 22	—	—	—	4 1 32	—	—	—	336 3 30	—	—*
322	Mahanelubewa ...	694 2 30	65 0 32	—	—	53 1 0	99 0 21	72 0 8	—	415 0 9	—	—*
323	Hidogama ...	1,390 1 2	—	4 1 10	—	12 2 12	10 2 10	127 1 3	—	1,235 2 7	—	—*
324	Puwakkulama ...	235 2 12	—	—	—	9 0 32	—	—	—	226 1 20	—	—*
325	Kaluwila ...	1,527 1 32	—	—	—	31 3 2	76 1 35	52 0 34	—	1,367 0 1	—	—*
326	Kudawewa ...	93 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 3 20	—	—*
327	Polambayagama ...	350 1 13	—	—	—	8 2 19	15 0 17	56 2 35	—	269 3 22	—	—*
328	Kidagala ...	308 3 7	—	—	—	25 1 10	20 1 12	179 1 21	—	83 3 4	—	—*
329	Pahalakongaswewa ...	162 2 17	0 1 18	—	—	2 2 17	7 2 20	15 3 10	—	136 0 32	—	—*
330	Aturuwella ...	182 2 5	—	—	—	20 1 4	—	4 0 0	—	158 1 1	—	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.							Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
388	Tammannegama ...	288 1 39	—	—	—	4 2 35	9 0 32	—	—	274 2 12	—	—*
389	Galmaduwa ...	522 2 8	8 1 3	—	—	112 0 19	59 0 0	149 2 12	—	193 2 14	—	—*
390	Kuttikulama ...	109 0 14	5 1 23	—	—	22 3 4	47 0 37	—	—	33 2 30	—	—*
391	Ihalagama ...	373 1 22	—	—	—	17 0 19	24 1 15	65 3 33	—	265 3 35	—	—*
392	Puliyankulama ...	553 1 23	—	—	—	6 1 2	11 2 27	—	—	535 1 34	—	—*
393	Kumbukkenda ...	170 2 31	—	—	—	21 2 32	8 1 30	—	—	140 2 9	—	—*
394	Kattiyawa ...	5,010 0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,010 0 16	—	—*
395	Wettankulama ...	480 2 13	—	—	—	29 2 2	58 1 15	194 0 11	—	198 2 25	—	—*
396	Sellattamaduwa ...	716 3 36	—	—	—	45 0 34	83 3 32	—	—	587 3 10	—	—*
397	Puliyankulama ...	208 0 35	—	—	—	2 3 17	10 3 32	—	—	194 1 26	—	—*
398	Golupettawewa ...	113 1 24	—	—	—	3 2 2	—	—	—	109 3 22	—	—*
399	Hammillakulama ...	798 2 29	—	—	—	24 1 15	43 3 16	40 3 3	—	689 2 35	—	—*
400	Wirappudikulama ...	335 2 27	—	—	—	4 2 20	19 1 11	—	—	311 2 36	—	—*
401	Wellamudawa ...	748 1 21	—	—	—	27 1 8	53 1 38	99 2 17	—	567 3 38	—	—*
402	Kunchikulama ...	273 1 38	—	0 0 35	—	50 2 15	31 3 19	74 0 10	—	116 2 39	—	—*
403	Demattegama ...	226 2 12	—	—	—	10 0 37	10 0 26	30 1 31	—	175 2 38	—	—*
404	Ihalamawatawewa ...	98 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 0 10	—	—*
405	Heenmawatawewa ...	171 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171 3 26	—	—*
406	Sembukulama ...	418 1 2	0 0 39	0 2 0	—	57 2 20	39 1 16	0 2 0	—	320 0 7	—	—*
407	Ataweerawewa ...	98 1 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1 34	—	—*
408	Habakudawewa ...	193 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193 0 5	—	—*
409	Kudawewa ...	373 0 5	—	—	—	4 3 39	12 1 34	151 1 28	—	204 0 24	—	—*
410	Kudakanumulla ...	541 1 12	—	—	—	49 3 29	39 3 20	184 3 37	—	256 2 6	—	—*
411	Wagakkulama ...	423 3 1	—	—	—	17 2 37	31 1 22	89 0 8	—	285 2 14	—	—*
412	Kudagama ...	181 0 27	—	—	—	25 3 22	25 3 0	92 2 14	—	36 3 31	—	—*
413	Tammannegala ...	288 1 12	—	—	—	9 2 26	10 0 33	—	—	268 1 33	—	—*
414	Mahakanumulla ...	721 3 18	4 0 38	—	—	64 3 13	89 2 0	130 1 27	—	432 3 20	—	—*
415	Achariyakulama ...	155 0 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 30	—	154 1 14	—	—*
416	Golupettawewa ...	163 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	44 2 16	—	118 2 29	—	—*
417	Marikkaragama ...	246 2 6	—	—	—	29 2 27	44 1 20	119 0 29	—	53 1 10	—	—*
418	Payindikkulama ...	663 1 28	—	—	—	44 0 7	38 0 35	89 0 20	—	492 0 6	—	—*
419	Aiyatagama ...	292 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292 1 15	—	—*
420	Ulankulama ...	403 2 14	—	—	—	24 3 26	20 3 20	—	—	357 3 8	—	—*
421	Gallewa ...	798 3 4	—	—	—	22 3 26	45 0 12	102 0 22	—	628 2 24	—	—*
422	Sangilikanadarawa ...	1,499 3 2	—	—	—	251 1 5	—	—	—	1,248 1 37	—	—*
423	Kongollewa ...	117 2 10	—	—	—	2 2 4	—	—	—	115 0 6	—	—*
424	Diulgama ...	96 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 1 33	—	—*
425	Pahalagaltanwewa ...	105 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 2 4	—	—*
426	Ihalagaltanwewa ...	66 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 3 7	—	—*
427	Degodathurawa ...	402 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402 3 0	—	—*
428	Lunuwegama ...	246 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246 3 20	—	—*
429	Randenigama ...	855 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	855 2 20	—	—*
430	Rambewewa ...	131 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131 0 15	—	—*
431	Dumbuluwagama ...	268 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268 2 15	—	—*
432	Timbiriwewa ...	579 1 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579 1 22	—	—*
433	Tumbullegama ...	696 2 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	696 2 23	—	—*
434	Rotawewa ...	1,354 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,354 1 33	—	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.						Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
492	Ihalahalmillakulama ..	256 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256 0 32	—	—*
493	Palugaswewa ..	256 0 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 0 7	—	6 0 30*
494	Elapathwewa ..	258 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258 3 27	—	—*
495	Iluppukulama ..	531 1 10	—	—	—	77 3 27	15 2 23	—	—	437 3 0	—	—*
496	Pahalahammillawa ..	255 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255 1 28	—	—*
497	Karambewa ..	400 2 30	1 0 9	—	—	41 0 12	41 0 25	70 2 5	—	246 3 19	—	—*
498	Ihalakudawewa ..	56 2 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 2 36	—	—*
499	Perimiyankulama† ..	946 3 33	—	—	—	181 0 19	—	—	—	748 1 16	—	—*
500	Ihalahammilawa ..	398 1 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	398 1 31	—	—*
501	Lolugaswewa ..	56 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 3 3	—	—*
502	Katukeliyawa ..	176 2 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176 2 29	—	—*
503	Mahamankadawala ..	2,099 2 7	38 2 23	0 0 21	—	196 1 38	218 0 20	251 0 20	—	1,395 0 5	—	—*
504	Talakolawewa ..	763 3 6	—	—	—	—	5 2 10	19 1 37	—	738 2 39	—	—*
505	Kokkichchohiya ..	1,126 2 30	—	—	—	28 1 32	36 1 32	—	—	1,051 3 6	—	—*
506	Keppitiyawa ..	792 1 20	—	—	—	66 0 13	1 0 36	—	—	725 0 11	—	—*
507	Attikulama ..	376 1 10	—	—	—	4 2 38	—	—	—	371 2 12	—	—*
508	Tirappane ..	667 1 32	—	—	—	22 2 19	48 3 30	20 3 16	—	575 0 7	—	—*
509	Durabulankulama ..	802 0 29	—	—	—	30 3 3	54 0 7	38 2 22	—	678 2 37	—	—*
510	Medawachchiya ..	447 3 32	—	—	—	21 3 36	36 3 28	75 2 24	—	313 1 24	—	—*
511	Dambagahawewa ..	871 2 5	—	—	—	11 1 23	—	—	—	860 0 22	—	—*
512	Palugama ..	1,257 0 13	—	—	—	50 2 18	87 0 34	75 0 30	—	1,044 0 11	—	—*
513	Periakallanchiya ..	786 3 17	—	—	—	84 3 20	29 2 28	0 0 32	—	672 0 17	—	—*
514	Kunchikulama ..	233 2 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233 2 24	—	—*
515	Tissawewa ..	977 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	977 2 19	—	—*
516	Kudagama ..	173 2 9	—	—	—	6 3 4	—	—	—	166 3 5	—	—*
517	Halmillakulama ..	1,371 1 21	—	—	—	100 3 2	84 1 14	0 0 19	—	1,186 0 26	—	—*
518	Ratmalgahawewa ..	445 3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445 3 29	—	—*
519	Tittiyagama ..	136 0 39	—	—	—	11 1 2	6 0 25	—	—	118 3 12	—	—*
522	Kiriamunukola ..	85 3 11	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	77 3 11	—	—*
525	Bandarabulankulama ..	544 2 33	—	—	—	106 0 11	—	—	—	438 2 22	—	—*
526	Tanuwagama‡ ..	741 1 39	—	—	—	125 0 24	—	—	—	613 0 22	—	—*
527	Yakawewa ..	1,141 1 15	—	—	—	53 1 24	—	119 1 30	—	968 2 1	—	—*
528	Tammannelawaka ..	1,617 1 1	9 1 7	—	—	63 3 6	—	85 2 38	—	1,458 1 30	—	—*
529	Sangattewa ..	1,305 2 15	8 0 21	—	—	77 3 25	—	61 0 32	—	1,158 1 17	—	—*
530	Sirikulama ..	152 3 19	—	—	—	22 1 23	—	53 1 19	—	77 0 17	—	—*
531	Tikirigodayagama ..	768 1 11	0 0 26	—	—	7 2 31	12 2 25	—	—	747 3 9	—	—*
532	Kadahattuwewa ..	467 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	467 2 27	—	—*
533	Talgehewa ..	1,295 1 20	—	—	—	113 1 35	105 3 35	197 3 1	—	878 0 29	—	—*
534	Oyagama ..	210 2 39	—	—	—	13 0 23	—	—	—	197 2 16	—	—*
535	Kumbukgollewa ..	222 0 18	18 1 23	—	—	14 1 20	7 2 5	—	—	187 3 10	—	—*
536	Ikirigollewa ..	1,128 3 3	13 0 37	—	—	18 3 26	47 0 29	76 1 3	—	973 0 28	—	—*
537	Namadagaswewa ..	843 1 4	1 2 6	—	—	33 3 0	—	31 0 10	—	776 3 28	—	—*
539	Kallanchiya ..	2,591 2 19	76 1 3	0 2 19	—	558 3 14	—	140 2 29	—	1,815 0 34	—	—*
540	Gonewa ..	1,106 0 7	4 3 30	—	—	77 2 12	53 1 36	1 0 29	—	968 3 20	—	—*
541	Hammillewa ..	407 0 4	—	—	—	10 1 0	15 0 37	48 2 18	—	332 3 29	—	—*
542	Weliwewa ..	328 2 35	—	—	—	9 0 12	3 2 32	—	—	315 3 31	—	—*

543	Nikawewa ..	742 0 35	8 2 17	—	—	15 0 4	40 2 39	30 1 39	—	647 1 16	—	—*
544	Walahengunuwewa ..	2,300 3 19·5	1 2 27	—	—	100 2 9	203 3 6	—	—	1,994 3 17·5	—	—*
545	Kongollewa ..	393 1 36	—	—	—	8 2 12	17 0 33	174 0 28	—	193 2 3	—	—*
546	Talakolawewa ..	646 0 34	6 2 25·5	—	—	24 0 18·5	—	101 0 38	—	514 0 32	—	—*
547	Puhudiwula ..	500 0 22	—	—	—	24 1 30	—	—	—	475 2 32	—	—*
548	Kudapuhudiwula ..	125 1 24	—	—	—	4 2 39	—	62 2 12	—	58 0 13	—	—*
549	Timbiriwewa ..	331 2 24	15 0 3	—	—	61 3 25	—	58 3 30	—	195 3 6	—	—*
550	Bandararatmale ..	930 0 27	—	—	—	240 2 0	—	—	—	689 2 27	—	—*
551	Kapirigama ..	2,100 0 31	53 3 10	—	—	445 1 7	273 0 29	203 0 18	—	1,124 3 7	—	—*
552	Ehutuwagama ..	250 2 8	3 0 10	—	—	18 3 9	22 3 12	90 1 1	—	115 2 16	—	—*
553	Siyambalagaswewa ..	950 3 25	4 2 22	—	—	149 1 10	111 1 34	224 2 31	—	460 3 8	—	—*
554	Puliyankulama ..	315 3 3	—	—	—	17 1 15	18 0 13	—	—	280 1 15	—	—*
555	Welewa ..	1,029 0 9	0 3 2	—	—	37 1 28	—	178 3 17	—	812 0 2	—	—*
556	Kendewa ..	1,624 0 11	23 3 18	—	—	258 1 30	—	277 2 0	—	1,064 1 3	—	—*
556½	Weddewa ..	372 0 27	—	—	—	16 1 2	—	—	—	355 3 25	—	—*
557	Galkandegama ..	899 0 21	2 0 33	—	—	88 2 10	64 1 13	249 3 26	—	494 0 19	—	—*
558	Taranagollewa ..	830 2 5	0 2 35	—	—	56 3 8	66 2 21	175 0 20	—	531 1 1	—	—*
559	Balahondawewa ..	1,042 3 20	9 2 22	—	—	122 1 32	83 2 23	157 3 16	—	669 1 7	—	—*
560	Kolibendewa ..	347 3 28	2 1 6	—	—	10 1 34	24 3 24	76 1 0	—	234 0 4	—	—*
561	Kirimetiyawa ..	827 1 1	4 2 4	—	—	74 2 13	—	90 2 36	—	657 1 28	—	—*
610	Kanadarawa ..	2,218 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,218 3 6	—	—*
611	Waduwewa ..	194 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194 0 5	—	—*
	Total§ ..	320,841 2 35·91	984 0 37·1	15 3 18	11 2 37	14,438 0 37·58	14,702 0 32	20,355 2 5·5	7 0 2·9	270,293 0 35·33	1 1 10	10 0 30

* Final reports forwarded. † Acquired by Crown : 17 acres 1 rood and 38 perches. ‡ Roads and streams : 3 acres and 33 perches. § Total Acquired by Crown : 18 acres 3 roods and 37·5 perches ; Total Roads and streams : 3 acres and 33 perches.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Villages for which Plans have been received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
25	Ponnimankulama ..	647 2 5	—	74 2 18	572 3 27	—
164	Puliyankulama ..	2,437 2 32	1,856 2 35	580 3 37	—	—
302	Ihalatalawa ..	1,027 2 39·25	835 0 30·88	192 2 4·62	0 0 3·75	—
520	Madawalagama ..	810 1 34	—	363 2 24	446 3 10	—
521	Turuwila	3,396 3 8	1,994 2 6	1,383 3 26	18 1 16	—
523	Nuwarawewa ..	4,624 1 18	—	673 2 2·5	3,950 3 15·5	—
524	Pankuliya.. ..	519 0 6	125 2 37	285 3 20	107 1 29	—
563	Lindawewa ..	929 2 32	899 2 5	28 0 36	1 3 31	—
564	Mihintale	1,196 1 19	1,173 1 6	23 0 1	0 0 12	—
565	Wadiwewa ..	1,248 3 26	—	116 0 7	1,132 3 19	—
566	Helambagaswewa ..	960 0 14	889 1 7	69 1 34	1 1 13	—
567	Lenogama ..	680 0 23	—	0 3 2	679 1 21	—
570	Angunachchiya ..	491 3 23	332 1 26	31 2 23	127 3 14	—
571	Mailagaswewa ..	889 1 15	—	3 1 4	886 0 11	—
573	Kirigollewa ..	992 3 2	—	—	992 3 2	—
574	Karambankulama ..	1,762 3 10	1,674 3 23	84 3 11	3 0 16	—
575	Dominigammana ..	742 0 37	714 0 27	28 0 10	—	—
576	Walketuwewa ..	756 2 32	—	25 1 7	731 1 25	—
577	Relapanawa ..	1,275 1 14	—	11 0 21	1,264 0 33	—
578	Muwaetagama ..	1,730 2 23	—	1 0 32	1,729 1 31	—
580	Pihimbiyagollewa ..	1,263 3 3	—	40 1 7	1,223 1 36	—
587	Galweragollewa ..	507 1 5	414 3 18	57 3 22	34 2 5	—
588	Tamarahammillewa ..	918 2 1	—	48 1 31	870 0 10	—
589	Wewelkotiya ..	1,119 2 9	—	16 0 28	1,103 1 21	—
590	Tambaragollewa ..	1,340 2 29	—	26 0 33	1,314 1 36	—
591	Ihalagama ..	466 0 8	—	0 3 11	465 0 37	—
592	Pahalakolongaswewa ..	269 1 24	—	12 0 35	257 0 29	—
593	Ihalakolongaswewa ..	262 1 35	—	11 2 8	250 3 27	—
594	Galkadawela ..	948 1 15	—	14 3 31	933 1 24	—
595	Massalawa ..	252 1 25	—	4 2 23	247 3 2	—
596	Konakumbukwewa ..	749 2 31	—	39 0 25	710 2 6	—
597	Nekatunuwewa ..	1,137 0 21	—	6 0 13	1,131 0 8	—
598	Milagammana ..	302 3 5	—	22 2 21	280 0 24	—
599	Pinogama ..	786 0 26	—	210 0 2	576 0 24	—
600	Alutgama ..	123 0 29	—	4 2 25	118 2 4	—
601	Aluwakatuwala ..	326 0 36	—	8 0 2	318 0 34	—
602	Miwamelewa ..	761 3 5	—	62 2 22	699 0 23	—
603	Kotawewa ..	801 1 12	—	2 2 25	798 2 27	—
604	Yakadadutuwewa ..	415 1 4	410 0 16	5 0 28	—	—
605	Ikirigollewa ..	391 2 30	—	37 2 30	354 0 0	—
606	Dunwattegama ..	437 0 13	—	1 2 14	435 1 39	—
607	Konekatupotana ..	543 2 3	—	4 3 29	538 2 14	—
608	Gonahittiyawa ..	624 0 6	—	35 3 34	588 0 12	—
609	Kudagama ..	390 3 8	378 0 27	11 0 39	1 1 22	—
612	Puwarasankulama ..	261 0 7	255 1 9	—	5 2 38	—
613	Puliyankulama ..	123 3 31	—	4 1 29	119 2 2	—
P.P. 3,950	Polonnaruwa ..	2,464 3 26·5	—	31 2 11·35	2,433 1 15·15	—
Topo. 2	Ukkulankulama ..	26 0 36	5 1 31	20 3 5	—	—
,,	Chalampakkulama ..	7 2 4	2 1 16	5 0 28	—	—
,,	Akatikulama ..	9 0 28	—	9 0 28	—	—
,,	Viaditkulama ..	92 1 19	32 2 24	59 2 35	—	—
,,	Pichchampatikulama ..	21 2 30	2 2 34	18 3 36	—	—
,,	Tendekkulama ..	17 2 25	0 2 23	17 0 2	—	—
,,	Sinnakkulama ..	2 2 4	—	2 2 4	—	—
,,	Kallikkulama ..	55 0 19	7 3 20	47 0 39	—	—
,,	Palayadikkulama ..	50 0 20	3 3 1	46 1 19	—	—
,,	Adanchikkulama ..	29 2 32	10 1 12	19 1 20	—	—
,,	Pariyakunchikulama ..	52 1 25	20 1 8·5	32 0 16·5	—	—
,,	Palayakkulama ..	41 2 4	7 1 30	34 0 14	—	—
,,	Pattankulama ..	5 3 25	2 1 9	3 2 16	—	—
,,	Periyamuruppukulama ..	91 3 18	34 0 4·25	57 3 13·75	—	—
,,	Namadamaduwa ..	12 1 27	—	12 1 27	—	—
,,	Wannakkulama ..	47 1 20	14 1 14	33 0 6	—	—
,,	Nochchikkulama ..	68 1 18	16 0 8	52 1 10	—	—
,,	Balukavila ..	88 1 19	35 3 12	52 2 7	—	—
,,	Sinna-avaranpitiya ..	20 1 20	3 2 31	16 2 29	—	—
,,	Periya-avaranpitiya ..	36 1 25	16 2 1	19 3 24	—	—
,,	Wanniyahelambewa ..	15 2 3	2 0 31	13 1 12	—	—
,,	Tambiyawa ..	39 3 23	—	39 3 23	—	—
,,	Kudanikawewa ..	13 1 37	2 3 14	10 2 23	—	—
,,	Oyamaduwa ..	38 1 3	8 1 5	29 3 38	—	—
568	Sippewa	960 3 15	—	—	—	960 3 15
569	Kidagolegama ..	2,245 0 13	—	—	—	2,245 0 13
572	Unagaswewa ..	1,727 0 5	—	—	—	1,727 0 5

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Villages for which Plans have been received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
579	Gangurannepota ..	770 1 25	—	—	—	770 1 25
581	Kokatiyagollewa ..	2,121 0 20	—	—	—	2,121 0 20
582	Munamalgahawewa ..	558 2 34	—	—	—	558 2 34
583	Ambagahawewa ..	1,492 0 28	—	—	—	1,492 0 28
584	Wirasole	538 2 27	—	—	—	538 2 27
585	Katukeliyawa ..	253 0 17	—	—	—	253 0 17
586	Urapinuwewa ..	565 2 32	—	—	—	565 2 32
614	Kadawatagama ..	506 1 11	—	—	—	506 1 11
615	Galkadawala ..	429 2 20	—	—	—	429 2 20
616	Etambagahakada ..	364 1 15	—	—	—	364 1 15
617	Diwulgaskada ..	1,153 3 2	—	—	—	1,153 3 2
618	Puhudiula ..	1,053 3 39	—	—	—	1,053 3 39
619	Dutuwewa ..	545 1 32	—	—	—	545 1 32
620	Aluthanimillewa ..	699 3 39	—	—	—	699 3 39
621	Lolugaswewa ..	556 2 30	—	—	—	556 2 30
622	Kongollawa ..	738 3 12	—	—	—	738 3 12
623	Galegama ..	1,121 1 32	—	—	—	1,121 1 32
624	Patanahamillewa ..	1,097 1 24	—	—	—	1,097 1 24
625	Peddagama ..	645 3 24	—	—	—	645 3 24
626	Halikumbukgollewa ..	765 2 12	—	—	—	765 2 12
627	Etakada	2,487 0 10	—	—	—	2,487 0 10
628	Pandiggama ..	1,373 0 28	—	—	—	1,373 0 28
629	Rambewa ..	933 2 26	—	—	—	933 2 26
630	Tammennewa ..	570 1 14	—	—	—	570 1 14
631	Etawitagollewa ..	1,373 3 10	—	—	—	1,373 3 10
632	Lunupehichawa ..	759 2 0	—	—	—	759 2 0
633	Dachchidamana ..	826 3 5	—	—	—	826 3 5
634	Mahadiulwewa ..	2,086 3 32	—	—	—	2,086 3 32
635	Tammenewa ..	718 0 30	—	—	—	718 0 30
636	Issenbessewawewa ..	573 2 25	—	—	—	573 2 25
637	Nelugollewa ..	384 0 22	—	—	—	384 0 22
638	Gurukandegama ..	751 0 37	—	—	—	751 0 37
639	Minhetigama ..	1,208 3 27	—	—	—	1,208 3 27
640	Galenbindunuwewa ..	1,134 3 2	—	—	—	1,134 3 2
641	Moragoda ..	1,919 2 36	—	—	—	1,919 2 36
642	Hiralugama ..	3,403 3 38	—	—	—	3,403 3 38
643	Karappikada ..	1,127 1 24	—	—	—	1,127 1 24
644	Naketikongollewa ..	738 1 7	—	—	—	738 1 7
645	Gallellegama ..	585 3 8	—	—	—	585 3 8
646	Kandaradiulwewa ..	1,039 1 18	—	—	—	1,039 1 18
Topo. 3	Awgahawewa, Maha and Kuda Migaskada ..	5,440 0 0	—	—	—	5,440 0 0
	Total ..	96,342 3 10·75	12,183 3 1·63	5,354 1 13·72	28,455 3 8·4	50,348 3 27

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

(A) *Ratnapura District.*

45. *Operations of the Period.*—Final reports on the following villages were forwarded on completion of settlement:—

Yayinna, Nugawela, Horahinella, Howpe, Hapuhentota, Bungiriya, Noragolla, Dimiyawa, Batakada, Weraniyagoda, and Wadumulla.

The settlement of Talangama, Yatimalkaduwa Udahagama, and Yatimalkaduwa Pahalagama villages was completed, but the final reports had not been despatched by the end of 1913.

The claims under the Waste Lands Ordinances in Wellandura, Welimaluwa, Nahalwatura, Yatagare, Manana, Halpawila, Palawela, Patagama (B. S. P. P. 67), Weragama, and Hangomuwa villages were settled. In Manana and Palawela the consequent demarcation surveys have been made, and final orders have to be prepared. In the other villages named the settlements await demarcations. Most of the claims in Nabuluwa, Haldola, and Elapata villages were disposed of by the end of the period under review. Progress was made in a few other villages.

The block surveys of Epitawela and Denawaka Patakada were received. These villages were inspected during 1913.

A preliminary inspection of the area to be surveyed in 1914 and 1915 for settlement purposes was made by Mr. Toller, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, in May. This area is situated in Atakalan, Nawadun, and Meda korales, and is traversed by the roads from Pelmadulla to Madampe, to Opanaike, and to Ratnapura.

46. *Litigation.*—One reference case was brought forward from 1911–12. It was decided in favour of the Crown. A statement giving particulars is annexed:—

Ratnapura District Reference Case.

Date of Reference.	No. of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved. A. R. P.	Decision.
March 29, 1912..	D. C. 1,974	39	Karawita	17 0 0	Decreed to be Crown property

47. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of Waste Lands Ordinances in the district, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Ratnapura District since the introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed. A. R. P.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area settled. Declared Crown. A. R. P.	Sold. Extent. A. R. P.	Sold. Amount. Rs. c.	Declared Private. A. R. P.	Total. A. R. P.
1897 ..	23	7,338 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	8	3,598 1 9	2	542 3 39	—	—	4 1 15	547 1 14
1899 ..	6	889 2 8	1	3,193 3 34	—	—	4 3 20	3,198 3 14
1900 ..	15	4,544 2 18	7	1,775 0 38	30 2 34	420 0	350 1 39	2,156 1 31
1901 ..	16	4,874 0 36	5	1,456 3 23	—	—	958 2 21	2,415 2 4
1902 ..	12	4,030 0 21	5	2,955 1 19	—	—	337 3 38	3,293 1 17
1903 ..	8	2,041 2 28	6	1,549 1 7	—	—	402 3 15	1,952 0 22
1904 ..	6	3,395 0 6	1	1,096 2 17	16 3 6	70 0	466 3 32	1,580 1 15
1905 ..	1	155 3 11	1	20 1 20	—	—	—	20 1 20
1906 ..	3	3,288 0 14	3	531 2 9	—	—	1,065 2 0	1,597 0 9
1907 ..	2	2,137 2 14	2	4,570 0 34	—	—	500 0 0	5,070 0 34
1908 ..	1	3,130 2 5	—	150 0 0	—	—	—	150 0 0
1909 ..	19	19,645 3 27·25	2	436 3 1	21 1 32	525 0	362 1 34	820 2 27
Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	19	9,033 1 28	35	3,685 3 9·25	148 2 1	1,721 50	314 2 13	4,148 3 23·25
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	11	5,596 3 38	44	1,338 1 25	224 3 14	2,111 85	83 0 28	1,646 1 27
Total ..	150	73,700 1 13·25	114	23,303 1 35·25	442 1 7	4,848 35	4,851 3 15	28,597 2 17·25

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Ratnapura District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1905	1	155 2 13	1	28 3 19	106 2 5	1,597 98	20 0 29	155 2 13	—	—	—	155 2 13
Do. from 1906	1	102 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	102 3 2	102 3 2
Settlement Officer's notices brought forward from 1909	7	17,605 3 22	12	4,199 1 4	75 0 6	1,393 13	362 3 18	4,637 0 28	705 3 20	5	12,262 3 14	17,605 3 22
Do. from January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	7	6,829 0 38	28	1,199 2 4	—	—	284 0 4	1,483 2 8	528 1 29	4	4,817 1 1	6,829 0 38
Do. from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	11	5,596 3 38	9	144 2 1	32 1 16	647 0	113 1 21	290 0 38	390 3 24	7	4,915 3 16	5,596 3 38
Published by Government Agent from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	2	1,870 3 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,870 3 36	1,870 3 36
Published by Settlement Officer from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	31	26,860 0 14	7	255 2 25	12 1 21	92 91	—	268 0 6	31 1 3	26	26,560 3 5	26,860 0 14
Total ..	60	59,021 2 3	57	5,827 3 13	226 1 8	3,731 2	780 1 32	6,834 2 13	1,656 1 36	45	50,530 1 34	59,021 2 3

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Ratnapura District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
2	Eluwana ..	280 0 21	—	—	280 0 21	—	—	—*
3	Yayinna ..	1,906 1 16	588 3 15	—	1,258 3 30	58 2 11	—	—*
4	Nugawela ..	365 0 5	—	—	365 0 5	—	—	—*
5	Horahinella ..	485 2 2	448 3 16	—	27 1 4	9 1 22	—	—*
6	Howpe ..	974 3 3	889 2 18	—	65 2 34	19 1 31	—	—*
7	Hapuhentota	208 2 10	—	158 0 6	34 1 10	—	—	16 0 34*
9	Erabadda ..	1,829 3 6	—	—	1,047 2 6	470 0 0	—	312 1 0*
10	Kalalella ..	1,308 0 16	—	—	1,138 1 3	140 0 25	—	29 2 28*
11	Bungiriya ..	595 1 38	107 2 38	—	487 3 0	—	—	—*
21	Noragolla ..	741 2 26	—	—	398 0 18	343 2 8	—	—*
24	Dela ..	1,106 2 6	697 2 14	—	267 2 37	11 0 35	—	130 0 0*
30	Poranuwa ..	1,033 2 37	886 3 10	—	43 3 23	—	103 0 4	—*
36	Nivitigala ..	7,101 2 19	—	—	7,101 2 19	—	—	—*
37	Pebotuwa ..	1,242 0 3	0 3 31	—	82 0 8	138 3 18	—	1,020 0 26*
38	Niriella ..	3,546 1 32	83 3 36	—	372 3 34	2,744 3 31	32 3 22	311 2 29*
44	Galatura ..	5,201 1 37	—	—	5,201 1 37	—	—	—*
52	Dumbara ..	8,317 0 25	—	—	8,317 0 25	—	—	—*
61	Dimiyawa ..	373 1 10	9 3 14	—	358 0 4	1 1 18	4 0 14	—* —
64	Pathagama ..	67 0 17	—	—	67 0 17	—	—	—*
65	Radella ..	155 1 31	—	—	155 1 31	—	—	—*
69	Batakada ..	589 2 35	—	—	45 3 4	21 0 17	79 0 14	443 3 0*
71	Damme ..	173 3 31	2 2 6	—	40 3 25	61 2 39	35 2 30	33 0 11*
73	Weraniyagoda	130 3 34	—	—	59 0 25	71 3 9	—	—*
77	Porohitagama	27 2 5	—	—	27 2 5	—	—	—*
78	Wadumulla ..	381 0 39	1 1 6	—	193 1 35	178 0 31	8 1 7	—*
79	Udawatawana	140 1 37	—	—	129 3 34	—	7 2 19	2 3 24*
85	Hapurugala ..	333 2 23	—	—	190 1 37	138 2 12	4 2 14	—*
87	Bataendiriya	375 3 23	—	—	27 0 32	300 0 8	—	48 2 23*
88	Magurugoda ..	187 1 28·5	—	—	55 1 7·25	132 0 21·25	—	—*
91	Kekula ..	536 3 0	—	—	108 2 18	428 0 22	—	—*
117	Doloswala ..	1,761 1 4	446 3 6	—	1,314 1 38	—	—	—*
	Total ..	41,479 0 19·5	4,164 3 10	158 0 6	29,263 1 26·25	5,269 0 38·25	275 1 4	2,348 1 15

* Final reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	Delgoda	14,665 3 25	462 2 18	221 0 10	13,982 0 37
8	Nabuluwa	1,206 0 16	169 2 38	—	1,036 1 18
12	Wellandure	691 2 37	280 0 11	—	411 2 26
13	Gonakumbura ..	847 1 25	134 3 29	712 1 36	—
14	Welimaluwa	469 2 4	137 3 2	264 3 5	66 3 37
15	Batugedara	1,800 2 35	—	—	1,800 2 35
16	Damanagammana ..	1,191 0 5	498 3 35	—	692 0 10
17	Dippitigala	1,082 3 25	42 1 24	—	1,040 2 1
18	Hakamuwa	835 2 19	245 3 34	103 2 10	486 0 15
19	Madalagama	3,031 1 39	253 2 25	—	2,777 3 14
20	Nahalwatura	530 2 29	51 0 4	—	479 2 25
22	Watapota	618 1 33	98 1 33	—	520 0 0
23	Dombagammana ..	1,184 3 16	114 3 30	317 2 34	752 0 32
25	Endane	878 1 28	90 0 29	0 2 15	787 2 24
26	Kiribatgala	2,057 1 33	865 1 30	16 0 4	1,175 3 39
27	Yatagare	1,006 0 3	82 3 31	—	923 0 12
28	Manana	313 1 3	97 0 17	—	216 0 26
29	Handurukanda ..	804 1 6	74 0 36	165 2 17	564 1 33
31	Kolandagala	329 1 10	4 2 21	—	324 2 29
32	Pelwadiya	263 3 39	56 1 17	—	207 2 22
33	Halpawila	343 3 28	65 0 34	—	278 2 34
34	Panawenna	2,146 1 32	485 1 16	155 2 13	1,505 2 3
35	Miyanawita	1,985 3 31	53 3 3	—	1,932 0 28

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
39	Karawita	7,177 2 24	1,437 0 3	5,737 1 23	3 0 38
40	Dambuluwana ..	1,365 2 6	709 0 35	10 2 19	645 2 32
41	Gawaragiriya ..	4,138 1 33	259 2 4	—	3,878 3 29
42	Ayagama	7,569 0 32	949 3 23	155 1 37	6,463 3 12
43	Kuttikanda	717 1 7	74 0 1	—	643 1 6
45	Godakumbura ..	447 3 15	27 3 1	—	420 0 14
46	Yatimalkaduwa Udahagama ..	112 3 17	8 3 13	104 0 4	—
47	Yatimalkaduwa Pahalagama ..	171 0 3	25 1 6	145 2 37	—
48	Henagama	5,404 2 33	28 1 16	—	5,376 1 17
49	Pubbarapota	1,730 0 15	52 1 6	—	1,677 3 9
50	Kiriporuwa	950 2 16	69 2 7	14 0 0	867 0 9
51	Balibatgoda	342 0 35	234 0 2	—	108 0 33
53	Nedurana	807 0 15	114 1 27	—	692 2 28
54	Karandana	5,246 0 2	605 1 23	489 3 39	4,150 2 20
55	Nugadanda	2,139 1 13	70 3 34	—	2,068 1 19
56	Hindurangala ..	2,025 0 3	243 0 37	—	1,781 3 6
57	Haldola	128 2 1	77 0 28	27 0 12	24 1 1
58	Kahawatta	1,214 1 3	187 2 16	—	1,026 2 27
59	Kehelowita	1,881 2 31	151 2 33	—	1,729 3 38
60	Palawela	1,249 3 27	335 0 33	732 2 15	182 0 19
62	Maraliya	508 3 27	400 3 31	89 1 22	18 2 14
63	Millawitiya	742 0 16	23 0 6	—	719 0 10
66	Galgomuwa	295 2 16	196 1 18	0 0 11	99 0 27
67	Patagama	1,272 0 15	186 3 30	—	1,085 0 25
68	Weragama	1,882 3 20	445 3 24	161 3 39	1,274 3 37
70	Dellobedda	670 1 24	216 3 9	—	453 2 15
72	Karangoda	448 2 10	287 3 3	—	160 3 7
74	Muwagama	414 2 8	—	—	414 2 8
75	Elapata	1,331 0 10	477 3 24·5	—	853 0 25·5
76	Demalaporuwa ..	121 1 31	78 3 31	—	42 2 0
80	Mudduwa	653 1 6	269 0 19	—	384 0 27
81	Amuwala	574 3 4·5	324 2 6·5	—	250 0 38
82	Etoya	701 3 6	447 0 33	35 3 28	218 2 25
83	Gangulwitiya ..	674 3 32	92 1 34	—	582 1 38
84	Hangomuwa	1,313 2 25	1,153 0 26	0 2 0	159 3 39
86	Talangama	618 2 7	398 0 27	220 1 20	—
89	Alupota	421 2 15	71 2 30	—	349 3 25
90	Niralgama	1,149 2 8	232 0 10	—	917 1 38
92	Marapona	3,448 0 12	741 2 5·25	—	2,706 2 6·75
116	Opata	998 3 6	973 2 28	25 0·18	—
158	Epitawela	1,936 2 16	391 1 18	—	1,545 0 38
161	Denawaka Patakada ..	2,700 0 5	952 3 30	—	1,747 0 15
P. P. 625	Kattange	337 2 10	57 2 0	—	280 0 10
,, 627	Pussella	1,124 2 22	—	—	1,124 2 22
,, 1,121	Wewilla	1,226 2 15	42 0 12	—	1,184 2 3
,, 1,824	Hapurudeniya ..	283 1 3	263 1 27	16 0 26	3 2 30
171, 690, 743, 1,426 & 8,886	Kiriella	479 2 20	102 1 17	—	377 1 3
2,050	Helwala and Walalgoda ..	1,023 1 19	26 2 12	—	996 3 7
	Total ..	110459 0 20·5	18881 2 16·25	9,923 3 14	81,653 2 30·52

(B) Kegalla District.

48. Mr. R. M. Worsley, Assistant Settlement Officer, who was in charge of settlement work in this district during the latter part of the period under review, reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Period.*—The settlement of Weligamuwa, Kohombadeniya, Kossinna, Werellepota, Diyasunnata, Nugawela, Wahawa, Pahala Walpola, and Oddara villages was completed, and final reports were forwarded. The area covered by plans issued by the Surveyor-General for parts of Ganitapura and Weligalla villages was also completely settled, but as the greater part of these villages is yet unsurveyed, final reports have not been prepared.

On July 1, 1912, the total area awaiting settlement in this district was 8,464 acres 2 roods and 39 perches. Of this area, 4,046 acres and 37 perches were settled, leaving a balance of 4,418 acres 2 roods and 2 perches carried forward to 1914.

In August the plans of 20 villages on the Kadugannawa incline, covering an area of 5,488 acres 3 roods and 6 perches, were received from the Surveyor-General. 3,191 acres and 25 perches of this area have been inspected, and their settlement is being proceeded with at once. 537 acres 2 roods and 32 perches have already been settled.

Pending the receipt of re-surveys and plan amendments, little or no progress has been made in the villages of Andaoluwa, Hewadiwela, Dambulla, and Tismalpola; and small areas in several other villages have been left untouched for the same reason; the fieldwork of these surveys has been completed, and it is hoped that the plans will be received from the Surveyor-General shortly.

Sixteen Waste Lands Ordinance notices published by the Land Settlement Department, comprising an area of 1,314 acres 1 rood and 32 perches, are carried forward into 1914; 8 of these notices, covering 340 acres 1 rood and 14 perches, have been inquired into and settled, but are awaiting either sanction of settlement, demarcation, or publication of final orders. Of the remaining 8, 3 are under inquiry, and 5 are awaiting expiry.

49. *Litigation.*—No reference cases or civil actions were instituted by the Crown during the period. The Crown gave evidence in two private civil actions (*vide* statement below).

In District Court case 3,129, the plaintiff, one of the purchasers from the Crown, disputed the title of his co-purchaser from the Crown. District Court case 2,677 was a partition case outstanding since 1908; one of the lands under the case had been sold by the Crown to the defendants, and the claim of the plaintiffs rejected.

In both cases judgment was entered for the defendants.

Return showing the Cases between Purchasers of Lands from the Crown and Claimants in which the Land Settlement Department supported the Title of the Crown up to the Date of the Sale.

Date of Action.	No. of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan No.	Village.	Area involved. A. R. P.	Decision.
Nov. 15, 1910 ..	D. C. 3,129	115	Etanawala ..	2 1 23	Decree in favour of defendant
Dec. 10, 1908 ..	D. C. 2,677	115	do. ..	0 2 7	do.
			Total ..	2 3 30	

50. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages."

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kegalla District since the introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Notices published. Number.	Notices published. Extent.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of. Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	2	187 3 33	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	29	2286 2 31	11	110 1 35	18 2 18	187 0	31 0 0	160 0 13
1899 ..	31	1900 1 29	32	1562 0 12	49 1 4	2656 62	64 0 14	1675 1 30
1900 ..	89	7641 1 4	69	4213 2 8	66 1 30	879 58	43 2 5	4323 2 3
1901 ..	35	4412 0 31	67	5357 0 16	42 3 4	605 40	287 0 25	5687 0 5
1902 ..	35	3987 1 14	56	3497 1 27	31 0 3	903 38	150 0 0	3678 1 30
1903 ..	17	949 0 8	29	2159 1 19	24 3 2	555 75	112 3 25	2297 0 6
1904 ..	1	24 0 32	9	259 2 22	4 1 10	56 13	43 2 2	307 1 34
1905 ..	—	—	27	268 1 38	98 0 4	1941 36	12 1 28	378 3 30
1906 ..	—	—	5	20 2 17	4 2 22	126 75	38 2 3	63 3 2
1907 ..	2	155 0 28	12	591 0 35	49 0 0	1646 19	34 2 23	674 3 18
1908 ..	—	—	2	163 1 6	78 2 39	793 58	34 0 0	276 0 5
1909 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910–11* ..	8	69 1 0	3	1230 3 3	12 1 19	155 44	73 1 1	1316 1 23
1911–12† ..	4	453 3 30	9	241 0 23	—	—	—	241 0 23
Total ..	253	22067 2 0	332	19675 0 21	479 3 35	10507 18	925 0 6	21080 0 22

* January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. † July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kegalla District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published. Number.	Notices published. Extent.	Number of Final Orders.	Manner of Disposal. Declared Crown	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.	Abandoned.	Notices pending. Number.	Notices pending. Extent.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Published by the Assistant Government Agent and brought forward from 1897–1906 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 1907 ..	2	17 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17 2 2	17 2 2
Published by Settlement Officer and brought forward from Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	1	19 2 35	1	0 3 25	—	—	—	0 3 25	18 3 10	—	—	19 2 35
Published by Settlement Officer from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	3	256 2 7	9	143 1 20	7 3 31	155 0	—	151 1 11	14 2 25	2	90 2 11	256 2 7
Published from July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913 ..	24	1362 3 1	11	138 3 20	—	—	—	138 3 20	—	14	1223 3 21	1362 3 1
Total ..	30	1656 2 5	21	283 0 25	7 3 31	155 0	—	291 0 16	33 1 35	18	1331 3 34	1656 2 5

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kegalla District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.										Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			
			Sold.			Granted at Half-improved Value.			Admitted Private.			Acquired by Crown.			Roads, Streams, &c.			Declared Crown.			Declared Private.		
		A. R. P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
97	Pahalahinguruwaka	56 1 20	—			—			56	1	20	—			—			—			—*		
98	Weligomuwa ..	271 3 13	63	1	20	—			153	0	5	—			4	1	38	50	3	30	—*		
99	Kohombadeniya ..	217 2 31	34	2	36	16	1	26	84	3	9	—			11	0	15	53	0	39	17	1	26*
101	Kossinna ..	213 2 29	44	2	6	3	0	38	127	0	22	—			7	2	26	31	0	17	—*		
105	Werellepota ..	259 3 11	130	0	10	1	2	4	80	0	26	—			7	0	10	41	0	1	—*		
106	Iriyagolla ..	12 2 28	—			—			12	0	38	—			0	1	30	—			—*		
107	Hakuruliyadda ..	12 2 19	1	0	4	—			11	2	15	—			—			—			—*		
108	Diyasunnata ..	329 1 21	25	2	18	5	0	2	273	2	12	2	1	38	5	3	17	16	3	14	—*		
109	Kamburadeniya ..	48 3 5	14	3	26	—			25	0	22	—			0	2	12	8	0	25	—*		
110	Mottappuliya ..	348 0 38	—			—			334	0	0	—			2	2	30	11	2	8	—*		
121	Nugawela ..	31 1 26	1	0	33	—			30	0	15	—			0	0	18	—			—*		
124	Wahawa ..	114 1 30	15	2	10	—			93	2	28	—			5	0	32	—			—*		
130†	Part of Ganitapure..	54 1 39	54	1	39	—			—			—			—			—			—		
131†	Part of Weligolla ..	6 2 1	6	2	1	—			—			—			—			—			—		
144	Pahalawalpola ..	58 3 27	18	2	22	—			40	0	33	—			0	0	12	—			—*		
155	Dahenpahuwa ..	95 1 9	—			—			95	1	9	—			—			—			—*		
156	Oddare ..	43 3 28	—			—			38	1	28	—			—			5	2	0	—*		
	Total ..	2176 0 15	410	2	25	26	0	30	1455	3	2	2	1	38	45	1	0	218	1	14	17	1	26

* Final reports forwarded. † Final reports not forwarded, pending survey and settlement of the rest of the village.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Areas for which Plans have been received, but not yet inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
93	Gabbala ..	1,116 2 8	400 2 11	—	715 3 37	—
94	Nehelma ..	179 1 16	87 0 25	—	92 0 31	—
95	Udahinguruwaka ..	118 1 3	20 3 12	—	97 1 31	—
96	Parape ..	987 3 24	418 2 32	180 0 8	389 0 24	—
100	Gangekumbura ..	271 2 24	83 1 37	138 0 3	50 0 24	—
102	Walalgoda ..	284 0 35	133 1 22	41 0 38	109 2 15	—
103	Ambatenna ..	166 0 25	60 3 7	9 3 5	95 2 13	—
104	Hinabowa ..	376 0 36	213 3 7	—	162 1 29	—
111	Hurimaluwa ..	149 2 6	128 0 18	8 2 1	12 3 27	—
112	Kudagama ..	122 2 3	114 0 15	—	8 1 28	—
113	Kurempola ..	132 3 38	123 1 30	1 3 17	7 2 31	—
114	Batambura ..	131 3 23	128 1 36	—	3 1 27	—
115	Etnawala ..	1,477 3 10	1,403 2 37	59 0 19	14 3 34	—
118	Hangawela ..	200 1 39	143 0 22	23 3 26	33 1 31	—
119	Belgoda ..	69 0 27	66 0 38	—	2 3 29	—
120	Madana ..	158 3 9	151 2 34	—	7 0 15	—
122	Taldewa ..	302 2 39	135 3 34	151 3 11	14 3 34	—
123	Andaoluwa ..	171 2 25	—	—	171 2 25	—
125	Miduma ..	108 3 38	101 3 35	—	7 0 3	—
126	Kahambiliyagoda ..	84 0 34	76 2 3	—	7 2 31	—
127	Hewadiwela ..	1,307 3 37	552 2 29	201 0 36	554 0 12	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Areas for which Plans have been received, but not yet inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
128	Siyambalangomuwa	472 2 12	406 0 35	49 3 28	16 1 29	—
129	Natambure	199 3 35	166 2 3	—	33 1 32	—
132	Dombemeda	521 1 16	381 0 13	63 1 15	76 3 11	—
133	Udanwita	175 2 0	106 1 27	—	69 0 13	—
134	Bamunaulla	107 1 34	83 3 39	—	23 1 35	—
135	Kudagama	521 3 32	388 0 7	29 3 32	103 3 33	—
136	Pallegaladeniya	68 1 7	52 2 7	13 1 22	2 1 18	—
137	Medagaladeniya	97 2 26	41 2 5	32 3 11	23 1 10	—
138	Udagaladeniya	146 0 2	76 3 37	10 3 17	58 0 28	—
139	Dambulla	366 0 35	55 0 34	—	311 0 1	—
140	Mirihagoda	111 3 14	83 3 23	—	27 3 31	—
141	Kadawattiya	140 2 29	130 2 6	—	10 0 23	—
142	Kotawela	197 3 33	185 3 33	0 2 4	11 1 36	—
143	Ihalawalpola	102 3 31	96 1 28	—	6 2 3	—
145	Deliwala	334 3 38	231 1 26	0 0 33	103 1 19	—
146	Godagampola	45 0 36	28 2 9	—	16 2 27	—
147	Padawigampola	247 2 0	82 1 9	141 0 3	24 0 28	—
148	Wetenna	92 1 39	57 1 21	15 0 28	19 3 30	—
149	Walgama	657 1 17	361 2 31	92 3 15	202 3 11	—
150	Puwakmote	432 2 34	204 1 5	39 3 27	188 2 2	—
151	Udugama	297 2 17	137 0 4	44 0 35	116 1 18	—
152	Tismalpola	382 0 39	110 1 19	1 2 24	270 0 36	—
153	Yatagama	531 0 26	422 3 38	61 1 15	46 3 13	—
154	Yatapawala	230 0 38	158 2 3	—	71 2 35	—
157	Korahetta	54 3 15	29 3 26	—	24 3 29	—
162	Godagandeniya	341 1 0	63 2 0	—	277 3 0	—
163	Kansalgamuwa	208 2 18	29 2 7	—	179 0 11	—
164	Udugama	396 0 10	51 0 39	—	344 3 11	—
165	Kadigamuwa	527 3 21	119 3 33	—	407 3 28	—
176	Alkegama	200 1 20	60 0 36	—	140 0 24	—
177	Ihalakotte	239 1 18	—	—	239 1 18	—
178	Makehelwala	369 2 12	56 1 34	—	313 0 18	—
179	Maliyadda	330 2 9	69 2 12	—	260 3 37	—
180	Dunugama	293 2 13	77 2 8	—	216 0 5	—
181	Kaduganmawa Pahala	283 3 24	9 2 23	—	274 1 1	—
166	Elugalla	175 1 28	—	—	—	175 1 28
167	Yatiwaldeniya	193 3 32	—	—	—	193 3 32
168	Udukuruwa	35 2 38	—	—	—	35 2 38
169	Henepola	381 2 28	—	—	—	381 2 28
170	Wattegama	204 0 19	—	—	—	204 0 19
171	Gangoda	606 2 9	—	—	—	606 2 9
172	Muddanawa	34 0 5	—	—	—	34 0 5
173	Pallebeddawala	288 2 8	—	—	—	288 2 8
174	Walagoda	369 2 39	—	—	—	369 2 39
175	Koholandeniya	7 3 15	—	—	—	7 3 15
	Total	19,944 2 30	9,162 1 21	1,412 2 33	7,071 3 35	2297 2 21

WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Colombo District.*

51. *Operations of the Period.*—In March, 1913, Mr. Davies, Assistant Settlement Officer, and Mr. Lewis, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, made a preliminary inspection of Labugama village of Hewagam korale. It was thereupon decided that the survey of this village for settlement purposes was not urgently required.

The question of settling the Railway reservations on the main line between Maradana and Alawwa stations was taken up by the Department. A preliminary inspection of these reservations between Veyangoda and Ragama stations was made by Messrs. J. M. Davies and W. E. Wait, Assistant Settlement Officers, in March, 1913, in order that I might ascertain the survey requirements needed for the purpose.

These requirements were communicated to the Surveyor-General, and the necessary surveys are now being made.

The only other work in this district was that carried on by the Government Agent under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

52. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the district :—

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Colombo District since the introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Area settled.				
	Number.	Area noticed.		Sold. Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1901 ..	4	308 3 20	4	308 3 20	—	—	—	308 3 20
1902 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903 ..	4	37 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904 ..	2	175 0 0	4	37 1 1	—	—	—	37 1 1
1905 ..	1	47 3 20	2	175 0 0	—	—	—	175 0 0
1906 ..	1	147 3 20	1	45 2 32	2 0 28	44 50	—	47 3 20
1907 ..	1	497 1 7	1	147 3 20	—	—	—	147 3 20
1908 ..	2	133 3 15	1	367 2 2	—	—	—	367 2 2
1909 ..	—	—	2	133 3 15	—	—	—	133 3 15
1910–11* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911–12† ..	2	8 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	17	1,356 1 19	15	1,216 0 10	2 0 28	44 50	—	1,218 0 38

* January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. † July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Colombo District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.				Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount	Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Govt. Agent's notices brought forward from 1897–1906 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 1907...	1	129 3 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	129 3 5	129 3 5
Published by Govt. Agent from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ...	2	8 1 16	2	8 1 16	—	—	—	8 1 16	—	—	—	8 1 16
Published by Govt. Agent from July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913 ...	73	337 0 16·85	47	294 0 30·6	—	—	—	294 0 30·6	—	26	42 3 26·25	337 0 16·85
Total ...	76	475 0 37·85	49	302 2 6·6	—	—	—	302 2 6·6	—	27	172 2 31·25	475 0 37·85

(B) *Kalutara District.*

53. *Operations of the Period.*—In June, 1913, the block survey plans of twenty-four villages, covering over 30,000 acres in Pasdun Korale West, were received from the Surveyor-General. In the following December six of these villages, aggregating over 9,000 acres, were inspected by Mr. Lewis, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer. The remainder have been fixed for inspection early in the current year.

The Assistant Government Agent published three notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances during the period under review.

54. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the district, and the return E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kalutara District since the introduction of the Ordinances till June 30, 1912.

Year.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Area settled.				
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	3	659 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899	1	222 1 7	3	659 2 9	—	—	—	659 2 9
1900	—	—	1	222 1 7	—	—	—	222 1 7
1901 to 1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908	1	21 1 35	1	21 1 35	—	—	—	21 1 35
1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	1	61 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	6	964 2 11	5	903 1 11	—	—	—	903 1 11

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kalutara District from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Published by the Assistant Govt. Agent from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	1	61 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	61 1 0	61 1 0
Published by the Assistant Govt. Agent from July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913 ..	3	64 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	64 2 20	64 2 20
Total ..	4	125 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	125 3 20	125 3 20

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled otherise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
69	Welipenna ..	1,387 3 21	—	—	—	1,387 3 21
70	Lewandewa ..	791 3 14	—	—	—	791 3 14
71	Pannila ..	1,545 2 14	—	—	—	1,545 2 14
76	Kanana ..	662 2 20	—	—	—	662 2 20
77	Kurudippita ..	210 1 3	—	—	—	210 1 3
78	Ittapana ..	2,560 2 21	—	—	—	2,560 2 21
79	Madawita ..	518 1 2	—	—	—	518 1 2
80	Lulbadduwa ..	393 2 1	—	—	—	393 2 1
81	Halwala ..	1,044 0 38	—	—	—	1,044 0 38
82	Madawala ..	536 3 20	—	—	—	536 3 20
83	Uragoda ..	1,191 0 33	—	—	—	1,191 0 33
84	Dadanpapitiya ..	3,229 1 26	—	—	—	3,229 1 26
85	Matugama ..	1,849 2 33	—	—	—	1,849 2 33
86	Paraigama ..	1,335 3 29	—	—	—	1,335 3 29
87	Gammana ..	760 3 36	—	—	—	760 3 36
88	Karapagala ..	1,610 3 35	—	—	—	1,610 3 35
89	Gulawita ..	2,979 2 33	334 1 30	—	2,645 1 3	—
90	Udugama ..	1,139 3 36	115 2 36	—	1,024 1 0	—
91	Yagiriella ..	2,413 1 30	56 1 33	—	2,356 3 37	—
92	Totaha ..	912 1 13	129 1 34	—	782 3 19	—
93	Walallawiti ..	1,038 0 3	347 0 10	—	690 3 33	—
94	Katadora ..	901 2 33	153 0 0	—	748 2 33	—
95	Magurumaswila ..	445 0 31	—	—	—	445 0 31
96	Makalandawa ..	674 3 34	—	—	—	674 3 34
	Total ..	30,135 0 39	1,136 0 23	—	8,249 0 5	20,750 0 11

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mannar District.

55 *Operations of the Period.*—The town of Mannar and an area in its neighbourhood, called Totakadu, were inspected by the Settlement Officer and Mr. W. E. Wait, Assistant Settlement Officer, in August, 1913. Application for settlement surveys to the Surveyor-General followed the inspection.

56. *Returns.*—The return E shows the progress made with the settlement of these areas:—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled under the WasteLands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
	Mannar Town.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Mannar Town Survey	Fort Division ..	2 3 20·5	2 3 20·5	—	—
	Esplanade Division ..	30 1 38·1	0 0 25·75	—	30 1 12·35
	Panankattikottu Division ..	21 3 10·7	6 1 14·38	—	15 1 36·32
	Sinnakadai Division ..	109 0 25·58	52 0 10·68	—	57 0 14·9
	Pettah Division ..	27 1 5·91	15 0 21·6	—	12 0 24·31
	Grand Bazaar Division ..	27 3 1·08	12 3 3·45	—	14 3 37·63
	Moor Street Division ..	127 1 33·37	11 2 36·65	—	115 2 36·72
	Pallimunai Division ..	113 3 0·6433	7 2 11·81	—	106 0 28·8333
	Uppukulam Division ..	186 0 2·41	11 1 35·96	—	174 2 6·45
P.P. 3,710	Totakadu	919 3 11·99	178 3 15·24	—	740 3 36·75
	Total ..	1,566 1 30·2833	298 3 36·02	—	1,267 1 34·2633

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy District.

57. *Operations of the Period.*—Block survey plans of the Kadugannawa incline villages, Balana and Amunupura, were received from the Surveyor-General in September, 1913. These villages were inspected by Mr. Worsley, Assistant Settlement Officer, in the following December.

58. *Returns.*—The return E shows the progress made with the settlement of these two villages :—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
27	Balana	563 3 33	77 0 9	—	486 3 24
28	Amunupura	932 0 33	81 0 11	—	851 0 22
	Total ..	1,496 0 26	158 0 20	—	1,338 0 6

February 12, 1914.

H. O. FOX,
Land Settlement Officer.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1912.

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PREFACE.

THE Vital Statistics of the Island are in this Report treated under nine heads : I. Population, II. Marriages, III. Births, IV. Deaths, V. State of Public Health, VI. Causes of Death, VII. The Estate Population, VIII. The City of Colombo, and IX. Thirty-one Principal Towns.

I. *Population.*—The estimated population of Ceylon on December 31, 1912, was 4,189,000, an increase of nearly 1 per cent. on that of the previous year. The increase was due to the natural excess of births over deaths and to the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies.

The population comprised the various nationalities shown below :—

Nationality.	Numbers.	Percentage of Total Population.
Sinhalese	2,726,800	65·2
Tamils (indigenous)	611,100	14·5
Tamils (immigrants and their descendants) ..	518,500	12·4
Moors	267,400	6·4
Burghers	27,000	·6
Malays	13,100	·3
Europeans	7,700	·2
Others	17,400	·4

There is an excess of males over females in the population, viz., 113 males to 100 females, as contrasted with England and Wales, where the proportion is 94 males to 100 females.

II. *Marriages.*—The marriage rate for the year was 10·5 per 1,000 persons living, a rate which is lower than the average by 3·4.

There were 687 divorces among the Kandyans as compared with 517 in 1911, and 52 in the general community as compared with 51. The percentage of divorces to marriages was 13·4 among the Kandyans and ·31 among the general community.

III. *Births.*—The birth-rate for 1912 was approximately 33 per mille and was lower than the average (38). It appears to be gradually declining. The proportion of births to population in Ceylon is similar to that prevailing in other tropical countries, but considerably higher than the rate (about 25) in England and Wales. There were 105 male to every 100 female births.

IV. *Deaths.*—The death-rate for the whole Island was approximately 32 and was in excess of the average (28). The infantile mortality was 215 per 1,000 births compared with an average of 183, and a rate in England and Wales of 105 per 1,000 births. The Ceylon rate appears to be lower than that of Bombay, but higher than those of Bengal, Madras, Jamaica, British Guiana, while it is more than double the death-rate in England and Wales.

The rates for each race were as follows :—

Europeans ..	13·1	Sinhalese	30·9
Burghers ..	21·6	Tamils	36·7
Malays	29·5	Others	48·3
Moors	30·1		

V. *State of Public Health.*—The death-rate in 1912 was lower than that in the previous year. In the Provinces the death-rate rose from 24·6 in the Western Province to 54·5 in the North-Central, The healthiest district was Negombo District with a death-rate of 23·4. The highest rate, viz., 64·4. was in Mullaittivu. This excessive mortality was due to an epidemic of malaria.

VI. *Causes of Death.*—The chief causes of death were fever (chiefly malaria), diarrhœa, dysentery. pneumonia, and phthisis. Cholera accounted for 13 deaths, as against 277 in 1911. Deaths from smallpox numbered 15, as against 89 in 1911. There were 14 deaths from hydrophobia, as compared with 38 in the previous year. There were no deaths from plague, yellow fever, or scarlet fever—diseases which are not endemic in Ceylon.

VII. *The Estate Population.*—The estates contain a population of about 578,200, mostly of Tamil immigrants from Southern India and their descendants. The estate death-rate rose to nearly 40 from an average of 35, and in one district (Ratnapura) it was as high as 72·7. The corrected death-rate (*vide* paragraph 82) for estates generally was 48 and for Ratnapura District 89.

VIII. *The City of Colombo.*—The estimated population of Colombo in 1912 was 227,000 approximately. The birth-rate, nearly 23 per mille, was lower than the Island rate (33), and the death-rate (29) was also lower than the Island rate (32).

The infant mortality, 374 per 1,000 births, considerably exceeded the general rate for the Island, 215.

IX. *Principal Towns.*—The urban death-rate was 30 per mille, and rose from 9·7 in Nuwara Eliya to 67 in Anuradhapura. The lowest rates, as a rule, are found in the towns on the western seaboard.

REPORT.

I.—POPULATION.

1. *Estimated Population at the end of 1912.*—Estimated on the basis of the Census of 1911 the population at the end of 1912 was 4,189,246, as against 4,145,691 at the end of 1911, an increase of 43,555, which is made up of the excess of 3,920 births over deaths and the excess of 39,635 immigrants over emigrants.

2. *Indian Immigrants.*—Table A below gives the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies in the period 1900 to 1912, and the averages in the period 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, and 1901–1910, respectively. The year in which the largest number of arrivals and the largest excess of arrivals over departures were recorded was 1900, when the arrivals numbered 207,994, and exceeded the departures by 95,058. The next largest number in the decade was recorded in 1905, with 160,080 arrivals and an excess over the departures of 94,567. There was a marked falling offin the two following years, and the minimum was reached in 1907 with 55,724 arrivals and an excess of departures. In the following year there was a marked improvement, which culminated in 1910 with the number of arrivals at 118,613, and the excess of arrivals over departures at 53,953. The year 1911, however, showed a decline, the number of arrivals falling to 97,536 and the excess of arrivals over departures to 38,620, whereas the year under review showed an improvement, the number of arrivals rising to 117,475 and the excess of arrivals over departures to 39,635.

Table A.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–1912.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.*
1900	207,994	112,936	95,058
1901	120,603	118,343	2,260
1902	87,763	63,917	23,846
1903	77,966	47,715	30,251
1904	77,302	56,246	21,056
1905	160,080	65,513	94,567
1906	88,945	59,659	29,286
1907	55,724	63,671	— 7,947
1908	86,401	78,740	7,661
1909	79,845	61,287	18,558
1910	118,613	64,660	53,953
1911	97,536	58,916	38,620
1912	117,475*	77,840	39,635
Yearly average—			
1871–1880 ..	102,511	82,471	20,040
1881–1890 ..	57,856	52,752	5,105
1891–1900 ..	121,484	85,057	36,427
1901–1910 ..	95,324	67,975	27,349

* The sign minus (—) denotes deficit.

3. *Population and Marriages, Births, and Deaths in 1867–1912.*—Table I. in the Appendix shows the population estimated at the middle of each year from 1867 (when registration first came into operation in the Island); the yearly increase by excess of births over deaths and of immigrants over emigrants; the number of marriages, births, and deaths registered in each year; the proportion of persons married, born, or dead to 1,000 persons living; and the number of persons living to each person married, born, or dead.

4. The accompanying diagram No. 1 shows the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 of the population estimated at the middle of each year of the twenty-one years, 1892–1912, and the proportion of persons married per 1,000 of the population, exclusive of the Muhammadans.

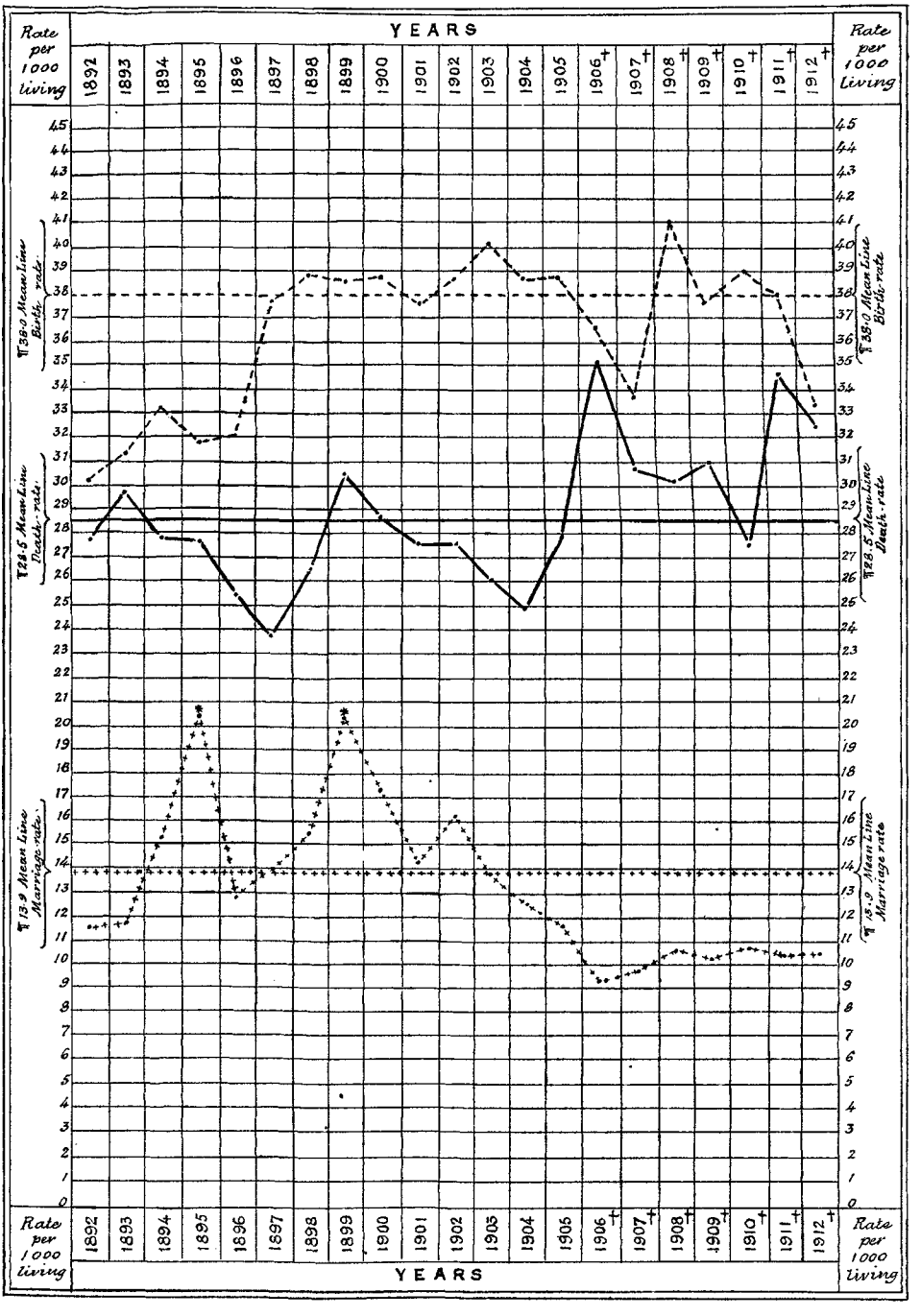
5. The race distribution of the marriages, births, and deaths for 1911 and 1912, their average for 1898–1911, and their rates for 1911 and 1912, and the average for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911 are shown in Table II., while they are shown according to Provinces and Districts in Tables III. and IV.

II.—MARRIAGES.

6. *Marriages, 1912.*—The marriages registered in 1912 numbered 21,733, of which 16,619 were "general marriages" (*i.e.*, other than Kandyan or Muhammadan marriages) and 5,114 Kandyan marriages. Kandyan marriages are regulated by the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, and "general marriages" by Ordinance No. 19 of 1907. The marriage-rate in 1912 (*i.e.*, the proportion of persons whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living) was 10·5, which is ·1 higher than the rate (10·4) for the preceding year, and 3·4 lower than the mean rate (13·9) for the period 1898–1908.

7. *Marriage-rates among different Races.*—The marriage-rates of the various races, except Muhammadans, are given in the following Table B for the years 1911 and 1912, with the average for the periods 1898–1908 and 1909–1911. The figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account

Diagram № 1. Showing the Birth and the Death-rates per 1000 of the Population estimated at the middle of each of the years 1892-1912 and the proportion of persons married per 1000 of the population exclusive of the Mohammedans.



---------- Births. ———— Deaths. ++++++++++ Persons married.

¶ Mean rates for Marriages Births and Deaths are calculated on the basis of the Census of 1901 for the period 1892-1908

* Due to the increase in the number of Kandyan marriages registered. See para. 9 of the Report.

† These rates are calculated on the population estimated on the basis of the Census of March 10, 1911.

of the marriages (legal, though unregistered) among non-Kandyan Sinnhalese Buddhists and among Hindus contracted according to custom and religion. This accounts especially for the low rate among Tamils, who are mostly Hindus. Nor do the figures take account of the difference in the age-constitution of the various races, an important element in the comparison of their marriage-rates :—

Table B.—Proportion of Persons married by Registration to 1,000 Persons living among the different Races in 1911 and 1912, and the Average Rates for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

Races.	Average, 1898–1908.	Average, 1909–1911.*	1911.*	1912.*
All Races (excluding Muhammadans)	13·9	11·0	10·4	10·5
Europeans	21·9	25·6	28·6	31·6
Burghers	15·9	16·0	15·2	16·0
Sinhalese	17·0	13·3	13·1	13·5
Tamils	6·1	5·9	6·0	5·5
Others	2·4	2·8	3·3	3·0

* Calculated on the population estimated on the basis of the Census of March 10, 1911.

8. *Marriages, Kandyan and General, 1907–1912, and the Averages in 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, and 1901–1910.*—Table C below shows the Kandyan marriages and general marriages registered, their total, and the proportion of the number of persons so married to 1,000 persons living in each of the years 1907–1912, and the averages for the periods 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, and 1901–1910. Registration is not essential to the validity of a marriage, except among Kandyans :—

Table C.—Marriages, Kandyan and General, and their Rates, 1871–1912.

Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
1907	4,952	14,031	18,983	9·8*
1908	5,643	15,409	21,052	10·7*
1909	4,988	15,133	20,121	10·9*
1910	5,614	16,363	21,977	11·7*
1911	5,087	16,299	21,386	10·4*
1912	5,114	16,619	21,733	10·5*
Yearly average—				
1871–1880	8,866	9,219	18,090	15·2
1881–1890	5,168	9,393	14,567	11·0
1891–1900	9,009	13,856	22,866	14·9
1901–1910	6,138	15,698	21,836	11·9

* The rates for 1907–1912 are calculated on the population estimated on the basis of the Census of March 10, 1911.

9. *Kandyan Marriages.*—The Kandyans are, as a rule, indifferent to registration, though the law makes the issue of their unregistered unions bastards. The number of marriages registered among them varies with the pressure applied to them by Government Agents, who under instructions from Government made special efforts in 1894, 1895, 1899, and 1900, and secured the registration of the marriages of a large number of couples who had been living as husbands and wives according to Kandyan customs. Thus, as many as 16,801 Kandyan marriages were registered in 1895, nearly 16,000 in 1899, and 11,274 in 1900. Since that year apparently the pressure has been relaxed, and there was an almost continuous decline in the number of Kandyan marriages till the minimum of 4,952 was reached in 1907, or half of what it was in 1900, and one-third of the number registered in 1899. A slight improvement occurred in 1908, followed by a decline in 1909, an improvement in 1910, a decline in 1911, followed by a slight improvement in 1912. Taken by decades, the yearly average, which in the decade 1871–1880 was close on 9,000, fell to about 5,000 in the following decade, exceeded 9,000 in the decade 1891–1900, and has fallen in the following decade to a little over 6,000.

10. *General Marriages.*—These marriages are not subject to the same fluctuations, and show a steady increase since the year 1906, which showed the minimum in the decade (12,657). In 1912 the number registered was 16,619, against 16,299 in the previous year. The record number in the last two decades was 21,364 in the year 1902, in which an abnormally large number (7,686) of unions in Matara District, contracted according to religion or custom, was registered by the special efforts of the Assistant Government Agent. Taken by decades the yearly average, which in the decade 1871–1880 was 9,200, has steadily risen every decade to 9,300 in the decade 1881–1890, 13,800 in the decade 1891–1900, and now 15,600.

11. *Muhammadan Marriages.*—The Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886, 2 of 1888, and 20 of 1910 regarding the registration of Muhammadan marriages are now in force in all the districts of the Island. Registration is making but slow progress among this community, the marriage-rate being as low as 5·4.

12. The following Table D shows the marriage-rates in each district in 1912, and compares them with the rates of 1911 and the averages for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911. Batticaloa District, which contains the largest Muhammadan population, shows the low rate of 1·6, which is, however, double that of the previous year (·8). Colombo District, which has the next largest population, shows 12·2, an improvement over the previous year (9·9). The lead is taken by the District of Jaffna with as high a rate as 29·2, followed by Puttalam (21·2), Mullaittivu (17·6), Galle (12·4), Matara (7·6), Negombo (7·2), Ratnapura (7·0). In other districts the Muhammadans have availed themselves little of the opportunity of registering their marriages.

Table D.—Muhammadan Marriages and their Rates in 1912 compared with 1911, and the Average in 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

Province and District.	Muhammadan Population at the Census of March 10, 1911.	Number of Marriages.			Persons married to 1,000 Persons living.			
					Average.			
		Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.	1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.*	1911.*	1912.*
CEYLON ..	279,543	580	718	747	4·3	5·0	5·1	5·4
Western.								
Colombo	51,516	170	255	313	6·9	9·4	9·9	12·2
Negombo	3,927	11	15	14	4·8	8·0	7·6	7·2
Kalutara	17,642	26	32	35	3·2	3·1	3·6	·4
Central.								
Kandy	31,066	47	61	77	2·9	4·7	3·9	5·0
Matale	6,597	—	—	4	—	—	—	1·2
Nuwara Eliya ..	2,750	1	4	2	·7	1·9	2·9	1·4
Northern.								
Jaffna	3,562	34	47	52	19·8	25·8	26·1	29·2
Mannar	8,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	1,248	3	1	11	4·8	7·0	1·6	17·6
Southern.								
Galle	11,653	81	65	72	15·2	10·6	11·2	12·4
Matara	7,081	14	22	27	3·9	4·8	6·2	7·6
Hambantota ..	3,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern.								
Batticaloa ..	60,727	27	23	48	·9	·9	·8	1·6
Trincomalee ..	10,361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western.								
Kurunegala ..	13,924	16	28	43	2·4	3·4	4·0	6·2
Puttalam	11,937	128	147	126	22·3	22·3	24·7	21·2
Chilaw	3,674	1	1	2	·1	·7	·5	1·0
North-Central.								
Anuradhapura ..	10,033	2	—	—	·5	—	—	—
Uva.								
Badulla	7,718	11	4	6	3·1	1·4	1·0	1·6
Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ..	3,117	8	11	11	7·1	6·1	7·1	7·0
Kegalla	9,830	—	2	4	·1	·3	·4	·8

* Calculated on the Census population of 1911.

13. *First Marriages; Re-Marriages.*—Of each 1,000 men married during the year 1912 in the general community, 872 were bachelors, 126 widowers, and 2 divorced; of each 1,000 women married, 951 were spinsters, 47 widows, and 2 divorced. Among the Kandyans, of each 1,000 men married, 809 were bachelors, 152 widowers, and 39 divorced men; of each 1,000 women married, 898 were spinsters, 75 widows, and 27 divorced women.

14. In the general community, of the 14,495 bachelors who married during the year, 14,016 or 97 per cent. married spinsters and 445 or 3 per cent. married widows; of the 2,083 widowers who re-married, 1,752 or 84 per cent. married spinsters, and 327 or 16 per cent. married widows. Of the 15,800 spinsters who married during the year, 14,016 or nearly 89 per cent. married bachelors, and 1,752 or 11 per cent. married widowers; of the 776 widows who re-married, 445 or nearly 58 per cent. married bachelors, and 327 or 42 per cent. married widows. (Tables VII. and IX. in the Appendix.)

15. Among the Kandyans, of the 4,138 bachelors who married during the year, 3,877 or 94 per cent. married spinsters, 185 or 4 per cent. married widows, and 76 or 2 per cent. married divorced women; of the 776 widowers who re-married, 554 or 71 per cent. married spinsters, 180 or 23 per cent. married widows, and 42 or nearly 6 per cent. married divorced women. Of the 4,591 spinsters who married, 3,877 or 84 per cent. married bachelors, 554 or 12 per cent. married widowers, and 160 or nearly 4 per cent. married divorced men. Of the 386 widows who re-married, 185 or 48 per cent. married bachelors, 180 or 47 per cent. married widowers, and 21 or 5 per cent. married divorced men. (Table VIII.)

16. *Divorces.*—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts; among the Kandyans by the Government Agents and their Assistants. Muhammadan divorces are made without reference to any public officer, and no figures are available. There were 687 divorces among the Kandyans this year (Table XII.), making the proportion to the marriages in the year 13·4 per cent., a rate more than forty-three times as large as in the general community (·31 per cent.), the total number of divorces pronounced in the several District Courts of the Island being 52 to 16,619 general marriages registered in the year.

17. The high rate of divorce among the Kandyans is explained by the facilities for divorce afforded by the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870, which grants a divorce, among other reasons, on the ground of mutual consent or inability to live happily together. The procedure is simple and inexpensive and requires no costly litigation, as in the case of divorces among the general community. The costs even in an uncontested matrimonial suit in the District Court exceed one hundred rupees. In Ceylon, as in England, divorce is a rich man's luxury, unless one is a Kandyan.

18. Muhammadan divorces are allowed according to the precepts of their religion, and no information is available of the number of such divorces. But the facility with which divorces are effected by men presses hardly on the women among the poorer classes, especially in the Batticaloa District. (See the remarks in Volume I., page 111, of the Report of the Decennial Census of 1901.)

19. *Re-marriage of Divorced Persons.*—Among the general community 41 divorced men and 43 divorced women re-married in the year (against 46 divorced men and 21 divorced women in 1911); among the Kandyans 200 divorced men and 137 divorced women, against 174 divorced men and 118 divorced women in 1911.

20. *Marriage of Minors.*—By a "minor" is meant one under the age at which he can marry without the consent of the parent or guardian. Under the General Marriage Ordinance the age of attainment of majority is 21 for both sexes, and under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance it is 18 for the male and 16 for the female. Of the males who married in the year 1912 under the General Marriage Ordinance, 3 per cent., and of the females 49 per cent., were minors. Of Kandyan males married 11 per cent. were minors, of females 74 per cent.

21. *Mixed Marriages.*—The number of mixed marriages registered was as follows (see also Table X. in the Appendix):—

Table E.—Mixed Marriages, 1898–1912.

	1912.	1911.	Average, 1898–1910.
Between Europeans and Burghers ..	8	10	9
Between Europeans and Sinhalese ..	3	3	2
Between Europeans and Tamils ..	1	1	1
Between Burghers and Sinhalese ..	47	44	32
Between Burghers and Tamils ..	16	11	7
Between Sinhalese and Tamils ..	77	76	65
Other mixed marriages ..	13	17	10

22. *Signature in Marriage Register.*—This information has been collected separately for the general and the Kandyan communities from 1887 and 1888, respectively. This record of the ability of the persons to sign their names in the marriage register affords a means of estimating the progress of elementary education in the Island. The following Table F shows the proportion of illiterates yearly from 1907, and the average proportion in the period 1887–1896 and 1897–1906. The degree of illiteracy, especially among Kandyan women, is high. The Kandyans of both sexes show greater illiteracy than the general community, 29 per 100 marriages for males and 92 for females, as against 18 and 58 respectively for the general community. However, the figures show an improvement on the previous decades, especially among the females of the general community, whose illiteracy fell from 78 in the period 1887–1896 to 58 in the year 1912:—

Table F.—Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages.

Year.	General Community.		Kandyan.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1887–1896* ..	22·6	78·2	38·2†	96·0†
1897–1906* ..	24·8	73·7	36·0	95·6
1907 ..	21	66	32	94
1908 ..	20	64	31	94
1909 ..	19	62	28	92
1910 ..	20	62	28	93
1911 ..	20	60	29	93
1912 ..	18	58	29	92

* Yearly average. † 1888–1896.

23. *Age at Marriage.*—Among the general community in the year 1912 the mean male age at marriage was 27·2 (as against 27·3 in the preceding year and 26·8 in 1910), and for females 20·6 (as against 20·7 last year and 21·1 in 1910). Among the Kandyans the mean age at marriage for males was 26·6 (the same as in 1911, against 26·2 in 1910), and for females 19·6 (as against 19·9 in 1911 and 19·7 in 1910). The highest age at marriage in 1912 in the general community was 75 for males and 59 for females, and among Kandyans for males 75 years and for females 50 years. The lowest age at marriage in the general community was 16 for males and 12 for females; among the Kandyans 16 for males and 12 for females.

24. The mean and maximum ages are probably misleading, for in many cases the parties would appear to have contracted marriages according to religious rites or custom and lived together as husband and wife for years before registering their marriages.

25. *Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages.*—The number of buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages, the registration of which had not been cancelled at the end of 1912, was 852, against 832 at the end of 1911, of which 541 were Roman Catholic, 118 Church of England, 92 Wesleyan, 23 Salvationist, 22 Congregationalist, 19 Baptist, 18 Portuguese Roman Catholic, 8 Dutch Presbyterian, 1 Scotch Presbyterian, and 10 registered by other denominations. The distribution of the registered buildings among the Provinces and Districts is shown in Table XI. in the Appendix.

26. The number of buildings that were registered during the year was 22 (13 Roman Catholic, 6 Wesleyan, 2 Church of England, and 1 American Mission), 2 of which were buildings registered in lieu of 2 which had ceased to be used for religious worship.

III.—BIRTHS.

27. The registration of births in the early years of the Department was very imperfect, and improved gradually after 1887, when under a provision in the Penal Code prosecutions began to be entered against those who neglected registration, and other steps were taken to ensure registration. The improvement has become marked since 1897, in July of which year the improved scheme of registration under the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into operation.

28. *Births, 1912.*—The births registered during the year numbered 138,303, and were equal to an annual rate of 33·3 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is lower by 4·7 than that recorded in the preceding year and the average of the eleven years 1898–1908 (38·0). Compared with the decennium immediately preceding this period, viz., 1888–1897, the rate for the year under report shows a decrease of 1·8.

29. *Births by Race and District.*—The number of births registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1912 are shown in Table I. in the Appendix. Table II. gives the figures, according to races, for 1911 and 1912, and the averages for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911, and Tables III. and IV. according to Provinces and Districts. Tables V., VI. (*a*), and VI. (*b*) show separately for the Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors the births and deaths registered in 1911 and 1912, and their rates in 1898–1908, 1909–1911, 1911, and 1912 for the various subdivisions of the Island. Table XXI. shows the births and deaths registered in 1912 in every district and subdivision by sex and race. (See also Table H at page 9.)

30. *Birth-rate by District, 1888–1912.*—The subjoined Table G, in which the birth-rates in the several districts for 1912 are arranged in descending order, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1912 compared with 1911, and the average in the periods 1909–1911, 1898–1908, and 1888–1897 :—

Table G.—Birth-rates of 1912 according to Districts compared with 1911 and the Mean Annual Birth-rates in the Periods 1888–1897, 1898–1908, and 1909–1911.

District.	Number of Births registered to 1,000 Persons living.					Increase of 1912 compared with			
	1912.*	1911.*	Average for 1909–1911.*	Average for 1898–1908.	Average for 1888–1897.	1911.	1909–1911.	1898–1908.	1888–1897.
CEYLON ..	33·3	37·9	38·1	38·0	35·1	— 4·6	— 4·8	— 4·7	— 1·8
Galle ..	41·7	40·9	40·7	40·6	33·1	·8	1·0	1·1	8·6
Batticaloa ..	41·4	44·5	43·8	43·6	42·2	— 3·1	— 2·4	— 2·2	— ·8
Matara ..	39·4	43·5	42·7	42·8	32·1	— 4·1	— 3·3	— 3·4	7·3
Badulla ..	39·4	39·0	40·5	41·1	38·6	·4	— 1·4	— 1·7	·8
Nuwara Eliya ..	37·6	38·8	36·5	28·9	30·4	— 1·2	1·1	8·7	7·2
Kalutara ..	37·0	39·2	37·6	37·8	30·4	— 2·2	— ·6	— ·8	6·6
Kandy ..	36·4	39·4	38·9	36·8	30·6	— 3·0	— 2·5	— ·4	5·8
Jaffna ..	35·1	37·4	38·1	37·9	32·1	— 2·3	— 3·0	— 2·8	3·0
Ratnapura ..	35·1	39·3	38·7	42·4	35·3	— 4·2	— 3·6	— 7·3	— ·2
Trincomalee ..	34·9	43·8	42·6	40·0	35·6	— 8·9	— ·7	— 5·1	·7
Matale ..	33·1	42·4	41·0	43·1	37·6	— 9·3	— 7·9	—10·0	— 4·5
Anuradhapura ..	30·3	46·1	41·6	41·3	40·7	—15·8	—11·3	—11·0	10·4
Hambantota ..	30·0	36·5	40·5	42·7	33·2	— 6·5	—10·5	—12·7	— 3·2
Kegalla ..	29·3	35·2	38·0	41·9	30·4	— 6·1	— 8·7	—12·6	— 1·1
Colombo ..	28·4	32·1	31·3	32·7	26·8	— 3·7	— 2·9	— 4·3	1·6
Chilaw ..	27·9	31·2	44·0	35·5	23·9	— 3·3	—16·1	— 7·6	4·0
Kurunegala ..	27·5	39·6	38·3	44·1	37·0	—12·1	—10·8	—16·6	— 9·5
Mullaittivu ..	27·4	38·9	39·5	40·1	37·0	—11·5	—12·1	—12·7	— 9·6
Negombo ..	27·3	34·4	37·9	39·0	37·5	— 7·1	—10·6	—11·7	—10·2
Mannar ..	26·7	37·5	39·6	38·5	34·0	—10·8	—12·9	—11·8	— 7·3
Puttalam ..	22·1	28·5	27·7	34·9	30·6	— 6·4	— 5·6	—12·8	— 8·5

* Calculated on the population estimated on the basis of the Census of March 10, 1911.
Note.—The sign minus (—) denotes decrease.

31. The birth-rate for the Island (33·3) during the year 1912 shows a decline from the rate of the previous year (37·9) and from the average (38·0) for the eleven years 1898–1908 and 38·1 the average for 1909–1911. Galle District leads in 1912 with the highest birth-rate (41·7), followed by Batticaloa (41·4). Nearly one-half of the districts show higher rates than 33·3, and the lowest (22·1) is recorded by Puttalam, as in the two previous years.

32. The decline from the previous year is shared by nineteen districts, and was greatest in Anuradhapura (nearly 16 per 1,000), followed by Kurunegala (12 per 1,000), Mullaittivu (11 per 1,000), Mannar (nearly 11 per 1,000), Matale (9 per 1,000), Trincomalee (nearly 9 per 1,000), and Negombo (7 per 1,000). Compared with 1898–1908 the decline was greatest in Kurunegala (16 per 1,000), followed by Puttalam, Mullaittivu, Hambantota, Kegalla (over 12 per 1,000), Mannar, Negombo, Anuradhapura (11 per 1,000), and Matale (10 per 1,000). Compared with the average for the period 1888–1897, the birth-rate this year was lower by 1·8, the decline being as great as 10·4 in Anuradhapura, 10·2 in Negombo, 9·6 in Mullaittivu, and 9·5 in Kurunegala.

33. *Birth-rate by Race.*—The births and their rates for the years 1911 and 1912 and the averages for the periods 1898–1908 and 1909–1911 are shown in Table II. in the Appendix, and their rates are compared in Table H (see page 9), from which it will be seen that Malays show the highest birth-rate (36·3) in the year under review, the Europeans the lowest (24·8), and the Burghers the next lowest (30·5). The Tamils and Malays present higher rates than the average. The European rate fell by 1·9 from the average, the Sinhalese rate by 7·5, and the Moor rate by 6·8.

34. *Crude Birth-rate.*—The birth-rate recorded is the proportion of registered births calculated on the total population at all ages. It is thus a crude rate, and should be employed with caution in comparing the rates of different races, for it takes no account of the effect of the differences in their age- and sex-constitution. In this respect the immigrant Tamil population and the Europeans differ from the other races, and sufficient data are not available to ascertain the difference and correct the rates accordingly.

35. *Sex Proportion at Birth.*—In 1912 the births of males in Ceylon numbered 70,806 and the births of females 67,497 (Table XIV.), the former being to the latter in the proportion of nearly 105 per 100. The proportion for every year since the commencement of birth registration is shown in Table XIII. From this table it will be seen that the excess in the proportion of male births has shown a marked tendency to decrease.

IV.—DEATHS.

36. *Deaths and Death-rates, 1912.*—The deaths from all causes registered in 1912 numbered 134,383, and corresponded to a rate of 32·4 per 1,000 of the population, a rate lower than that of the previous year (34·8) but higher than the mean (28·5) for the period 1898–1908.

37. *Death-rates, 1867–1912.*—The number of deaths registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1912 are given in Table I. in the Appendix. Table III. gives the figures according to Provinces and Districts for each of the years 1911 and 1912 and the average 1898–1911, and Table IV. their rates for 1911 and 1912 and the averages for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911. Registration of deaths (as well as births and marriages) was defective in the early years of civil registration, and the comparatively low death-rates then recorded should not be taken as evidence that the Island was healthier then than now. Since 1887, and especially since 1897, deaths have been registered with increasing accuracy and completeness. The highest mortality since registration began in 1867 was in 1906 (35·1), and the lowest in the period of improved registration, 1888–1912, was in 1890 (23·0) and 1897 (23·7).

38. *Crude and Corrected Death-rates.*—The death-rate which is expressed by the proportion of deaths from all causes to each 1,000 of the population living at all ages is called the "Crude" rate. It is a fairly trustworthy test of relative mortality when comparing the death-rates year by year for the whole country or for the same district; but is not so in comparisons extending over a long period, or of one district with another, or of one community with another. The age-distribution may differ in different communities, and the mortality is high at the two extremes of age and low in the intervening periods. The sex-distribution of a population has also to be considered. At most age-periods the death-rate of females in Ceylon is higher than that of males (see Table I. below). An excess of males and of adults must tend to lower the death-rate of a district without necessarily implying a better sanitary condition. The age- and sex-constitution is therefore of great importance in comparing the death-rates of localities or communities or for a series of years, owing to the variations in such constitution from time to time. Hence the value of death-rates corrected for differences in the age- and sex-constitution. "The corrected death-rates," as they are called, have been calculated for the principal towns in the Island, 31 in number, and are separately treated in Chapter IX. of this Report. The rates cannot be corrected for the districts or races in the Island for want of the necessary data.

39. *Death-rates by Race, 1898–1912.*—The number of deaths and their rates for the years 1911 and 1912, the average of deaths for 1898–1911, and of rates for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911 are given for the various races in Table II. in the Appendix. Their rates are compared in Table H below. Tables V., VI.(*a*), and VI.(*b*) show separately for the Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors the births and deaths registered in 1912 and 1911, and their rates in 1898–1908, 1909–1911, 1911, and 1912 for various subdivisions of the Island. The Tamils in Table VI. are exclusive of immigrants, whereas those in Table II. are inclusive. Table XXI. shows the births and deaths of every race (including Europeans and Burghers) in every district and subdivision by sex:—

Table H.—Birth- and Death-rates of the different Races in 1912 compared with 1911 and the Average 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

Nationalities.	Number of Births registered to 1,000 Persons living.				Number of Deaths registered to 1,000 Persons living.			
	Average, 1898–1908.	Average, 1909–1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1898–1908.	Average, 1909–1911.	1911.	1912.
All Races	38·0	38·1	37·9	33·3	28·5	31·0	34·8	32·4
Europeans	26·7	19·0	17·8	24·8	20·6	14·7	14·9	13·1
Burghers	30·9	33·0	33·4	30·5	22·6	23·0	23·0	21·6
Sinhalese	41·9	40·0	39·7	34·4	27·3	29·9	34·8	30·9
Tamils	28·8	34·6	34·4	31·3	30·5	34·7	35·9	36·7
Moors	38·0	35·4	36·0	31·2	30·6	29·1	31·6	30·1
Malays	31·5	37·8	41·2	36·3	30·4	31·2	37·4	29·5
Others	15·7	19·5	21·5	25·6	25·7	26·6	36·5	48·3

40. Compared with 1911 every race, except the Tamils and "Others," showed an improvement in 1912, and compared with the average of 1898–1908 every race, except the Sinhalese, Tamils, and "Others." The improvement was greatest, as usual, among the Europeans (13·1, average 20·6), followed by the Burghers (21·6, average 22·6) and the Malays (29·5, average 30·4). Excluding the miscellaneous class "Others," the highest mortality was among the Tamils (36·7, average 30·5), followed by the Sinhalese (30·9, average 27·3).

41. *Sex Proportion at Death.*—Of the 134,383 deaths registered during the year, 68,528 were of males and 65,855 were of females. The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 31·2 for males and 33·7 for females, the rate per 1,000 persons of either sex being 32·4. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was as 1,040 to 1,000, the average in the period 1898–1911 being 1,034 to 1,000. These proportions are derived from unequal numbers of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. Had the population comprised an equal number of males and females in the year reviewed, there would have been 912 deaths to every 1,000 female deaths, the average proportion in the fourteen years 1898–1911 being 907 to 1,000.

42. *Age at Death.*—Tables XV., XVI., and XVII. in the Appendix give the population, deaths, and their rates for the Island for each sex at different age-periods in 1912 and 1911, and the average of population and rates in 1898–1910 and of deaths in 1898–1911. Table XIX. gives the number of deaths by sex at different ages amongst the various races in Ceylon and in each district during the year 1912.

43. *Mortality of each Sex at various Age-periods.*—The mortality of males and females separately and of both sexes together at the different age-periods is compared in the following Table I for the years 1912 and 1911 and the average for 1898–1910 :—

Table I.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 at different Ages.

Ages.	1898–1910.			1911.*			1912.*			Increase or Decrease (—) in 1912 compared with 1911.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ..	28·5	27·4	29·8	34·8	32·5	37·4	32·4	31·2	33·7	—2·4	—1·3	— 3·7
Under 5 years ..	66·9	65·2	68·7	97·4	93·8	101·1	87·6	85·5	89·9	—9·8	—8·3	—11·2
5 years and under 10	12·9	13·0	14·8	17·4	15·8	19·1	15·0	14·1	15·8	—2·4	—1·7	— 3·3
10 do. 15	9·6	9·9	11·0	10·6	9·6	11·7	9·8	9·2	10·5	— ·8	— ·4	— 1·2
15 do. 20	8·5	9·7	7·5	12·8	12·9	12·7	12·6	12·9	12·3	— ·2	—	— ·4
20 do. 25	12·2	10·3	14·1	15·9	13·7	18·0	15·5	14·3	16·6	— ·4	·6	— 1·4
25 do. 35	16·8	13·6	20·8	19·4	15·6	23·8	18·6	16·0	21·5	— ·8	·4	— 2·3
35 do. 45	21·9	22·1	23·5	24·9	23·0	27·2	24·3	23·5	25·2	— ·6	·5	— 2·0
45 do. 55	31·7	34·4	28·6	33·4	35·0	31·5	32·4	35·0	29·4	—1·0	—	— 2·1
55 years and upwards	84·0	75·3	97·3	95·2	80·9	106·3	87·9	80·3	98·5	—7·3	— ·6	— 7·8

* These rates are calculated on the age-distribution estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of 1911.

44. A study of these figures shows that mortality is excessive in the early and the later periods of life. In both these periods the female rate is higher in Ceylon than the male rate. This is in marked contrast to rates which prevail in England and Wales, where in 1910 the death-rate for boys under 5 was 37 and for girls 30. It is a commonplace with English mothers that male are more delicate than female children. The reverse would appear to be the case in Ceylon, or it may be that the girl baby is less welcome than the boy, and receiving less attention in early infancy is more apt to succumb. In only two periods, viz., those of 15–20 and of 45–55, do women show greater vitality than men ; while the marked excess in female deaths in the period 25–35 is due to the perils of child bearing. The rates in 1912 for both sexes were above the average for 1898–1910 in every age group, the rate for children under 5 rising from an average of 66·9 to 87·6.

45. *Mortality of Children.*—The mortality of children under five years of age showed an improvement in 1912, the rate falling to 87·6 per 1,000 children of that age-period from 97·4 in 1911 ; while the deaths of children under one year also showed an improvement, falling from 218 to 215 per 1,000 births registered. The relative incidence of infantile mortality since 1898 in this country is shown below :—

Table J.—Mortality of Children under Five Years of Age in the Years 1908–1912 and the Average 1898–1907.

Year.	Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	Number of Deaths of Children under 5 Years.	Number of Deaths of Children between the Ages 1 to 5.	Number of Births.	Proportion of the Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births registered.	Proportion of the Deaths of Children under 5 Years to 1,000 Persons living in the Age-period 0–5 Years.
Average, 1898–1907 ..	24,834 ..	44,153 ..	19,319 ..	139,232 ..	178 ..	66·8
1908	29,400 ..	49,581 ..	20,181 ..	160,713 ..	183 ..	69·0
1909	30,054 ..	51,559 ..	21,505 ..	148,891 ..	202 ..	71·0
1910	27,749 ..	45,617 ..	17,868 ..	157,554 ..	176 ..	61·8
1911	34,061 ..	59,396 ..	25,335 ..	156,398 ..	218 ..	97·4*
1912	29,694 ..	53,864 ..	24,170 ..	138,303 ..	215 ..	87·6*

* These rates are calculated on the age-distribution estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of 1911.

46. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality for the Island is shown in Table K below for the periods commencing with 1888. The year 1888 has been selected, as the registration of deaths was defective in the preceding years. In the table are included the annual birth-rates and the death-rates at all ages in the period. Table XVIII. in the Appendix gives the infantile mortality in the various Provinces and Districts in 1912 and 1911 and the average in 1898–1911.

47. The figures show that the infantile mortality (215) in the year under review is the second highest recorded since 1888, the highest being 218 in 1911, while the lowest was 140 in 1897. It is interesting to contrast these figures with those for England and Wales, where the rate in 1910 was 105, falling from an average of 145 in the period 1876–1880.

48. The infantile mortality in the first quarter of each year generally exceeds that of any other quarter. During the first twenty-five years there have been only eight exceptions to this rule, viz., in the years 1898, 1904, 1905, 1908, and 1910, when the fourth quarter showed the highest mortality, and in the years 1900, 1906, and 1911, when it was greatest in the third quarter. The highest rate recorded in any quarter since 1888 was in the third quarter of 1911 (270), followed by 262 in the first quarter of the year under review, 252 in the first quarter of 1889, 237 in 1909, 234 in 1899, and 225 in 1907.

49. The lowest infantile rate recorded in any quarter was 121 in the third quarter of 1897, followed by the second quarter of the same year (128). The healthiest quarter for infants, as for the general population, appears from Table K to be usually the second (see paragraphs 96 and 97).

Table K.—Infantile Mortality in the Island in each of the Years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 by Quarters, and the Averages in the Periods 1888–1897, 1898–1907, together with the Death-rate at all Ages and the Birth-rate for each Year.

Year.	Deaths of Children under 1 Year to 1,000 Births registered.					Yearly Death-rate at all Ages per 1,000 Persons living.	Yearly Birth-rate per 1,000 Persons living.
	Complete Year.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.		
1908 ..	183	189	154	169	216	29·4	40·1
1909 ..	202	237	179	196	189	31·0	37·5
1910 ..	176	178	152	185	188	27·3	39·0
1911 ..	218	193	177	270	240	34·8	37·9
1912 ..	215	262	197	190	200	32·4	33·3
Average for ten years, 1888-1897	163	192	151	150	158	26·8	35·1
Average for ten years, 1898-1907	178	192	164	175	180	28·4	37·8

50. *Centenarians.*—Among the deaths registered during the year under review there were 241 reputed centenarians (105 males and 136 females), as against 288 in the previous year and 229 the average for the last fourteen years. Little reliance can be placed on these figures, as the ages given by the people cannot be verified.

V.—STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

51. The general death-rate, 32·4 per mille, was lower than that of the previous year, but exceeded the average, 28·5, of the period 1898–1908. The infantile mortality rate fell to 215 per 1,000 births from 218 in 1911, but exceeded the average 183. The rise in the death-rate was specially marked in the North-Central Province, where it rose to 54 from an average of 42, and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, where it rose from 32 to 40.

52. The subjoined Table L compares the birth- and death-rates of Ceylon with those of England and Wales and with those of other tropical countries and provinces, of which there are records in this office. It will be seen from this table that the death-rate of Ceylon is nearly 2½ times that of England and Wales, while it exceeds that of every other country in the list, except Bombay :—

Table L.—The Birth- and Death-rates in the Island during the Year 1912 compared with those of England and other Tropical Countries.

	Ceylon, 1912.	Estates, 1912.	All Towns, 1912.	England and Wales, 1910.	Bengal, 1912.	Bombay, 1912.	Madras, 1911.	British Guiana, 1912.	Jamaica, 1910.
Birth-rate ..	33·3	33·0	26·9	25·1	35·3	35·0	30·4	33·1	38·6
Death-rate ..	32·4	39·9	28·4	13·5	29·8	34·9	23·1	29·2	23·1
Birth-rate, average, 1898–1908	38·0	31·3*	—	27·9	—†	32·3	—†	32·4‡	38·5
Death-rate, average, 1898–1908	28·5	35·4*	—	16·3	—†	38·5	—†	27·3‡	23·2

* Average for 1907–1912. † Information not available here. ‡ Average for 1901–1905.

53. The healthiest Province during the year under review was the Western with a death-rate for all races of 24·6 (average 23·2), followed by the Central with a rate of 31·3.

54. In the districts the lowest death-rate, 23·4, is found in the Negombo District. Mortality was highest in the Mullaittivu District, 64·4, and next highest in the Hambantota District, 60·5.

55. The healthiest registration division in the Island was apparently Nuwara Eliya town with a death-rate of 12·4. As, however, this rate is based on a Census of the population taken at the height of the Nuwara Eliya season (March 10, 1911), the figures are fallacious. The unhealthiest region coincided with the maritime divisions of the Mullaittivu District, where the high death-rate of 79·2 was due to an epidemic of malaria.

56. Table M subjoined gives in ascending scale the death-rates for all races, Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors, in the different districts of the Island for 1912 and the density of the population, *i.e.*, the number per square mile in each locality :—

Table M.—The Death-rates for all Races, Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors, in the different Districts of the Island for 1912 in an ascending Scale.

ALL RACES.	Density of Population.	Death-rate, 1912.	SINHALESE.	Density of Population.	Death-rate, 1912.
Negombo	168,638	23·4	Kalutara	237,199	23·2
Colombo	658,967	24·5	Chilaw	74,924	26·3
Nuwara Eliya	157,578	25·6	Galle	277,983	27·1
Kalutara	283,874	25·7	Kandy	220,584	27·7
Galle	295,988	27·4	Kegalla	165,581	28·3
Chilaw	87,389	27·7	Matara	218,129	34·6
Kandy	409,889	30·9	Ratnapura	131,479	35·5
Batticaloa	156,585	30·9	Kurunegala	274,251	38·1
Jaffna	329,000	33·0	Badulla	134,342	39·4
Puttalam	39,216	33·1	Matale	67,334	42·7
Matara	228,870	34·8	Puttalam	17,937	43·2
Badulla	217,071	37·4	Anuradhapura	65,353	56·4
Kegalla	232,998	38·1	Batticaloa	5,891	58·0
Kurunegala	301,721	38·4	Hambantota	102,667	61·4
Matale	106,597	41·2			
Ratnapura	162,864	43·2	TAMILS.		
Trincomalee	29,754	43·6	Batticaloa	85,105	27·0
Mannar	25,099	51·1	Jaffna	325,050	32·9
Anuradhapura	85,475	54·5	Puttalam	9,080	38·3
Hambantota	106,731	60·5	Trincomalee	17,079	45·0
Mullaittivu	16,883	64·4	Mannar	16,336	49·5
			Mullaittivu	13,653	65·7
SINHALESE.					
Colombo	516,217	20·6	MOORS.		
Nuwara Eliya	53,018	21·9	Batticaloa	62,005	24·8
Negombo	151,125	22·6	Puttalam	11,609	33·9

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

57. The causes of death registered in the Island during the year 1912 are given in Table XXII. in the Appendix and are summarized in Table N below. Their distribution among the different Provinces and Districts is shown in Table XXIII. :—

Table N.—Mortality from various Causes in 1912, 1911, and 1898–1911.

Causes of Death.	Total Number of Deaths.			Proportion of Deaths per Million Persons living.		
	1912.	1911.	Average, 1898–1911.	1912.*	1911.*	Average, 1898–1911.
General diseases	23,467	24,057	25,600	5,653	5,838	6,884
Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	14,693	15,737	11,969	3,540	3,819	3,209
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,004	873	609	242	212	163
Diseases of the respiratory system	8,998	8,283	7,437	2,167	2,010	1,997
Diseases of the digestive system	25,557	28,151	23,227	6,157	6,832	6,233
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa	586	583	422	141	141	256
Puerperal diseases	3,224	3,640	2,712	777	883	727
Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue	8,931	11,354	8,763	2,151	2,755	2,350
Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	8	8	17	2	2	5
Malformations	17	23	10	4	6	2
Diseases of early infancy	5,689	6,047	4,673	1,370	1,467	1,253
Old age	3,355	3,367	2,464	808	817	661
Affections produced by external causes	2,438	2,213	2,050	587	537	551
Ill-defined diseases	36,416	39,046	20,949	8,772	9,475	5,594
	134,383	143,382	110,906	32,371	34,794	29,743

* Calculated on the population estimated on the basis of the Census of March 10, 1911.

58. The International or Bertillon system of classification of causes of death has been adopted since 1911 with certain modifications, and in my report for that year will be found tables comparing the system of classification in vogue prior to 1911 with the Bertillon system.

59. Table O (page 13) gives the death-rate per million of the population from some of the principal diseases in each district of the Island. These statistics are to a large extent based on information supplied by ignorant villagers or unqualified medical practitioners to village headmen and

Registrars. In the remarks which follow it is assumed that for practical purposes the figures are approximately correct, though too much reliance must not be placed on comparisons which may be vitiated by errors arising from faulty diagnosis. These remarks in all cases have reference to districts and not to the towns which bear the same names.

60. *Enteric.*—It is noteworthy that the enteric rate, 496, in the Colombo District far exceeds that of any other district in the Island, while the Hambantota, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura, and Batticaloa Districts, all situated in the dry zone, are practically free from this disease. If these disproportionate rates are not due to errors in classification, it is curious that outlying and backward districts should compare favourably with one that is the headquarter of medical and sanitary institutions.

Malaria and Malarial Cachexia. — The Island rate is 604. The Mannar, Trincomalee, and Mullaittivu Districts, each with rates exceeding 2,000, may be bracketed first in mortality from malaria. *Proxime accesserunt sed longo intervallo*—Ratnapura, Jaffna, and Kegalla. The Kurunegala District with a rate of 404 does not apparently come up to its reputation, nor does the Chilaw District. Both exhibit lower rates than Negombo, Kandy, Matara, and Kegalla. The rate falls to its minimum, 133, in the Nuwara Eliya District.

61. It is probable, however, that a very large number of deaths from malaria are registered by village registrars as being due to "fever" not otherwise defined. Such deaths are shown in the statistics under the head of Pyrexia (*vide* Table O). In this column Kurunegala comes fourth with a death-rate of 14,000 per million, Hambantota being first and Mullaittivu second.

Table O.—Death-rates per Million of the Estimated Population from the Principal Diseases in each District of the Island.

Province and District.	Population estimated to the middle of 1912.	Enteric.	Malaria and Malarial Cachexia.	Dysentery.	Phthisis.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Anchylostomiasis.	Premature Birth.	Pyrexia.
CEYLON ..	4,151,250	111	604	1,262	914	3,254	234	1,104	4,098	241	444	329	7,279
Western—													
Colombo ..	658,967	496	206	674	1,607	2,672	404	1,748	1,375	848	181	281	2,681
Negombo ..	168,638	6	468	291	563	1,293	65	581	2,123	18	—	130	6,309
Kalutara ..	283,874	144	197	666	1,265	5,199	208	465	2,128	18	514	81	3,385
Central—													
Kandy ..	409,889	54	486	2,479	747	1,508	221	1,469	4,618	93	930	729	2,906
Matale ..	106,597	56	760	1,970	582	1,679	338	1,360	6,098	113	1,557	19	9,588
Nuwara Eliya	157,578	6	133	2,716	368	1,771	419	1,917	4,296	102	812	717	1,225
Northern—													
Jaffna ..	329,900	33	1,276	1,267	855	2,995	291	1,734	903	127	—	333	13,334
Mannar ..	25,099	40	2,430	5,219	239	3,466	837	2,829	2,790	80	—	80	11,594
Mullaittivu ..	16,883	59	2,310	3,021	415	3,909	—	8,766	4,708	—	—	178	18,895
Southern—													
Galle ..	295,988	84	223	257	1,490	6,064	189	274	6,071	128	88	149	3,105
Matara ..	228,870	26	939	332	1,031	7,620	100	192	8,332	17	92	66	9,215
Hambantota	106,731	—	890	562	581	6,765	141	356	11,356	—	—	9	29,954
Eastern—													
Batticaloa ..	156,585	6	632	971	153	1,022	13	364	2,120	—	—	6	11,483
Trincomalee	29,754	—	2,420	3,058	739	2,890	67	3,798	2,958	—	134	63	8,604
North-Western—													
Kurunegala	301,721	33	404	298	683	2,002	50	580	3,669	60	36	70	14,271
Puttalam ..	39,216	—	841	969	204	4,513	739	1,555	3,315	—	—	105	7,752
Chilaw ..	87,389	23	435	263	572	2,964	137	561	3,273	34	11	275	5,516
North-Central—													
Anuradhapura	85,475	—	550	772	363	2,621	35	702	5,815	515	105	35	18,169
Uva—													
Badulla ..	217,071	9	212	2,211	608	4,657	309	1,239	6,265	954	557	1,723	5,279
Sabaragamuwa													
Ratnapura ..	162,864	6	1,308	3,635	970	3,340	239	718	8,897	6	860	350	6,803
Kegalla ..	232,998	13	1,150	2,399	820	2,193	215	1,275	5,622	30	2,446	189	7,854

62. *Dysentery.*—According to Quain (Dictionary of Medicine), dysentery prevails in proportion to the intensity and frequency of malarious fevers; this conclusion is borne out to a certain extent by Table O. Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Trincomalee again exhibit very high rates—a distinction which they now share with Ratnapura—while the Kurunegala and Chilaw rates are again lower than those of Kandy, Matara, and Kegalla. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla Districts, which have comparatively low rates for malaria, have very high rates for dysentery.

63. *Phthisis* (Pulmonary and Chronic Tuberculosis).—The rate for the Island was 914, and was highest, 1,607, in the Colombo District. Kalutara, Galle, and Matara also exhibited rates much above the average. The rate sank to its minimum, 153, in Batticaloa.

64. The total deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, including phthisis, numbered 4,306, as against 4,769 in 1911. These figures represent a rate of 10·37 per 10,000 of the population. Statistics published in the Registrar-General's Report for 1909 (paragraphs 115 to 125) showed that the death-rate per 10,000 of the population rose from 8·69 in 1891 to 11·52 in 1909. A Commission was appointed by Government to inquire into the subject. Its report is published in Sessional Paper XIX. of 1910. An anti-tuberculosis fund supported by public subscription has been established, and now amounts to Rs. 341,818·96. It will be supplemented by grants from Government and Local Bodies, and will meet the cost of building hospitals and sanatoria and other measures recommended by the Commission.

65. *Bronchitis.*—The death-rate from this disease was 234 in the Island, and reached its maximum, 837, in the Mannar District, and fell to a minimum in Mullaittivu and Batticaloa. It was much above the average in Puttalam, Nuwara Eliya, and Colombo.

66. *Pneumonia.*—The rate for the Island was 1,104. Mullaittivu, which was practically free from fatal cases of bronchitis, had the highest death-rate, 8,766, from pneumonia; as the predisposing and exciting causes of the two diseases are somewhat similar, the disproportionate rates are probably due to confusion in diagnosis.

67. *Diarrhœa.*—This disease is due to several causes, being frequently symptomatic of some morbid condition of the organs. The rate for the Island was 4,098, and reached its maximum, 11,356, in the Hambantota District, and sank to a minimum, 903, in Jaffna.

68. *Pyrexia.*—A large number of deaths, 30,215 in all, are attributed to pyrexia. This number corresponds to a rate of 7,279 per million. The word "pyrexia" is a general term for a feverish condition of the body, and, as fever is a symptom of many different diseases, to attribute deaths to this cause is to confess to a failure of diagnosis. The majority of the cases were in all probability due to malarial fever.

69. *Anchylostomiasis.*—1,843 deaths were registered as due to anchylostomiasis in 1912—a decrease on 2,011, the number recorded in 1911. The figures for 1912 give a rate of 444 per million for the Island. The rate reached its maximum, 2,446, in Kegalla, was very high in Matale, 1,557, and exceeded the average in Kandy, Ratnapura, and Nuwara Eliya. No cases occurred either in the Northern Province, or in the Batticaloa, Negombo, Hambantota, and Puttalam Districts. The number of deaths is marked in districts containing immigrant Tamils. 1,653 deaths occurred among the Tamils, 126 among Sinhalese, 28 among Moors, and 36 among "Others." The decrease in the Tamil death-rate from 1,674 in 1911 to 1,501 in 1912 seems to point to successful medical treatment and to improved sanitary conditions on estates.

70. *Cholera.*—13 deaths, *i.e.*, 12 in Colombo and 1 in Jaffna, were registered from cholera in 1912, as against 277 in 1911 and an average of 96.

71. *Smallpox.*—Deaths from smallpox numbered 15 (9 Sinhalese and 6 Tamils) this year, as against 89 in 1911 and an average of 70. This disease, which broke out suddenly during the second quarter of last year, was traced to infection from India.

72. *Diseases of early Infancy.*—5,689 children died in early infancy, *i.e.*, before the age of three months. Debility was responsible for 4,002 or 70 per cent. of these deaths, 1,366 were due to premature birth, 153 to want of breast milk, 118 to injuries at birth.

73. Table XXVI. (page 80) gives details of the violent deaths which occurred in 1912 and previous years.

74. *Homicide.*—208 deaths were attributed to homicide, corresponding to a rate of 50 per million persons. This rate exceeds the average (42), and is more than five times the rate in England and Wales.

75. *Diseases of Parturition.* — 3,224 deaths, as against 3,640 in 1911, were attributed to diseases of parturition (*vide* Tables P, XXII., and XXIII.). The total number of children registered as born was 138,303 (as against 156,398 in 1911), so that the mortality of mothers for 1,000 births was 23·3—a rate identical with that of the previous year. The mortality was highest among the Sinhalese, and has risen considerably in all races, except Europeans, in the last two years. There were 190 European births, but no deaths consequent on parturition.

Table P.—Deaths of Women at Parturition.

Nationality.	Deaths of Women at Parturition.				Births.			Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.		
	Average, 1898-1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1898-1911	1911.	1912.	Average, 1898-1911.	1911.	1912.
All Races ..	2,198	1,424	3,640	3,224	144,074	156,398	138,303	15·6	23·3	23·3
Europeans ..	—	1	3	—	164	136	190	3·8	22·5	—
Burghers ..	6	7	14	19	767	899	822	8·4	15·6	23·1
Sinhalese ..	1,729	1,016	2,418	1,980	103,058	108,212	93,539	16·8	22·3	21·2
Tamils ..	317	322	914	951	30,551	36,625	34,518	11·5	25·0	27·6
Moors ..	136	73	275	251	8,908	9,608	8,312	15·8	28·6	30·2
Malays ..	7	3	14	9	394	540	474	15·0	25·9	19·0
Others ..	3	2	2	14	232	378	448	13·9	5·3	31·3

76. *Suicide.*—207 deaths (2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 105 Sinhalese, 92 Tamils, 3 Moors, and 4 "Others") resulted from suicide, equal to a rate of 50 per million persons living, which is considerably lower than the average in England and Wales, viz., 99 for the period 1898–1910. The Europeans show the highest rate of mortality, 262 per million persons living, and the Moors the lowest rate (11 per million). Suicide is very rare among the Malays, no deaths being recorded among them from this cause during the five years 1908–1912, and only 10 deaths for the twenty-seven years 1886–1912. The favourite mode of suicide in Ceylon is by hanging, which accounted in 1912 for 108 deaths, drowning accounted for 40, firearms for 16, poison for 16, cutting or piercing instruments 10, crushing 9, asphyxia 3, and other means 5.

77. *Executions.*—There were 29 judicial executions (26 Sinhalese, 1 Tamil, 1 Moor, and 1 Malay) registered in the Island during the year. The number is above the average (27) in the period 1898–1911, but lower than that of the last year (31), and corresponds to a rate of 7 per million persons living. In England and Wales it was barely ·4 in the period 1898–1910.

78. *Accidents.*—During the year 1,994 deaths were attributed to accidents, corresponding to a rate of 480 per million persons living. Of this number, 444 were due to falls from trees, 440 to drowning. The rise of deaths caused by falls into wells from an average of 7 in the period 1898–1911 to 144 last year seems to point to a neglect of the provision of the Wells and Pits Ordinance. Snakes claimed 224 victims, as against an average of 190. Vehicles caused 89 deaths, of which, as in 1911, motor cars were responsible for 14. There were 12 deaths by lightning, against an average of 11. Crocodiles caused 15, elephants 14, and leopards 3 deaths. No one was killed by a bear in 1912.

79. *Other Deaths due to External Causes.*—Eighty deaths were ascribed to starvation, as against 96 in 1911 and an average of 66. These deaths occurred chiefly in towns. One death was attributed to excessive cold and 4 to excessive heat, while in 1911 there were 4 deaths assigned to cold and 3 to heat—a curious proportion in the tropics.

VII.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS ON ESTATES.

80. The total number of births reported in the year under review from the estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, Galle and Matara of Southern Province, and Kurunegala of the North-Western Province amounted to 16,738 (41 Europeans, 38 Burghers, 639 Sinhalese, 15,775 Tamils, 127 Moors, 26 Malays, and 92 " Others "), and the deaths numbered 20,258 (13 Europeans, 18 Burghers, 740 Sinhalese, 18,859 Tamils, 174 Moors, 25 Malays, and 429 " Others ").

81. The term " estate " connotes any land of ten or more acres in cultivation situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 9 of 1912. The Ordinance has been brought into operation mainly in the districts containing tea, cacao, rubber, and other plantations under European management.

82. The recorded estate death-rate is 39·9 per mille, as compared with an Island rate of 32·4. It should be borne in mind, however, that the estate population has a much smaller proportion of the very young and the very old than the general population, and consequently a large proportion of adults in the prime of life. It is in the age group of 0 to 5 and over 55 that mortality is at its highest. If, then, the estate population had been constituted as the general population of the country, the death-rate would have been 48·58. These figures represent what is known as the " corrected death-rate " (*vide* page 9 for fuller explanation of the term).

83. The subjoined Table Q shows the births and deaths on estates and their rates by races for 1912, Table R the rates for the years 1907–1912, and Table XXIV. in the Appendix gives the number and causes of death in the various districts. The rates in Table R for 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 are calculated on the estate population as enumerated at the Census of March 10, 1911, and those for previous years on the basis of the Census of 1901. In some districts, such as Kalutara and Ratnapura, the estate population had nearly doubled in the interval. The Colombo District in Table Q comprises the estates in the Avisawella division. The mortality in Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts in the year was deplorably high, the crude rates being 72·7 and 60·4, and the corrected rates 89 and 74, respectively. Ratnapura, however, shows a slight improvement on the previous year, when the crude rate was 77·7. The mortality in Kegalla has been rising since 1909.

[For Table Q see page 16.]

Table R.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population.

District.	Population at the Census of March, 1911.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.												
		Births.							Deaths.					
		1907.*	1908.*	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1907-1912.	1907.*	1908.*	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1907-1912.
Kandy ..	147,262	25·4	30·3	34·5	29·9	34·6	37·0	31·9	25·0	27·0	34·8	28·0	30·7	35·9	30·2
Matale ..	31,186	45·5	42·2	27·1	31·4	32·7	27·3	34·4	38·4	56·4	41·6	35·8	53·1	39·6	44·1
Nuwara Eliya	100,393	27·8	29·0	35·3	27·5	36·7	38·1	32·4	27·1	26·2	30·1	22·4	29·6	27·8	27·2
Badulla ..	71,957	33·7	39·6	30·6	33·0	30·2	31·1	33·0	36·9	37·7	31·4	33·9	31·5	33·0	34·1
Ratnapura ..	30,455	30·4	50·3	25·8	27·4	31·3	30·3	32·6	86·6	88·6	57·0	64·1	77·7	72·7	74·4
Kegalla ..	62,518	25·0	42·9	29·0	29·4	28·8	26·6	30·3	43·2	52·6	30·4	31·8	48·4	60·4	44·5
Colombo ..	13,377	14·7	35·0	22·0	25·1	26·9	23·6	24·5	61·9	50·3	35·4	37·3	71·4	51·3	51·3
Kalutara ..	30,768	31·1	42·7	27·7	26·5	34·7	32·0	32·4	57·2	49·2	29·6	27·4	40·5	37·9	40·3
Galle† ..	6,295	—	—	—	20·9	26·0	31·9	26·3	—	—	—	13·0	25·5	32·6	23·7
Matara† ..	3,191	—	—	—	34·0	33·0	36·3	34·4	—	—	—	35·9	30·0	50·8	38·9
Kurunegala†	9,787	—	—	—	19·0	21·5	17·6	19·4	—	—	—	28·5	43·3	36·5	36·1
Total Estates	507,189	28·4	34·5	30·3	29·1	32·7	33·0	31·3	34·1	36·3	32·9	30·8	38·6	39·9	35·4

* The rates for these years have been calculated on the Census population of March, 1910, and those for the other years on that of 1911.

† Statistics relating to these districts date from 1910.

Table Q.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates according to Race on Estates in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in Galle and Matara Districts in the Southern Province, and Kurunegala District in the North-Western Province in the Year 1912.

District.	Births.																Deaths.													
	All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
Kandy ..	5444	37·0	17	22·0	4	9·1	177	23·0	5162	38·0	49	22·1	10	30·6	25	74·0	5290	35·9	8	10·3	4	9·1	156	20·2	5031	37·0	56	25·3	3	9·2	32	94·6
Matale ..	852	27·3	1	5·9	3	—	30	22·0	806	27·9	10	24·2	—	—	2	13·3	1234	39·6	—	—	2	—	66	48·3	1149	39·8	15	36·3	2	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	3823	38·1	10	19·7	7	22·6	100	22·8	3682	39·2	14	24·2	4	20·1	6	13·1	2792	37·8	2	3·9	1	—	75	17·1	2691	28·6	12	20·7	4	20·1	7	15·3
Badulla ..	2241	31·1	7	21·9	6	41·1	36	12·1	2171	32·1	17	25·8	4	22·7	—	—	2377	33·0	—	—	2	13·7	38	12·7	2308	34·2	23	34·9	5	28·4	1	—
Ratnapura ..	922	30·3	1	8·3	2	18·2	32	12·7	828	33·0	15	32·8	1	—	43	20·2	2214	72·7	—	—	1	9·1	62	24·6	1817	72·4	19	41·6	2	—	313	146·9
Kegalla ..	1666	26·6	2	9·8	7	34·6	86	21·4	1542	27·3	16	23·2	5	37·0	8	10·3	3774	60·4	3	14·8	5	24·7	131	32·6	3535	62·6	35	50·8	7	51·8	58	74·8
Colombo ..	316	23·6	—	—	1	—	24	12·1	287	26·1	2	11·0	1	—	1	—	686	51·3	—	—	—	—	35	17·7	645	58·7	4	22·0	—	—	2	—
Kalutara ..	985	32·0	2	16·0	7	57·4	66	14·1	907	35·6	2	10·7	—	—	1	—	1167	37·9	—	—	2	16·4	72	15·7	1086	42·7	3	16·0	—	—	4	—
Galle* ..	201	31·9	1	—	1	—	37	13·2	161	47·7	—	—	—	—	1	—	205	32·6	—	—	1	—	32	11·4	168	49·8	—	—	—	—	4	—
Matara* ..	116	36·3	—	—	—	—	15	25·4	98	39·4	1	—	—	—	2	—	162	50·8	—	—	—	—	23	38·9	132	53·1	4	—	—	—	3	—
Kurunegala*	172	17·6	—	—	—	—	36	12·6	131	19·7	1	—	1	—	3	—	357	36·5	—	—	—	—	50	17·5	297	44·7	3	—	2	—	5	—

*Statistics for these districts before 1910 are not available.

84. *Kandy District* (Estates).—The birth-rate for the year (37·0) was higher than that of the previous year (34·6) and than the average (31·9) for the period 1907–1912, and the death-rate (35·9) exceeded both the average (30·2) and that of the previous year (30·7).

85. Of the 5,290 deaths, 1,609, *i.e.*, 10·9 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. Other important causes of death were dysentery (5·7), diseases of early infancy (5·7), pneumonia (2·9), infantile convulsions (2·4), anchylostomiasis (2·3), and old age (1·4).

86. *Matale District* (Estates).—The birth-rate for the year (27·3) was lower than that of the previous year (32·7) and than the average (34·4) for the period of 1907–1912, and the death-rate (39·6) was lower than the average (44·1) and that of the previous year (53·1).

87. Of the 1,234 deaths, 309, *i.e.*, 9·9 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. Other important causes of death were anchylostomiasis (5·0), dysentery (4·9), diseases of early infancy (3·9), pneumonia (3·5), malaria and malarial cachexia (2·0), infantile convulsions (1·7), and old age (1·1).

88. *Nuwara Eliya District* (Estates).—The birth-rate for the year (38·1) exceeded both that of the previous year (36·7) and the average (32·4) for the period 1907–1912, while the death-rate (27·8) was lower than in the previous year (29·6), but higher than the average (27·2).

89. Of the 2,792 deaths, 859, or 8·5 per mille, were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other principal causes of death were diseases of early infancy (5·9), dysentery (4·0), pneumonia (2·6), infantile convulsions (2·1), and anchylostomiasis (1·3).

90. *Badulla District* (Estates).—The birth-rate for the year (31·1) was slightly higher than in the previous year (30·2), but lower than the average (33·0) for the period 1907–1912, and the death-rate (33·0) was higher than in the previous year (31·5), but lower than the average (34·1).

91. Of the 2,377 deaths, 664, *i.e.*, 9·2 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other principal causes of death were dysentery (5·2), diseases of early infancy (3·9), pneumonia (2·8), anchylostomiasis (1·5), infantile convulsions and old age (1·3 each), and malaria and malarial cachexia (1·1).

92. *Ratnapura District* (Estates).—The birth-rate (30·3) was lower than in the previous year (31·3) and the average (32·6) for the period 1907–1912, and the death-rate (72·7) was lower than in the previous year (77·7) and the average (74·4).

93. Of the 2,214 deaths, 1,038, or 34·1 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other principal causes of death were dysentery (17·2), malaria and malarial cachexia (5·2), diseases of early infancy (4·7), anchylostomiasis (4·4), infantile convulsions (3·7), pneumonia (2·9), and old age (1·5).

94. *Kegalla District* (Estates).—The birth-rate (26·6) was less than that of the previous year (28·8) and than the average (30·3) for the period 1907–1912, whereas the death-rate (60·4) much exceeded both that of the previous year (48·4) and the average (44·5).

95. Of the 3,774 deaths, 1,379, or 22·1 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases of the estate population. The other principal causes of death were dysentery (8·5), anchylostomiasis (8·3), pneumonia (4·3), malaria and malarial cachexia (3·7), infantile convulsions (3·3), diseases of early infancy (3·2), and old age (2·4).

96. *Colombo District* (Estates).—The birth-rate (23·6) showed a slight falling off from that of the previous year (26·9) and the average (24·5) for the period 1907–1912, while the death-rate (51·3), though much lower than that of the previous year (71·4), equalled the average.

97. Of the 686 deaths, 325, or 24·3 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. Among other causes of death were dysentery (4·8), diseases of early infancy (2·8), infantile convulsions (2·2), pneumonia (2·0), anchylostomiasis (1·7), tuberculosis (1·3), and malaria and malarial cachexia (1·2).

98. *Kalutara District* (Estates).—The birth-rate (32·0) was less than that of the previous year (34·7) and the average (32·4) for the period 1907–1912, while the death-rate (37·9) was neither so high as that of the previous year (40·5) nor as the average (40·3).

99. Of the 1,167 deaths, 267, or 8·7 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. Among other causes of death were dysentery (5·1), anchylostomiasis (4·2), infantile convulsions (3·6), pneumonia and diseases of early infancy (2·5 each), old age (1·9), and tuberculosis (1·1).

100. In the following districts the statistics were collected for the first time in 1910, and hence comparison can be made only with the figures of 1910 and 1911.

101. *Galle District* (Estates).—The birth-rate (31·9) exceeded that of the two previous years, viz., 1911 (26·0) and 1910 (20·9), and the death-rate (32·6) also exceeded that of 1911 and 1910 (25·5 and 13·0 respectively).

102. Of the total deaths, 52, or 8·3 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. Other causes of death were infantile convulsions (4·8), dysentery (4·1), diseases of early infancy and malaria and malarial cachexia (2·2 each), anchylostomiasis (1·9), old age (1·8), and pneumonia (1·4).

103. *Matara District* (Estates).—The birth-rate (36·6) showed an increase on the previous year (33·0) and on the year 1910 (34·0), while the death-rate (50·8) much exceeded that of both 1911 (30·0) and 1910 (35·9).

104. Of the 162 deaths, 50, or 15·7 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. Among the other causes of death were infantile convulsions (7·2), anchylostomiasis (5·9), dysentery (4·7), diseases of early infancy (3·8), old age (2·5), and pneumonia (1·9).

105. *Kurunegala District* (Estates).—The birth-rate (17·6) was lower than that of both 1911 (21·5 and 1910 (19·0), and the death-rate (36·5) was less than that of the previous year (43·3), but exceeded that of 1910 (28·5).

106. Of the total deaths, 80, or 8·2 per 1,000, were due to diarrhœal diseases. Other causes of death were pneumonia (5·5), dysentery (3·9), infantile convulsions (3·4), malaria and malarial cachexia (3·1), and diseases of early infancy (2·5).

107. Ratnapura, which heads the list with a death-rate of 72·7 per 1,000, has also the highest mortality from diarrhœa, dysentery, and malaria. Kegalla comes next with a death-rate of 60·4, followed by Colombo with 51·3 and Matara with 50·8. Kegalla has the highest death-rate (8·3) from anchylostomiasis, Matara comes second (5·9), closely followed by Matale, Ratnapura, and Kalutara.

108. The open air life of the estate cooly perhaps accounts for his comparative immunity from tuberculosis. The estate rate for this disease is less than one-fourth of the Island rate. Regular hours and discipline are no doubt responsible for a homicidal rate, which is only one-third of that of the rest of the Island.

109. In the Island, exclusive of estates, the birth-rate 33·3 exceeded the death-rate 31·3. On estates the proportion is reversed. In 1912 the death-rate was 39·9, and the birth-rate 33.

110. Table S gives the estate death-rates from certain selected diseases and compares them with the Island rates. The high mortality in certain districts seems to point to unhealthy conditions. As compared with the rest of the Island, the death-rates bear the following proportions in the case of some of the diseases mentioned in the table:—

Diarrhœal diseases	.. as 3 to 1	Pneumonia	.. as 4 to 1
Dysentery	.. as 12 to 1	Anchylostomiasis	.. as 40 to 1
Malaria	.. as 3 to 1		

[For Table S see page 19.]

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE CITY OF COLOMBO.

111. Consequent on the extension of the limits of the Colombo Municipality on November 9, 1911, by the addition of Wellawatta, the limits of the registration division of Kollupitiya South were concurrently enlarged from the beginning of the year under review by Proclamation of December 18, 1911.

112. The rates given in the following paragraphs are crude rates, and include deaths of the shipping population and deaths in hospitals and jails of non-residents.

113. The number of births registered in the city of Colombo during the year was 5,188, and corresponded to a rate of 22·9, as against 23·2 the average rate for the period 1898–1908, and as against 38 the average for the whole Island for the same period. The low birth-rate is due chiefly to the preponderance in the city of males over females.

114. The number of deaths registered during the year was 6,644. This gives a rate of 29·3 per mille living, which is lower than the rate for the preceding year (34·1) by 4·8 per 1,000, and than the average for the period 1898–1908 (34·0) by 4·7 per 1,000. The health of the city was thus better than usual.

115. The vital statistics of the city were for the first time separately collected in 1887, and at the end of 1892 important changes in the system of death registration were introduced by Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, which came into operation on January 1, 1893. The machinery of registration was improved at the beginning of 1895 by the appointment of stipendiary medical officers as Registrars, and still further, in May, 1897, by increasing their number and making the inspection of dead bodies by the Registrar compulsory where a certificate as to the cause of death is not produced from a qualified medical attendant on the deceased. The period subsequent to 1892 accordingly shows a marked increase in the number of registered events, especially deaths, compared with the period prior to it.

116. In 1887–1892 the mean annual mortality of the city was 20·8 per 1,000. In 1893 the death-rate rose to 31·4, and rose still higher (33·6) in 1894, and remained about the same in the three succeeding years 1895, 1896, and 1897. It has since been subject to much fluctuation, ranging from 29·5 in 1899 to 39·8 in 1906, and falling to 28·8 in 1909 and to 27·0 in 1910, and rising to 34·1 in 1911 and again falling to 29·3 in 1912.

117. There are 31 towns in the Island. Of these, Anuradhapura has the highest (67·8) and Nuwara Eliya the lowest (9·72) death-rate. Colombo holds the 24th place in the descending scale. As compared with the rates in other tropical towns, the Colombo rate approximates to that of Kingston in Jamaica (32·8). It falls far below that of Bombay (35·8) and of Singapore (51·10), while it vastly exceeds that of Brisbane (12·14).

118. *Births and Deaths and their Rates.*—The subjoined Table T gives the births and deaths and their rates of each race in the city of Colombo for the years 1911 and 1912 and the average for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911:—

Table T.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Race in the City of Colombo for 1911 and 1912, and the Averages for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

Race.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.			
								Average				Average			
		Average, 1898 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1898 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.*	1911.*	1912.*	1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.*	1911.*	1912.*
All Races ..	219557	4,040	5,276	5,188	5,745	7,220	6,644	23·2	23·0	24·9	22·9	34·0	30·0	34·1	29·3
Europeans ..	3,056	78	66	88	82	84	64	29·2	22·9	22·1	27·9	29·9	26·1	28·1	20·3
Burghers ..	14,441	404	482	451	324	369	346	31·6	35·3	35·5	30·2	26·4	25·2	27·2	23·2
Sinhalese ..	98,426	2,221	3,017	2,905	2,688	3,505	3,258	29·1	29·3	32·1	28·5	36·2	32·6	37·3	32·0
Tamils ..	53,392	490	676	677	1,342	1,762	1,552	12·2	11·9	13·0	12·3	34·8	29·2	34·0	28·1
Moors ..	38,718	645	756	774	974	1,116	1,032	20·8	18·7	19·8	19·3	31·9	26·8	29·3	25·8
Malays ..	5,500	141	210	200	171	219	189	26·9	33·8	38·8	35·2	34·6	34·4	40·5	33·2
Others ..	6,024	61	69	93	164	165	203	11·2	11·6	11·6	14·9	31·7	25·0	27·8	32·6

*These rates are calculated on the population estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of March 10, 1911.

119. Compared with the preceding year, all the races, except the races classed together as "Others," show diminished death-rates, while the Europeans and the races classed together as "Others" show improved birth-rates. Compared with the average, 1898–1908, all the races, except "Others," show diminished birth-rates, and the "Tamils," Malays," and "Others" show improved birth-rates. Excluding the miscellaneous class "Others" from consideration, Europeans show, in the year under review, the lowest (20·3) and the "Malays" the highest death-rate (33·2), followed by the Sinhalese (32·0). The highest birth-rate is that of the Malays (35·2), and the lowest (12·3) of the Tamils, who are a mainly adult and floating population. The number of births and deaths of the different races in the several wards of the city and their rates per 1,000, the still-births, and the principal causes of death, &c., are shown in the following Table U.

Table S.—Death-rates from Selected Causes in the Estates as compared with those in the Island.

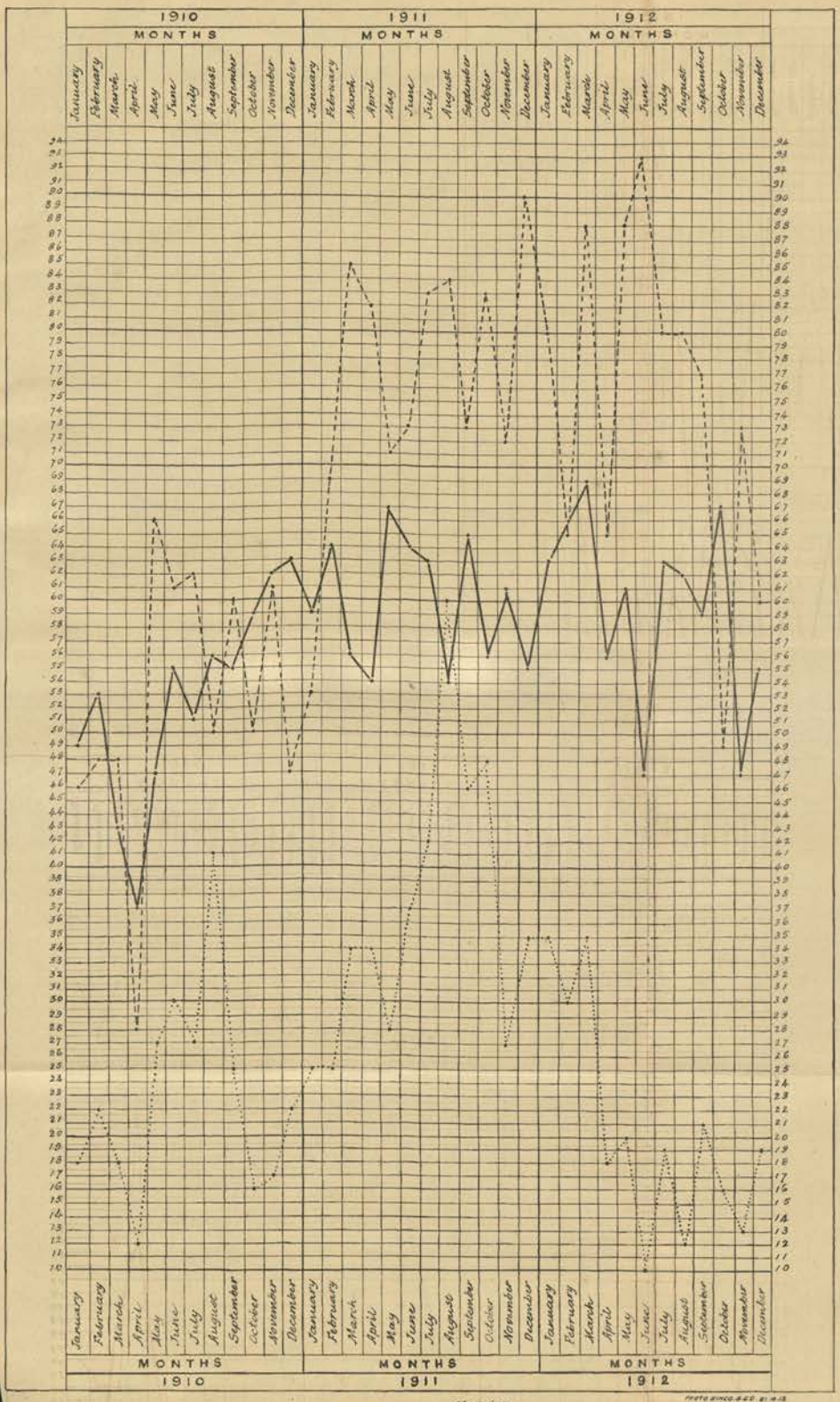
	Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.		Colombo.		Kalutara.		Galle.		Matara.		Kurunegala.		Total (Estates).		Island (exclusive of estates).	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Diarrhœal diseases	1,609	10·9	309	9·9	859	8·5	664	9·2	1,038	34·1	1,379	22·1	325	24·3	267	8·7	52	8·3	50	15·7	80	8·2	6,632	13·1	15,630	4·3
Dysentery ..	844	5·7	152	4·9	404	4·0	374	5·2	525	17·2	529	8·5	65	4·8	158	5·1	26	4·1	15	4·7	38	3·9	3,130	6·2	2,109	·58
Malaria and malarial cachexia ..	123	·84	63	2·0	17	·17	78	1·1	159	5·2	230	3·7	16	1·2	30	·98	14	2·2	1	·31	30	3·1	761	1·5	1,746	·48
Anchylostomiasis	341	2·3	158	5·0	128	1·3	110	1·5	135	4·4	518	8·3	23	1·7	129	4·2	12	1·9	19	5·9	6	·61	1,579	3·1	264	·07
Pneumonia ..	426	2·9	109	3·5	257	2·6	205	2·8	89	2·9	269	4·3	27	2·0	77	2·5	9	1·4	6	1·9	54	5·5	1,528	3·0	3,055	·84
Tuberculosis ..	38	·26	14	·45	25	·25	27	·37	12	·39	44	·7	18	1·3	33	1·1	4	·64	1	·31	4	·41	220	·43	4,086	1·9
Convulsions of infants ..	357	2·4	55	1·7	213	2·1	95	1·3	112	3·7	209	3·3	29	2·2	110	3·6	30	4·8	23	7·2	33	3·4	1,266	2·5	11,508	3·2
Diseases of early infancy ..	846	5·7	122	3·9	597	5·9	283	3·9	142	4·7	197	3·2	37	2·8	77	2·5	14	2·2	12	3·8	24	2·5	2,351	4·6	3,338	·92
Suicide ..	18	·12	2	·06	6	·06	10	·14	4	·13	8	·13	1	·07	3	·09	—	—	—	—	1	·1	53	·09	154	·04
Homicide ..	—	—	2	·06	—	—	1	·01	—	—	3	·05	1	·07	1	·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	·02	200	·06
Old age ..	207	1·4	34	1·1	84	·84	97	1·3	46	1·5	152	2·4	13	·97	57	1·9	11	1·8	8	2·5	9	·92	718	1·4	2,637	·72

Table U.—Births and Deaths by Race, and their Rates, and Selected Causes of Death, in each Ward of the City of Colombo in 1912.

Name of Ward.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS, Total Births. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Race. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	STILL-BIRTHS. Persons.	Males.	Females.	DEATHS. Total Deaths. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Race. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Selected Causes of Death. Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Phthisis.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Infantile Convulsions.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Dochmus Duodenalis.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age, including Still-Births, to 1,000 registered Births.	Birth-rate. Average. 1898–1908.*	1909–1911.†	1911.†	1912.†	Death-rate. Average. 1898–1908.*	1909–1911.†	1911.†	1912.†
City of Colombo ...	219557	5188	2701	2487	38	451	2905	677	774	200	93	386	209	177	6644	3792	2852	64	346	3258	1552	1032	189	203	143	269	898	225	715	248	81	570	—	1	72	1553	374	23·2	23·0	24·9	22·9	34·0	30·0	34·1	29·3
Fort and Galle Face	3512	8	4	4	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	23	3	7	—	1	10	3	2	3	1	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	125	4·7	3·0	2·8	2·3	14·9	10·4	10·8	7·4
Pettah ...	7974	41	25	16	—	2	24	8	—	2	5	3	1	2	81	56	25	—	4	25	31	13	1	7	1	2	19	1	12	—	1	7	—	—	—	16	463	7·4	6·1	5·4	5·1	13·7	12·3	12·4	10·2
San Sebastian ...	11546	236	130	106	1	10	76	18	121	7	3	21	12	9	263	149	114	—	10	71	47	133	—	2	9	14	46	8	24	11	7	33	—	—	—	80	424	21·0	20·7	22·0	19·9	25·2	24·4	30·2	22·1
St. Paul's ...	24735	414	206	208	—	23	120	160	91	2	18	46	23	23	563	301	262	—	14	127	292	104	2	24	19	39	104	22	64	10	6	64	—	—	—	140	449	17·6	16·4	16·4	16·3	25·3	25·1	30·0	22·2
Kotahena ...	40771	888	452	436	3	75	626	100	76	7	1	50	29	21	949	478	471	1	63	634	148	98	3	2	16	22	162	57	79	54	3	21	—	—	—	270	360	19·7	22·4	23·9	21·2	27·3	23·7	25·1	22·7
New Bazaar ...	22309	479	252	227	2	34	212	55	156	9	11	36	18	18	662	320	342	—	39	262	86	236	11	28	8	35	96	39	72	14	5	81	—	—	1	209	511	24·8	22·9	25·0	20·8	30·4	25·8	28·6	28·7
Maradana (Hospitals)	48093	880	462	418	8	69	678	104	18	2	1	126	66	60	1806	1206	600	36	50	1014	552	81	4	69	33	96	202	12	231	68	23	6	—	—	67	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maradana (Exclusive of Hospitals)		1024	534	490	17	115	560	80	169	73	10	44	24	20	1137	634	503	4	92	583	170	211	50	27	17	23	153	42	120	34	14	172	—	—	2	321	356	22·7	18·6	21·0	20·4	26·8	21·1	23·9	22·6
Slave Island ...	21984	497	267	230	9	29	187	73	85	84	30	23	17	6	526	277	249	3	20	168	100	100	105	30	18	14	57	26	51	8	11	100	—	—	—	183	414	22·7	21·9	22·8	21·8	28·8	22·4	22·2	23·1
Kollupitiya ...	25410	292	150	142	31	30	150	45	24	9	3	23	12	11	280	148	132	10	15	160	58	27	7	3	6	11	18	4	44	5	7	50	—	—	—	80	353	17·9	15·9	19·2	10·9	19·3	16·2	20·5	10·4
Wellawatta ...	13223	429	219	210	12	64	271	32	34	5	11	14	7	7	351	200	151	3	39	213	58	26	4	8	15	11	38	13	18	44	2	36	—	1	1	105	277	—‡	—‡	—‡	31·8	—‡	—‡	—‡	26·0

* Calculated on the population as estimated on the basis of the Census of 1901. † Calculated on the population as estimated on the basis of the Census of 1911. ‡ This ward was added to the city only at the beginning of the year 1912.

Chart showing the number of registered deaths from Phthisis, Pneumonia and Enteric Fever in the City of Colombo in each month of the years 1910-1912.



Phthisis
Pneumonia
Enteric

120. Omitting the Fort and Galle Face Ward (which contains mainly a day population) and the Pettah Ward (which contains mainly a floating and adult male population), the healthiest division during the year was Kollupitiya with a death-rate of 10·4, as against the average 19·3 in 1898–1908 and 20·5 the rate for the preceding year. The highest death-rate was in New Bazaar (28·7, average 30·4 for 1898–1908), followed by Wellawatta (26·0).

121. The following Table V. compares the health of each ward and race in the city on the basis of the infantile mortality. In this table is also shown the Census population, the births, the infantile deaths, and their rates for the year 1912 by wards and races:—

Table V.—Population at the Census of 1911; Births, Still-births, and Infantile Mortality in 1912 by Race and Ward in the City of Colombo.

	City of Colombo.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.		Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.
								Hospitals.	Exclusive of Hospitals.			
Population, Census of 1911:—												
All Races ..	219,557	3,512	7,974	11,546	24,735	40,771	22,309	48,093		21,984	25,410	13,223
Europeans ..	3,056	283	55	28	14	194	43	634		456	1,039	310
Burghers ..	14,441	89	148	417	553	2,769	1,482	4,240		892	2,375	1,476
Sinhalese ..	98,426	964	2,338	3,355	5,390	24,836	8,655	24,549		6,829	13,878	7,632
Tamils ..	53,392	723	2,536	2,308	13,045	8,490	3,680	8,870		5,131	5,973	2,636
Moors ..	38,718	1,268	2,224	5,115	5,418	3,805	7,107	7,648		3,862	1,425	846
Malays ..	5,500	50	44	190	30	293	206	1,423		2,848	261	155
Others ..	6,024	135	629	133	285	384	1,136	729		1,966	459	168
Births, 1912:—												
All Races ..	5,188	8	41	236	414	888	479	880	1,024	497	292	429
Europeans ..	88	5	—	1	—	3	2	8	17	9	31	12
Burghers ..	451	—	2	10	23	75	34	69	115	29	30	64
Sinhalese ..	2,905	1	24	76	120	626	212	678	560	187	150	271
Tamils ..	677	2	8	18	160	100	55	104	80	73	45	32
Moors ..	774	—	—	121	91	76	156	18	169	85	24	34
Malays ..	200	—	2	7	2	7	9	2	73	84	9	5
Others ..	93	—	5	3	18	1	11	1	10	30	3	11
Stillbirths, 1912:—												
All Races ..	386	—	3	21	46	50	36	126	44	23	23	14
Europeans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burghers ..	23	—	—	—	2	4	1	5	4	3	3	1
Sinhalese ..	212	—	3	3	13	35	13	93	16	12	12	12
Tamils ..	71	—	—	1	22	8	7	17	6	3	7	—
Moors ..	71	—	—	17	8	3	14	11	15	3	—	—
Malays ..	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—
Others ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths of children under one year, 1912:—												
All Races ..	1,553	1	16	80	140	270	209	148	321	183	80	105
Europeans ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Burghers ..	82	—	—	2	5	12	11	6	25	7	6	8
Sinhalese ..	819	—	6	27	44	178	87	125	185	66	39	62
Tamils ..	258	—	8	9	51	44	26	11	41	30	19	19
Moors ..	300	—	1	41	32	34	75	5	54	39	10	9
Malays ..	58	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	15	29	5	3
Others ..	34	1	1	1	7	1	6	—	1	12	1	3
Deaths of children under one year of age, including still-births, to 1,000 births registered, 1912:—*												
All Races ..	374	125	463	424	449	360	511	—	356	414	353	277
Europeans ..	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Burghers ..	233	—	—	200	304	213	353	—	252	345	300	141
Sinhalese ..	355	—	375	395	475	340	472	—	359	417	340	273
Tamils ..	486	—	1,000	556	456	520	600	—	587	452	578	594
Moors ..	479	—	—	479	440	487	571	—	408	494	417	265
Malays ..	325	—	—	—	—	143	444	—	247	369	667	600
Others ..	387	—	200	—	389	—	636	—	100	400	—	364

* Infantile death-rates have been omitted where the number of births is less than five.

Infantile Mortality.

122. The infantile mortality, *i.e.*, the rate of death of infants under one year of age including still-births, during the year under review was 374 per 1,000 registered births in the whole city. Excluding from consideration Fort and Galle Face, where there is a scanty resident population, the mortality ranged from 277 in Wellawatta to 511 in New Bazaar. Among the races the Tamils and Moors lead with the highest infant mortality, 486 and 479 respectively. These appalling figures mean that nearly half the Tamil and Moor children that are born die before they reach the age of one year. In the Pettah 8 Tamil births took place, and 8 Tamil babies died in infancy. The Sinhalese, who form nearly half the population of the city, recorded an infantile mortality of 355. The European rate (23) was the lowest for the city, and the Burgher (233) the next lowest.

123. Full particulars as to the health of the city in the four quarters and for each month of the year 1912 appear in my quarterly and monthly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette*, and for each week in the weekly reports published in the *Gazette* and the local papers.

124. *Causes of Death.*—In the following Table W the causes of death in the year, which are given in detail in Table XXV., are summarized and compared with those of the year 1911 and the average for the period 1898–1911. The accompanying diagram shows geographically the relative mortality in the city in each month of the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 incident to enteric fever, phthisis, and pneumonia :—

Table W.—Mortality in the City of Colombo from Groups of Diseases in 1911 and 1912 and the Average in 1898–1911.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.			Mortality per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.*	1912.*
All Causes	5,750	7,220	6,644	33·04	34·10	29·27
General diseases	1,783	2,132	1,784	10·29	10·07	7·86
Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	672	803	780	3·88	3·79	3·44
Diseases of the circulatory system	127	132	135	·73	·62	·59
Diseases of the respiratory system	825	1,247	1,191	4·64	5·89	5·25
Diseases of the digestive system	1,001	1,239	1,087	5·76	5·85	4·79
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa	104	183	205	·57	·86	·90
Puerperal diseases	98	135	101	·55	·63	·44
Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue	73	84	78	·42	·39	·34
Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	4	1	2	·02	—	·01
Malformations	2	5	7	·01	·02	·03
Diseases of early infancy	309	368	374	1·78	1·74	1·65
Old age	281	337	319	1·62	1·59	1·40
Affections produced by external causes	105	192	187	·57	·91	·82
Ill-defined diseases	366	362	394	2·14	1·71	1·74

* Calculated on the population as estimated on the basis of the Census of 1911.

Percentage of Causes of Death by Race.

125. The total number of deaths registered among the European population of the city of Colombo was 64. Of these, 14 per cent. were due to enteric, 5 per cent. to dysentery, 3 per cent. to tuberculous diseases (as against 6 per cent. in the two preceding years), 6 per cent. to pneumonia, and 2 per cent. to appendicitis. No European deaths were attributed to malaria, malarial cachexia, cancer, alcoholism, alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver, anchylostomiasis, or starvation.

126. Of the total number (346) of Burgher deaths, 7 per cent. were attributed to enteric, 1 per cent. to malaria, 4 per cent. to dysentery, 12 per cent. each to tuberculous diseases and pneumonia. Appendicitis was the cause of one Burgher death ; while none were due to alcoholism, anchylostomiasis, or starvation.

127. Of the Sinhalese deaths, 4 per cent. were due to enteric, 1 per cent. to malaria, 3 per cent. to dysentery, 12 per cent. each to tuberculous diseases and pneumonia, 1 per cent. each to cancer and anchylostomiasis.

128. Of the Tamil deaths, 3 per cent. were due to enteric, 1 per cent. to malaria, 7 per cent. to dysentery, 9 per cent. to tuberculous diseases, 16 per cent. to pneumonia, 2 per cent. to anchylostomiasis, and 2 per cent. (33 out of 1,552) to starvation.

129. Of the deaths among the Moors, 3 per cent. were due to enteric, 1 per cent. to malaria, 4 per cent. to dysentery, 10 per cent. to tuberculous diseases, 1 per cent. to cancer, and 12 per cent. to pneumonia.

130. Of the Malay deaths, 16 per cent. were due to tuberculous diseases and 13 per cent. to pneumonia. None were attributed to cancer, alcoholism, anchylostomiasis, or appendicitis.

131. Enteric seems to be much more fatal to Europeans and Burghers than it is to other nationalities. Appendicitis had fatal results only among Europeans, Burghers, and Sinhalese. Excluding "Others" from consideration, the highest percentage of deaths from pneumonia and from anchylostomiasis was recorded among the Tamils, who, however, appear to be immune to appendicitis. Cancer claimed no victims either among the Europeans or the Malays ; the percentage of deaths from this disease among the Burghers was double that of what it was among the Sinhalese and Moors. The highest percentage (16) of deaths from tuberculosis is found among the Malays, an increase from 8 per cent. in 1910 and 9 per cent. in 1911. With this exception, however, there is no evidence that tuberculosis was more fatal in 1912 than it was in the two preceding years ; indeed, there was a decline in the European and Moor percentages of deaths from this cause.

132. There were 11 cases of suicide in 1912 (7 Sinhalese, 3 Tamils, and 1 Moor). Twelve cases of judicial hanging (11 Sinhalese and 1 Tamil). Forty-two deaths resulted from starvation, of which 33 were of immigrant Tamils, 5 of Sinhalese, 2 of Moors, and 2 of "Others." Of this number, as many as 37 occurred in Maradana hospitals, all of whom were paupers brought to the hospital dying of starvation.

IX.—HEALTH OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

133. This chapter deals in detail with the vital statistics of the several towns of the Island proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.

134. The Registrars of these towns are qualified medical men. No death occurring there is registered unless the cause is ascertained by the Registrar's personal inspection of the deceased, or certified by a qualified medical man in attendance on the deceased; and, as a rule, no body is buried or cremated before registration of the death. This system, commenced on January 1, 1893, in the town of Colombo, under the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, has been gradually extended till it now embraces thirty-one towns.

135. Table XXVII. in the Appendix shows the population at the Census of March 10, 1911, the estimated population at the middle of 1912, the births, deaths, and still-births registered during the year, their proportion per 1,000 of the population per annum, the deaths of children under one year of age, and their proportion per 1,000 registered births in each town, together with the mean temperature and rainfall in each town.

136. *Population.*—The estimated population of the thirty-one towns is 527,764, or a little more than one-eighth of the total population of the Island. The population of Colombo (226,969) is a little over seven-tenths of the population of all the other towns taken together.

137. *Births and their Rates.*—The births registered in the thirty-one towns during the year numbered 14,470, of which 7,473 were of males and 6,997 of females, and correspond to an annual birth-rate per 1,000 of 26·9, as against 29·6 in the previous year. Of the towns (excluding Vavuniya and Lunugala, which have a population under 1,000, and Nuwara Eliya, in which the population is largely migratory) the highest birth-rate was in "Hatton and Dikoya" (60·0), and the lowest in Kegalla (15·8). 906 still-births (494 males and 412 females) were registered.

138. *Deaths and their Rates.*—The number of deaths registered in the thirty-one towns in the year was 19,127 (of which 10,675 were of males and 8,452 of females), and corresponded to an annual death-rate of 30·0 per mille, against 31·6 per mille in the previous year and 26·2 in 1910. 5,967 of the total deaths, or nearly one-third, occurred in hospitals (with 125 deaths in jails), and exaggerated the normal mortality of the towns. The Table X below, which gives the rates of mortality, inclusive and exclusive of the deaths in hospitals and jails, shows the striking difference between the two rates, especially in the towns which attract a large number of estate coolies and destitute poor.

139. *Crude and Corrected Death-rates.*—Crude death-rates as well as corrected death-rates are shown in Table XXVII. By a corrected rate is here meant the rate calculated for the population of each town on the basis that its age- and sex-constitution is the same as for the Island, and also (as in the crude rate) excluding from the total deaths those of estate coolies and other persons who are not town residents. The corrected rate should thus furnish a more satisfactory test of the comparative health of towns than the crude rate.

140. The death-rate for all towns this year (30·0) is lower than the Island rate (32·4), and than that of the previous year (31·6), but higher than it was in 1910 (26·2). The improvement is shared by sixteen of the thirty-one towns, and was greatest in Kegalla, where the death-rate fell from 39·8 in 1911 to 12·2 in the year under review. It is interesting to compare these high rates with the low rates which prevail in England and Wales, viz., 16·6 for urban and 12·5 for rural districts (average of five years).

141. *Health of the Towns.*—Among the towns (excluding Vavuniya, Lunugala, and Nuwara Eliya for reasons stated above), the lowest mortality during the year was recorded in Kegalla (12·2 per mille), and the highest in Anuradhapura (67·8). The subjoined list places the towns in order of demerit:—

Anuradhapura	67·8	Chilaw	31·3
Mullaittivu	62·5	Kandy	30·
Mannar	56·5	Matale	30·7
Trincomalee	50·6	Negombo	30·5
Ratnapura	42·8	Puttalam	29·8
Vavuniya	41·5	Colombo	28·6
Kurunegala	41·2	Gampola	28·3
Moratuwa	38·8	Kalutara	26·6
Nawalapitiya	38·7	Galle	25·5
Hambantota	38·2	Matara	22·8
Badulla	36·2	Panadure	18·5
Batticaloa	35·4	Kegalla	12·2
Jaffna	34·7	Nuwara Eliya	9·7
Tangalla	31·5		

142. The death-rate of Anuradhapura, which in the last quarter of the previous year was 61·57, rose to 77·12 in the first quarter and to 85·41 in the second, but thereafter fell. The death-rate of Mullaittivu in the first quarter was as high as 97·36 per 1,000, but declined in the other quarters. The exceptional unhealthiness of this town was due to an epidemic of fever.

143. The following Table X gives the birth- and death-rates for the year, and compares them with the rates for the preceding year and the average rates for the period 1898–1908. The rates shown in this table are the crude rates (the corrected death-rates not being available for comparison before the middle of 1907), and are given inclusive as well as exclusive of hospital and jail deaths.

Table X.—Birth- and Death-rates* for the Towns in the Year 1912 compared with those of 1911 and the Average of 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

Towns.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.				Death-rate per Mille per Annum.							
	Average,				Average, 1898–1908.		Average, 1909–1911.		1911.¶		1912.¶	
	1898 to 1908.	¶ 1909 to 1911.	¶ 1911.	¶ 1912.	Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.
Western Province.												
Colombo	23·2	24·1	24·7	22·9	34·0	25·4	31·4	22·5	33·8	24·0	29·3	21·3
Negombo	41·1	38·3	35·4	36·1	33·4	28·6	29·9	25·1	32·5	28·9	55·4	46·4
Moratuwa	36·4	39·7	46·3	46·4	21·8	22·4	25·9	25·9	31·3	31·0	41·8	39·2
Kalutara	34·4	32·9	35·1	31·1	32·3	23·9	32·2	23·7	33·7	25·7	34·4	25·0
Panadure	36·3	27·8	25·6	21·3	44·3	23·2	40·4	22·4	39·3	21·7	31·4	16·9
Central Province.												
Kandy	27·3	27·8	27·7	23·6	37·4	23·0	38·3	22·1	42·3	25·2	37·0	23·2
Gampola	28·2	35·5	36·0	27·8	79·0	27·7	54·0	26·0	61·7	31·5	50·1	20·7
Nawalapitiya	27·2	25·7	26·7	33·0	86·5	21·8	77·3	19·0	84·8	22·5	74·2	19·6
Hatton and Dikoya†	18·6	17·2	20·1	16·0	63·4	11·1	62·8	10·5	75·4	14·5	62·8	8·2
Matale	30·2	31·1	30·9	19·3	92·6	26·9	101·0	27·7	131·2	37·3	79·3	19·3
Nuwara Eliya	17·5	11·6	10·5	10·1	26·4	15·4	11·3	5·2	9·8	4·3	10·8	5·5
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	38·8	36·8	37·2	32·9	36·2	34·1	31·1	29·4	30·5	28·6	34·4	32·1
Mannar	24·7	44·2	47·7	29·4	22·7	22·2	36·0	29·8	40·5	34·9	61·0	47·6
Mullaittivu	36·3	40·0	42·3	25·9	48·2	41·8	50·5	36·9	60·3	44·5	74·2	54·9
Vavuniya	27·6	24·2	24·5	14·3	90·6	37·8	44·3	49·1	78·4	55·1	86·9	55·9
Southern Province.												
Galle	30·5	30·6	32·4	33·0	28·7	24·6	31·5	26·7	30·2	25·7	28·8	24·7
Matara	37·1	37·3	37·6	37·4	28·3	24·2	28·3	23·3	30·0	25·2	27·4	22·4
Weligama‡	16·6	35·2	36·8	38·6	9·8	9·8	18·5	18·6	19·6	19·9	20·5	20·5
Hambantota	36·9	39·8	43·2	37·7	33·3	26·5	40·3	29·9	47·7	34·2	47·3	33·9
Tangalla	34·9	33·8	33·6	31·7	25·6	21·2	34·5	29·6	29·9	24·8	34·2	29·8
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	32·7	31·6	31·0	31·7	33·0	33·2	37·7	34·0	34·1	30·8	37·3	33·2
Trincomalee	30·0	34·3	37·5	32·0	34·9	32·7	35·1	32·9	37·4	35·0	45·4	41·9
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	26·9	26·5	30·2	21·4	71·0	29·2	72·0	27·7	74·0	30·0	67·5	21·4
Puttalam	35·9	33·5	33·1	22·3	48·7	35·7	42·5	27·6	38·7	28·9	35·5	22·9
Kalpitiya§	21·7	27·0	25·0	21·7	41·9	44·4	36·1	36·1	46·3	46·3	34·2	34·2
Chilaw	30·4	32·3	29·1	26·2	33·3	26·7	36·7	26·7	43·5	29·8	40·0	26·6
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura	25·1	22·5	22·5	20·6	57·5	37·6	51·7	29·7	49·1	28·8	60·3	32·9
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	32·3	33·3	37·0	26·2	54·0	24·2	66·6	23·9	78·9	32·2	66·3	21·9
Lunugala‖	48·1	36·2	15·0	17·8	461·5	50·5	269·4	40·9	391·0	47·0	337·5	12·4
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	32·3	29·2	28·9	20·2	73·3	26·3	126·8	24·8	160·3	29·8	119·0	22·0
Kegalla	30·8	28·9	30·7	15·8	65·0	13·9	110·1	23·4	152·6	29·5	90·1	11·7

* Corrected rates are available only from the middle of 1907. The rates here given are crude rates.
† Statistics for this town were first compiled in the second quarter of 1907. The rate shown is for the year 1908.
‡ This town not having been proclaimed until July 1, 1908, the rate shown is for the second half of the year 1908.
§ Statistics for this town were first compiled in the first quarter of 1905; the average available is for the four years 1905–1908.
‖ Statistics for this town being available only from the fourth quarter 1907, the rate shown is for the year 1908.
¶ Calculated on the population estimated on the basis of the Census of 1911.

144. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality of the thirty-one towns was equal to a rate of 326 per 1,000 registered births, against 266 in 1911 and 242 in 1910. In the towns having an estimated population of 5,000 or more the mortality ranged from 496 in Anuradhapura to 171 in Weligama. These rates may be compared with that of the whole Island (215) and with that of England and Wales (105) in 1910.

145. *Causes of Death.*—Table XXVIII. in the Appendix gives for each town and race the principal causes of death registered during the year, and shows the infantile mortality separately from the mortality for one year and over.

146. *Percentage of Principal Causes of Deaths at all Ages.*—Of the total number of deaths at all ages, diarrhœa and dysentery accounted for nearly 15 per cent., bronchitis and pneumonia for 14 per cent., and infantile convulsions, fevers, and phthisis each for 7 per cent.

X.—ADMINISTRATION.

147. The Statistical Branch, as in 1911, continued under the supervision of Mr. J. S. Abeyasekara. Mr. W. de Zoysa was in charge of the correspondence, and drafted the reports on the vital statistics. The staff was permanently strengthened by the addition of one clerk of Class II., Grade III.

148. *Registration Divisions.*—In consequence of the addition of Wellawatta and a portion of Kirillapone West to the city of Colombo, the registration limits of division No. 2B of the Colombo town were similarly extended with effect from January 1, 1912, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* of December 18, 1911. The registration limits of the Negombo town were extended with effect from March, 1912, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* of January 31, 1912, and are now co-terminus with the limits of the Local Board of Negombo as they existed before 1905.

149. *Records.*—The total number of duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths received at the head office during the year under report amounted to 294,419.

150. *Prosecutions.*—During the year under review 268 prosecutions were instituted for different offences under the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Ordinances. Of this number, 205 (or 76 per cent.) resulted in convictions and 28 (or 10 per cent.) in acquittals. Five cases were laid over pending appearance of the accused. Two were withdrawn, and a similar number struck off the roll as the accused had absconded. Twenty-four cases were pending at the close of the year.

151. *Bigamy.*—The convictions included 4 for bigamy, and the sentences varied from three months to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

152. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The cost of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Department in 1912 (excluding the salaries of the Registrar-General and the Provincial Registrars, who have other Departments under their charge) was Rs. 135,004·70, viz.:—

(*a*) Payments to Stipendiary Registrars of Births and Deaths, Rs. 16,854·96.
(*b*) Fees paid to other Registrars of Births and Deaths, Rs. 60,986·50.
(*c*) Salaries of the clerical staff, Rs. 29,331·99.
(*d*) Salaries of bookbinders, peons, and sweepers, Rs. 3,518·81.
(*e*) Fees paid to headmen for reporting births and deaths, Rs. 19,832·30.
(*f*) Other expenditure, including travelling expenses, stationery, office requisites, &c., Rs. 4,480·14.

The revenue derived from stamps was Rs. 18,801·50, and from fees from searches, copies, &c., at head office Rs. 856·13 (the fees in other offices being drawn by the clerks), or in all Rs. 19,657·63.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, October 9, 1913.

BERTRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CEYLON, 1867 to 1912.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered; Yearly Increase of Population by Excess of Births over Deaths and by Immigration; the Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 Persons living per Annum; and the Number of Persons living to each Person Married, Born, or Dead in each of the Years 1867 to 1912.

Year.	Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year.	Marriages registered.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.*	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.†	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
							Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867‡	2,328,622	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868§	2,354,878	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345	—	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	2,363,328	—	52,825	48,023	4,802	—	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	2,382,042	—	63,527	42,238	21,289	—	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	2,417,402	32,014	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	2,451,276	17,688	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	2,461,894	22,108	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	2,516,453	23,248	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	2,530,720	13,239	71,102	55,614	15,488	— 8,807	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	2,573,305	12,780	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	2,669,556	21,460	71,529	84,781	— 13,252	78,587	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	2,741,078	12,406	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9,905	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	2,772,363	12,307	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,853	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	2,758,785	13,650	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28,083	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881*	2,755,558	12,087	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	2,773,389	13,214	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	2,781,711	15,890	82,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	2,793,689	13,770	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	2,815,166	10,723	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	2,830,359	20,214	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887*	2,855,216	17,171	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	2,901,262	14,638	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	2,938,977	12,791	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	2,980,245	15,108	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	3,021,579	14,737	96,493	86,643	9,850	43,107	10·5	31·9	28·7	95	31	35
1892	3,088,405	16,683	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856	11·7	30·2	27·5	86	33	36
1893	3,121,093	17,327	97,800	92,422	5,378	18,495	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894	3,144,561	22,783	104,301	87,784	16,517	18,964	15·4	33·2	27·9	64	30	36
1895	3,193,821	30,691	101,480	88,301	13,179	42,938	20·4	31·8	27·6	48	32	36
1896	3,240,501	19,679	103,854	81,898	21,956	35,069	12·8	32·0	25·3	77	31	40
1897	3,315,768	21,819	125,019	78,538	46,481	43,862	14·0	37·7	23·7	71	27	42
1898	3,395,519	24,254	131,620	90,256	41,364	31,158	15·3	38·8	26·6	65	26	38
1899	3,429,745	32,494	132,190	104,983	27,207	— 13,236	20·1	38·6	30·6	49	26	33
1900	3,520,574	28,192	136,051	100,873	35,178	95,058	17·2	38·6	28·7	58	26	35
1901	3,582,697	23,736	134,252	98,813	35,439	2,260	14·2	37·5	27·6	75	27	36
1902	3,629,986	27,816	141,893	99,680	42,213	23,846	16·4	38·5	27·5	65	25	36
1903	3,703,615	23,534	148,027	96,084	51,943	15,731	13·7	40·0	25·9	73	25	39
1904	3,767,826	21,947	145,253	93,940	51,313	21,056	12·5	38·5	24·9	86	26	40
1905	3,901,471	21,188	150,785	108,160	42,625	94,567	11·7	38·7	27·7	86	26	36
1906	3,883,168‖	18,005	141,847	136,271	5,576	29,286	9·3	36·5	35·1	108	27	29
1907	3,885,967‖	18,983	130,403	119,377	11,026	— 7,947	9·8	33·6	30·7	102	30	33
1908	3,923,369‖	21,052	160,713	117,982	42,731	7,661	10·7	41·0	30·1	93	24	33
1909	3,969,629‖	20,121	148,891	122,969	25,922	18,558	10·9	37·5	31·0	98	26	32
1910	4,035,173‖	21,977	157,554	110,195	47,359	53,953	11·7	39·0	27·3	92	25	37
1911	4,120,813‖	21,386	156,398	143,380	13,018	38,620	10·4	38·0	34·8	91	26	29
1912	4,151,251‖	21,733	138,303	134,383	3,920	39,635	10·5	33·3	32·4	91	30	31

* The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

† The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births, and in column 7 that the number of emigrants exceeded the immigrants.

‡ The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

§ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868, and continued to be in force till January 1, 1897, when the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into force.

‖ Estimated on the basis of the Census of March 10, 1911.

II.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons living, according to Race, in the Years 1911 and 1912, and the Yearly Average, 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

	Number registered.			Proportion per 1,000 Living.			
				Average.			
	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.	1898–1908.	1909–1911.*	1911.*	1912.*
Marriages.							
All Races	23,191	21,386	21,733	13·9	11·0	10·4	10·5
Europeans	75	109	121	21·9	25·6	28·6	31·6
Burghers	195	205	216	15·9	16·0	15·2	16·0
Sinhalese	19,883	17,867	18,359	17·0	13·3	13·1	13·5
Tamils†	3,021	3,176	3,011	6·1	5·9	6·0	5·5
Others	17	29	26	2·4	2·8	3·3	3·0
Births.							
All Races	143,991	156,398	138,303	38·0	38·2	38·0	33·3
Europeans	163	136	190	26·7	19·0	17·8	24·8
Burghers	769	899	822	30·9	33·0	33·4	30·5
Sinhalese	102,782	108,212	93,539	41·9	39·7	39·7	34·4
Tamils†	30,717	36,625	34,518	28·8	34·7	34·4	31·3
Moors	8,927	9,608	8,312	38·0	35·5	36·0	31·2
Malays	400	540	474	31·5	37·8	41·2	36·3
Others	233	378	448	15·7	19·5	21·5	25·6
Deaths.							
All Races	110,211	143,380	134,383	28·5	31·0	34·8	32·4
Europeans	126	114	100	20·6	14·7	14·9	13·1
Burghers	558	618	583	22·6	23·0	23·0	21·6
Sinhalese	69,447	94,894	83,987	27·3	29·9	34·8	30·9
Tamils†	32,121	38,174	40,444	30·5	34·7	35·9	36·7
Moors	7,228	8,449	8,038	30·6	29·1	31·6	30·1
Malays	369	490	385	30·4	31·2	37·4	29·5
Others	362	641	846	25·7	26·6	36·5	48·3

* The rates in these columns are calculated on the population estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of 1911.

† Inclusive of immigrants.

III.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1911 and 1912, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1911.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	MARRIAGES (General and Kandyan).			BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Average, 1898 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1898 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1898 to 1911.	1911.	1912.
CEYLON	23,191	21,386	21,733	143,991	156398	138303	110,213	143380	134383
Western Province	6,813	7,222	7,606	33,907	38,025	33,856	23,137	31,739	27,378
Central Province	2,568	2,131	2,174	23,253	26,798	24,384	18,999	23,894	21,093
Northern Province	2,030	2,153	1,960	13,455	13,929	12,705	10,415	9,171	13,248
Southern Province	4,416	3,975	3,961	24,899	25,905	24,546	16,650	20,940	22,525
Eastern Province	380	339	336	7,709	8,182	7,525	5,751	5,518	6,132
North-Western Province	3,409	2,848	2,673	15,274	16,046	11,596	12,572	17,122	15,290
North-Central Province	624	435	269	3,317	4,003	2,588	3,232	2,860	4,660
Province of Uva	877	759	846	7,930	8,465	8,559	7,264	8,051	8,125
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2,074	1,524	1,908	14,247	15,045	12,544	12,193	24,085	15,932
Western Province.									
Colombo	3,877	4,123	4,314	18,519	21,169	18,745	13,894	19,045	16,135
Negombo	1,220	1,169	1,217	6,127	5,838	4,611	3,315	5,581	3,953
Kalutara	1,716	1,930	2,075	9,261	11,018	10,500	5,930	7,113	7,290
Central Province.									
Kandy	1,653	1,426	1,462	14,433	16,156	14,926	11,528	14,152	12,664
Matale	543	369	387	4,110	4,608	3,534	3,795	5,333	4,392
Nuwara Eliya	372	336	325	4,710	6,034	5,924	3,676	4,409	4,037
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1,800	1,865	1,780	11,886	12,292	11,571	8,700	7,553	10,877
Mannar	173	247	146	953	960	671	1,062	947	1,283
Mullaittivu	57	41	34	616	677	463	653	671	1,088
Southern Province.									
Galle	1,993	2,199	2,269	11,087	11,952	12,335	7,068	7,669	8,117
Matara	1,738	1,331	1,234	9,229	9,925	9,021	5,705	7,329	7,955
Hambantota	685	445	458	4,583	4,028	3,200	3,877	5,942	6,453
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	271	255	264	6,525	6,876	6,485	4,748	4,582	4,836
Trincomalee	109	84	72	1,184	1,306	1,040	1,003	936	1,296
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	2,478	1,919	1,857	11,444	12,183	8,294	9,729	13,222	11,575
Puttalam	198	180	139	1,043	1,130	867	1,161	1,286	1,298
Chilaw	733	749	677	2,787	2,733	2,435	1,682	2,614	2,417
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	624	435	269	3,317	4,003	2,588	3,232	2,860	4,660
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	877	759	846	7,930	8,465	8,559	7,264	8,051	8,125
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	890	748	842	5,980	6,511	5,714	5,405	8,512	7,043
Kegalla	1,184	776	1,066	8,267	8,534	6,830	6,788	15,573	8,889

IV.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1911 and 1912, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.				Births to 1,000 Persons Living.				Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.			
	Average.		1911.*	1912.*	Average.		1911.*	1912.*	Average.		1911*	1912.*
	1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.*			1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.*			1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.*		
CEYLON ...	13·9	11·0	10·4	10·5	38 0	38·1	37·9	33·3	28·5	31·6	34·8	32·4
Western Province ...	15·3	13·8	13·0	13·6	35·0	33·9	34·3	30·5	23·2	24·9	28·6	24·6
Central Province ...	9·1	6·4	6·3	6·4	35 8	38·6	39·7	36·2	29·3	31·7	35·4	31·3
Northern Province ...	12·3	11·2	11·6	10·6	38·2	38·3	37·5	34·2	30·8	25·5	24·7	35·6
Southern Province ...	16·4	13·0	12·6	12·6	41·8	41·4	41·1	38·9	27·0	30·4	33·2	35·7
Eastern Province ...	7·0	5·4	3·7	3·6	42·9	43·6	44·4	40·4	32·1	31·7	29·9	32·9
North-Western Province...	21·5	13·1	13·1	12·4	40·7	36·4	36·9	27·1	32·9	34·0	39·4	35·7
North-Central Province ...	19·3	11·1	10·0	6·2	41·3	41·6	46·1	30·3	42·1	34·2	33·0	54·5
Province of Uva ...	10·1	7·3	7·0	7·8	41·1	40·5	39·0	39·4	37·9	36·2	37·1	37·4
Province of Sabaragamuwa	12·8	8·6	7·5	9·6	42·1	38·3	36·9	31·7	32·5	43·2	59·0	40·2
Western Province.												
Colombo ...	15·0	13·5	12·5	13·0	32·7	31·3	32·1	28·4	24·0	24·8	28·9	24·5
Negombo ...	16·1	14·8	13·8	14·4	39·0	37·9	34·4	27·3	19·4	25·9	32·9	23·4
Kalutara ...	15·4	13·7	13·7	14·6	37·8	37·6	39·2	37·0	24·0	24·4	25·3	25·7
Central Province.												
Kandy ...	9·1	6·8	7·0	7·2	36·8	38·9	39·4	36·4	29·3	31·3	34·5	30·9
Matale ...	13·4	7·8	6·8	7·2	43·1	41·0	42·4	33·1	30·0	40·3	49·1	41·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	5·1	4·4	4·3	4·2	28·9	36·5	38·8	37·6	23·1	26·7	28·3	25·6
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	11·9	11·0	11·4	10·8	37·9	38·1	37·4	35·1	28·9	24·2	23·0	33·0
Mannar ...	20·1	19·3	19·3	11·6	38·5	39·6	37·5	26·7	45·2	46·3	37·0	51·1
Mullaittivu ...	8·1	6·8	4·7	4·0	40·1	39·5	38·9	27·4	44·6	34·2	38·6	64·4
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	15·6	14·5	15·0	15·4	40·6	40·7	40·9	41·7	25·7	26·6	26·3	27·4
Matara ...	18·0	12·3	11·7	10·8	42·8	42·7	43·5	39·4	25·7	28·4	32·1	34·8
Hambantota ...	12·8	10·4	8·1	8·6	42·7	40·5	36·5	30·0	33·0	44·4	53·9	60·5
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	6·4	4·8	3·3	3·4	43·6	43·8	44·5	41·4	31·6	31·8	29·7	30·9
Trincomalee ...	11·5	7·9	5·6	4·8	40·0	42·6	43·8	34·9	35·2	31·8	31·4	43·6
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	22·5	12·3	12·5	12·2	44·1	38·3	39·6	27·5	35·8	37·4	43·0	38·4
Puttalam ...	21·4	12·0	9·1	7·0	34·9	27·7	28·5	22·1	39·5	28·1	32·5	33·1
Chilaw ...	20·1	16·5	17·1	15·4	35·5	44·0	31·2	27·9	20·3	24·2	29·8	27·7
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	19·3	11·1	10·0	6·2	41·3	41·6	46·1	30·3	42·1	34·2	33·0	54·5
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	10·1	7·3	7·0	7·8	41·1	40·5	39·0	39·4	37·9	36·2	37·1	37·4
Province of Sabaragamuwa												
Ratnapura ...	13·9	9·7	9·0	10·4	42·4	38·7	39·3	35·1	36·5	43·5	51·3	43·2
Kegalla ...	13·6	7·9	6·4	9·2	41·9	38·0	35·2	29·3	29·8	42·9	64·3	38·1

* The rates in these columns are calculated on the population estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of 1911.

V.—Sinhalese Population and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in Ceylon in the various Divisions of the Island in 1911 and 1912, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1912, and their Average Rates for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese. Estimated Population on July 1, 1912.*	Births. 1911.	Births. 1912.	Deaths. 1911.	Deaths. 1912.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average, 1898 to 1908.	Births. Average, 1909 to 1911.†	Births. 1911.†	Births. 1912.†	Deaths. Average, 1898 to 1908.	Deaths. Average, 1909 to 1911.†	Deaths. 1911.†	Deaths. 1912.†	Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1912.
Ceylon ..	25,481	2,717,966	108,212	93,537	94,894	83,987	42·0	39·9	39·5	34·4	27·3	29·9	34·7	30·9	200
Western Province	1,432	904,541	32,586	28,770	23,797	20,553	36·8	36·1	36·2	31·8	20·8	23·3	23·6	22·7	152
Colombo District	560¾	516,217	18,134	15,854	13,622	11,635	35·3	34·7	35·3	30·7	21·2	23·0	26·5	20·6	158
Colombo Municipality ..	12	93,304	3,017	2,905	3,505	3,258	29·1	29·3	32·1	31·1	36·2	32·6	37·3	34·9	282
Alutkuru Korale South ..	72	75,170	2,528	2,135	1,872	1,542	35·4	35·1	34·1	28·4	19·4	23·8	25·2	20·5	148
Hewagam korale	165	78,538	2,844	2,654	1,721	1,473	37·7	37·1	36·7	33·8	18·0	19·3	22·2	18·8	111
Salpiti korale	75	108,281	3,752	3,486	2,247	2,477	33·7	33·7	35·0	32·2	20·1	20·7	21·0	22·9	156
Siyane Korale East ..	116½	59,542	2,235	1,799	1,540	1,094	38·5	37·9	37·7	30·2	16·5	19·4	26·0	18·4	99
Siyane Korale West ..	120¼	101,382	3,758	2,875	2,737	1,791	35·4	37·1	37·2	28·4	16·6	20·8	27·1	17·7	123
Negombo District	247½	151,125	5,239	4,160	4,856	3,409	39·4	37·8	34·3	27·5	18·4	24·8	31·8	22·6	182
Negombo Local Board ..	7¼	10,758	181	454	164	428	38·8	45·6	26·6	42·2	29·5	24·5	24·1	39·8	181
Alutkuru Korale North ..	159	103,183	3,851	2,697	3,206	2,129	38·8	37·1	35·5	26·1	16·6	22·6	23·6	20·6	174
Hapitigam korale	81¼	37,184	1,207	1,009	1,486	852	41·4	38·1	32·1	27·1	19·0	29·0	39·5	22·9	203
Kalutara District	623¾	237,199	9,213	8,756	5,319	5,509	38·2	38·1	39·4	36·9	21·5	22·6	22·7	23·2	128
Kalutara Local Board ..	1⅔	10,017	354	301	320	345	33·7	32·0	35·6	30·0	30·1	29·9	32·2	34·4	169
Kalutara totamune ..	88½	105,831	4,106	3,904	2,518	2,602	37·5	37·4	39·3	36·9	22·1	23·6	24·1	24·6	126
Pasdun Korale East ..	280½	30,213	1,195	1,079	629	640	37·5	38·1	40·2	35·7	20·0	22·7	21·1	21·2	132
Pasdun Korale West ..	123¼	30,001	1,190	1,157	607	661	29·1	38·6	40·3	38·6	22·1	22·3	20·6	22·0	124
Rayigam korale	130	61,137	2,368	2,315	1,245	1,261	39·0	40·1	39·4	37·9	19·4	19·7	20·7	20·6	125
Central Province	2,279	340,936	14,981	12,838	12,227	10,153	47·1	44·0	43·9	37·7	30·1	30·7	35·9	29·8	196
Kandy District	911	220,584	9,525	8,366	7,669	6,116	47·0	43·4	43·3	37·9	28·8	29·4	34·8	27·7	184
Kandy Municipality ..	8½	15,890	539	439	680	570	34·9	32·5	33·4	27·6	33·1	34·9	42·1	35·9	273
Harispattu	50⅞	34,561	1,683	1,348	1,114	933	51·9	47·3	49·0	39·0	28·8	28·4	32·4	27·0	179
Pata Dumbara	107⅛	42,036	1,816	1,594	1,430	1,189	48·3	47·3	43·4	37·9	28·0	28·1	34·2	28·3	188
Pata Hewaheta	57 1/16	16,345	661	724	411	425	50·4	43·0	40·8	44·3	26·6	22·4	25·4	26·0	146
Tumpane	46⅞	13,572	643	497	673	426	53·8	46·7	46·7	36·6	31·7	41·3	48·9	31·4	229
Uda Bulatgama	229 1/16	13,942	489	405	358	225	33·2	31·9	35·2	29·0	21·3	23·9	25·8	16·1	131
Uda Dumbara	238½	22,081	956	931	779	742	47·5	46·1	43·4	42·2	35·4	34·2	35·4	33·6	189
Udunuwara	34⅝	15,808	771	640	600	425	49·8	48·2	48·9	40·5	27·4	31·7	38·0	26·9	177
Udapalata	105 5/16	25,612	1,038	938	865	655	44·1	41·8	40·6	36·6	26·7	29·6	33·8	25·6	187
Yatinuwara	31⅛	20,737	929	850	757	526	49·3	45·8	44·9	41·0	27·5	29·7	36·6	25·4	165

* This estimate of population is based on the Census of 1911 and the returns of births and deaths registered.
† The rates in these columns are calculated on the population estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of 1911.

V.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese. Estimated Population on July 1, 1912.*	Births. 1911.	Births. 1912.	Deaths. 1911.	Deaths. 1912.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average, 1898 to 1908.	Births. Average, 1909 to 1911.†	Births. 1911.†	Births. 1912.†	Deaths. Average, 1898 to 1908.	Deaths. Average, 1909 to 1911.†	Deaths. 1911.†	Deaths. 1912.†	Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1912.
Matale District	905⅛	67,334	3,242	2,450	3,154	2,876	50·6	46·6	47·4	36·4	37·1	38·7	46·1	42·7	286
Matale Local Board ..	¼	2,264	93	47	198	138	35·9	34·0	38·6	20·8	46·4	58·3	82·2	60·9	298
Matale South	163½	29,322	1,488	1,109	1,514	964	52·4	47·5	48·6	37·8	33·8	36·7	49·4	32·9	246
Matale East	340¾	15,859	766	640	719	723	50·9	48·4	47·8	40·4	39·0	42·2	44·9	45·6	302
Matale North	400⅝	19,889	895	654	723	1,051	49·5	45·3	46·4	32·9	39·6	36·4	37·4	52·8	338
Nuwara Eliya District ..	462⅞	53,018	2,214	2,022	1,406	1,161	42·9	42·7	42·2	38·1	26·6	25·8	26·8	21·9	137
Nuwara Eliya Local Board ..	4⅞	4,204	75	80	47	52	26·9	17·0	18·0	19·0	24·0	10·7	11·3	12·4	162
Kotmale	236⅛	15,727	653	634	377	319	37·8	41·2	42·0	40·3	25·2	24·3	24·3	20·3	115
Uda Hewaheta	108¾	18,892	823	784	496	455	44·9	44·5	43·4	41·5	25·3	25·8	26·2	24·1	162
Walapane	113⅛	14,195	663	524	486	335	48·7	63·2	48·2	36·9	30·7	30·8	35·3	23·6	124
Southern Province	2,146¼	598,779	24,866	23,492	19,836	21,381	42·6	42·1	41·6	39·2	26·7	30·3	33·2	35·7	131
Galle District	652¼	277,983	11,422	11,732	7,099	7,526	41·9	41·7	41·7	42·2	25·4	28·5	25·9	27·1	144
Galle Municipality ..	6½	29,533	1,000	978	841	829	33·9	32·5	33·9	33·1	28·1	30·5	28·6	28·1	184
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana ..	24¾	21,572	915	939	554	589	41·5	42·8	43·0	43·5	22·6	24·7	26·0	27·3	139
Gangaboda pattuwa ..	128¾	30,999	1,594	1,603	818	848	43·1	43·4	44·3	43·3	24·1	24·4	22·8	22·9	129
Wellaboda pattuwa ..	83¼	76,247	3,017	3,263	1,860	2,044	42·4	41·0	40·1	42·8	25·5	25·8	24·7	26·8	134
Talpe pattuwa	97	57,699	2,487	2,479	1,604	1,714	42·9	43·7	43·5	43·0	25·8	25·9	28·1	29·7	147
Walallawiti korale ..	146	49,462	2,135	2,192	1,237	1,308	43·8	43·7	43·9	44·3	25·6	26·6	25·4	26·4	145
Hinidum pattuwa	166	6,471	274	278	185	194	43·3	44·4	42·8	43·0	25·6	29·1	28·9	30·0	162
Matara District	481¼	218,129	9,583	8,675	6,958	7,551	43·4	43·4	44·1	39·8	25·1	28·1	32·0	34·6	171
Matara Local Board ..	1½	11,584	447	448	352	335	39·2	37·9	39·0	38·7	28·8	29·0	30·7	28·9	158
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	7⅞	17,504	816	768	448	477	43·4	45·8	47·4	43·9	21·8	23·4	26·0	27·2	143
Wellaboda pattuwa ..	51½	46,690	1,996	1,769	1,258	1,459	43·8	42·2	43·0	37·9	23·3	24·9	27·1	31·2	170
Weligam korale	111	59,284	2,579	2,538	1,403	1,540	42·0	43·6	44·2	42·8	22·3	23·4	24·0	26·0	128
Morawak korale	160	18,507	843	757	804	693	46·8	46·2	45·8	40·9	32·1	38·0	43·7	37·4	223
Kandaboda pattuwa ..	70	26,549	1,225	935	1,271	1,693	46·3	45·7	44·7	35·2	29·7	36·9	46·4	63·8	308
Gangaboda pattuwa ..	79⅜	38,011	1,677	1,460	1,422	1,354	42·8	42·5	43·9	38·4	26·1	29·9	37·2	35·6	151
Hambantota District ..	1,012¾	102,667	3,861	3,085	5,779	6,304	43·0	37·5	36·4	30·0	33·1	44·8	54·5	61·4	391
Hambantota Four Gravets ..	642½	1,166	46	42	65	68	33·8	38·0	38·5	36·0	38·6	49·0	54·4	58·3	262
Magam pattuwa (exclusive of four gravets)		7,642	252	271	479	519	40·2	34·5	31·9	35·5	47·1	54·3	60·6	67·9	464
Giruwa Pattuwa East ..	122½	12,500	411	396	766	659	43·2	39·3	32·0	31·7	40·9	45·0	59·7	52·7	371
Giruwa Pattuwa West ..	247¾	81,359	3,152	2,376	4,469	5,058	43·3	41·4	37·4	29·2	30·9	43·8	53·1	62·2	388

EASTERN PROVINCE	3,848¼	6,988	422	481	333	422	39·0	55·8	61·1	65·8	36·5	46·0	48·2	60·4	295
Batticaloa District ..	2,800¼	5,891	382	451	292	342	40·1	60·0	66·1	76·6	37·4	48·7	50·5	58·0	284
Batticaloa Local Board ..	4½	299	6	9	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North ..	108½	44	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu South ..	77	10	2	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	249	222	236	130	162	40·4	86·0	107·6	109·8	37·8	56·7	63·0	75·4	275
Chammanturai pattu ..	220	537	37	54	46	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eravur and Rukam pattus ..	135½	115	10	16	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai pattu	470	182	4	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil and Porativu pattus ..	264½	441	3	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawaku and Nintavur pattus ..	31½	104	8	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu	315	912	47	54	51	70	45·9	55·3	51·6	59·2	41·5	56·1	56·0	78·5	509
Panawa pattu	473	1,098	42	49	41	41	42·8	36·4	38·3	44·6	35·4	32·8	37·4	37·3	102
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ..	3,016	367,112	14,133	10,156	14,444	12,985	43·2	38·3	38·5	28·1	31·8	33·9	39·3	36·6	303
Kurunegala District	1,843⅞	274,251	11,307	7,679	11,860	10,464	45·2	39·3	40·5	28·0	34·5	37·0	42·5	38·1	327
Kurunegala Local Board ..	4	4,579	169	115	357	347	39·1	29·2	34·5	25·1	76·8	70·1	73·0	75·8	313
Hiriyala hatpattu	393½	32,189	1,509	930	1,222	1,339	46·0	41·5	46·3	28·9	39·3	38·5	37·5	38·5	376
Weudawili hatpattu ..	174½	47,807	2,244	1,483	2,611	1,569	51·9	42·9	46·0	31·0	39·9	43·5	53·5	32·8	280
Dambadeni hatpattu ..	164½	50,475	2,002	1,498	2,711	1,714	47·9	40·5	38·7	29·7	33·4	40·2	52·5	34·0	318
Dewamedi hatpattu ..	186⅜	34,530	1,540	1,037	1,267	1,409	45·5	41·6	44·2	30·0	35·5	36·3	36·4	40·8	346
Katugampola hatpattu ..	358½	67,740	2,205	1,475	2,199	2,205	38·7	33·1	32·1	21·8	24·6	27·1	32·0	32·5	296
Wanni hatpattu	562½	36,931	1,638	1,141	1,493	1,881	43·3	42·0	43·7	30·9	28·8	37·6	39·8	50·9	380
Puttalam District	909⅞	17,937	429	324	495	549	35·6	34·0	33·1	25·5	35·9	32·9	43·2	43·2	410
Puttalam Local Board ..	8⅜	879	13	10	29	32	—	22·8	14·4	11·4	—	46·3	32·1	36·4	100
Demala hatpattu	430	6,175	268	213	303	346	45·0	44·4	42·5	34·5	41·6	40·3	48·0	56·0	404
Kalpitiya division ..	315	6,650	22	19	41	51	16·7	14·0	15·2	13·2	23·8	22·6	28·0	35·3	632
Puttalam division	156¼	4,233	126	82	122	120	23·8	28·2	29·5	19·4	22·6	22·6	28·5	28·3	415
Chilaw District	262½	74,924	2,397	2,153	2,089	1,972	37·6	35·2	32·0	28·7	19·3	22·7	27·9	26·3	198
Chilaw town	¾	3,448	110	109	138	133	36·8	34·5	31·6	31·6	31·5	31·9	39·6	38·6	211
Pitigal Korale North ..	132¼	8,872	225	200	283	355	35·3	29·4	24·9	22·5	29·1	28·6	31·4	40·0	420
Pitigal Korale Central ..	88¾	32,311	1,050	991	863	855	37·1	34·9	32·6	30·7	19·0	23·0	26·8	26·5	184
Pitigal Korale South ..	40	30,293	1,012	853	805	629	36·9	37·3	33·5	28·2	15·6	21·6	26·6	20·8	173
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE ..	4,068	65,353	3,293	2,102	2,181	3,688	42·9	44·7	49·7	32·2	41·4	34·0	32·9	56·4	416
Anuradhapura District ..	4,068	65,353	3,293	2,102	2,181	3,688	42·9	44·7	49·7	32·2	41·4	34·0	32·9	56·4	416
Anuradhapura town ..	9¾	1,999	44	41	111	119	35·4	21·2	21·2	20·5	76·4	49·2	53·3	59·5	439
Nuwaragampalata ..	1,442¾	27,253	1,433	884	896	1,431	42·8	45·9	52·1	32·4	40·6	33·1	32·6	52·5	399
Hurulupalata	1,106	19,902	1,006	663	642	1,329	43·2	45·7	49·6	33·3	40·3	32·5	31·6	66·8	466
Kalagampalata	310	14,629	723	454	472	714	42·5	43·6	48·9	31·0	40·5	34·6	31·9	48·8	390
Tamankaduwapalata ..	1,200	1,570	87	60	60	95	51·9	51·3	54·9	38·2	55·2	45·2	37·9	60·5	300

* This estimate of population is based on the Census of 1911 and the returns of births and deaths registered.
† The rates in these columns are calculated on the population estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of 1911.

V.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese. Estimated Population on July 1, 1912.*	Births. 1911.	Births. 1912.	Deaths. 1911.	Deaths. 1912.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average, 1898 to 1908.	Births. Average, 1909 to 1911.†	Births. 1911.†	Births. 1912.†	Deaths. Average, 1898 to 1908.	Deaths. Average, 1909 to 1911.†	Deaths. 1911.†	Deaths. 1912.†	Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1912.
Province of Uva	3,271½	134,342	5,922	5,934	5,292	5,300	47·4	46·3	44·2	44·2	50·2	38·2	39·5	39·4	209
Badulla District	3,271½	134,342	5,922	5,934	5,292	5,300	47·4	46·3	44·2	44·2	50·2	38·2	39·5	39·4	209
Badulla Local Board ..	3 7/8	4,187	180	118	206	180	40·1	38·2	42·1	28·2	41·9	42·2	48·2	43·0	297
Yatikinda division ..	195 7/8	23,591	1,129	1,034	796	702	47·8	49·7	48·2	43·8	33·7	31·6	34·0	29·8	160
Bintenna division	400	10,390	423	460	315	478	44·2	40·7	40·7	44·3	44·8	37·9	30·3	46·0	213
Buttala division	931	12,659	549	538	784	651	45·6	46·4	42·7	42·5	52·9	58·1	60·9	51·4	292
Wellawaya division ..	652	8,126	280	321	414	342	42·9	36·9	34·0	39·5	47·9	43·7	50·3	42·1	274
Udukinda division ..	186 3/8	31,976	1,459	1,566	925	1,007	46·9	48·7	46·4	49·0	30·5	28·7	29·4	31·5	142
Wellassa division	736½	24,465	1,095	1,071	1,146	1,204	52·4	46·4	44·5	43·8	53·1	44·9	46·6	49·2	274
Wiyaluwa division ..	167	18,948	807	826	706	736	48·9	46·8	42·8	43·6	38·9	36·3	37·4	38·8	218
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1,901	297,060	11,916	9,718	16,709	9,362	43·7	41·6	39·2	32·7	28·7	39·2	55·0	31·5	210
Ratnapura District	1,259	131,479	5,438	4,708	5,755	4,670	44·4	41·5	41·1	35·8	33·2	37·0	43·5	35·5	231
Ratnapura Local Board ..	2¼	3,847	139	89	275	226	35·6	30·6	34·5	23·1	40·9	47·9	68·2	58·7	292
Kuruwiti korale	211¾	36,085	1,422	1,188	1,230	862	40·6	38·5	39·6	32·9	25·1	27·5	34·2	23·9	204
Nawadun korale	193¾	27,310	1,215	1,023	1,254	929	46·1	44·4	44·3	37·5	33·4	41·0	45·7	34·0	239
Atakalan korale	171 7/10	18,720	875	780	990	791	48·5	47·0	46·1	41·7	38·2	45·1	52·2	42·2	245
Kadawata korale	130½	10,415	473	455	467	485	49·7	48·4	45·0	43·7	40·0	39·0	44·4	46·6	226
Kolonna korale	169	10,785	418	313	645	498	39·1	38·7	37·7	29·0	35·1	44·0	58·2	46·2	214
Kukulu korale	224½	11,323	323	331	304	311	43·3	30·7	28·5	29·2	30·0	25·5	26·9	27·5	211
Meda korale	156¾	12,994	573	529	590	568	47·1	45·1	43·7	40·7	38·1	41·1	44·9	43·7	260
Kegalla District	642	165,581	6,478	5,009	10,954	4,692	46·0	41·7	37·8	30·2	26·5	40·9	63·9	28·3	190
Kegalla Local Board ..	⅞	1,774	59	46	150	83	35·7	29·4	31·2	25·9	38·3	54·5	79·4	46·8	109
Paranakuru korale ..	56⅛	28,251	1,159	840	2,400	788	49·2	44·2	39·0	29·7	27·6	48·9	80·8	27·9	207
Beligal korale	16⅛	44,254	1,567	1,313	2,494	1,165	44·3	40·9	34·5	29·7	23·7	36·6	54·8	26·3	176
Galboda korale	56⅜	21,876	964	673	2,213	623	49·8	46·8	41·3	30·8	29·9	55·5	94·9	28·5	212
Kinigoda korale	42	18,507	818	559	1,427	613	52·1	44·3	42·1	30·3	33·0	46·3	73·4	33·1	303
Atulugam korale	125⅛	14,074	566	412	528	405	42·3	35·6	29·9	29·3	24·2	24·5	27·9	28·8	163
Dehigampal korale ..	74⅜	18,598	671	557	1,033	533	38·7	42·0	47·4	29·9	23·9	41·5	73·1	28·7	124
Panawal korale	40¼	7,973	287	273	356	218	39·6	37·6	35·6	34·2	24·0	31·2	44·2	27·3	179
Lower Bulatgama	84	10,474	387	336	353	264	41·3	37·6	36·9	32·1	23·8	27·0	33·6	25·2	137

* This estimate of population is based on the Census of 1911 and the returns of births and deaths registered.
† The rates in these columns are calculated on the population estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of 1911.

VI. (*a*).—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1911 and 1912, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1912, and the Yearly Average for 1898–1908 and 1909–1911.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Mile.	Tamils.												Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1912.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1912.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.							
							Births.				Deaths.			
							Average.				Average.			
			1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	
Northern Province	3,519	355,039	13,244	12,211	8,666	12,417	38·0	38·1	37·4	34·4	30·3	25·2	24·5	35·0	234
Jaffna District	1,147¾	325,050	12,118	11,429	7,437	10,712	38·2	38·2	37·5	35·2	29·0	24·2	23·0	32·9	217
Jaffna division	18½	50,346	1,849	1,708	1,419	1,594	38·6	35·6	36·8	33·9	33·6	27·4	28·3	31·7	265
Valikamam East	40	27,003	916	952	433	599	36·9	35·9	34·5	35·3	23·4	18·4	16·3	22·2	152
Valikamam North	36¾	50,284	1,870	1,892	965	1,268	37·0	38·8	37·7	37·6	24·5	20·1	19·5	25·2	151
Valikamam West	38½	49,265	1,818	1,643	1,044	1,327	36·4	37·7	37·2	33·3	25·1	21·4	21·3	26·9	170
Vadamaradchi East ..	34½	4,039	169	159	168	230	46·3	44·5	41·2	39·4	53·9	42·5	40·9	56·9	402
Vadamaradchi West ..	50	53,772	1,885	1,938	1,194	1,536	36·1	36·7	35·3	36·0	25·7	23·0	22·4	28·6	162
Tenmaradchi	85	39,043	1,606	1,320	920	1,736	38·9	39·3	41·2	33·8	37·0	28·4	23·6	44·5	296
Pachchilaippali	87	5,823	207	141	158	367	33·0	36·2	34·7	24·2	41·1	33·3	26·5	63·0	638
Karaichchi	157½	2,550	21	52	18	76	12·4	9·7	8·2	20·4	19·9	12·8	7·0	29·8	288
Punakari	215	4,661	165	169	115	221	41·6	41·6	35·3	36·3	45·9	36·0	24·6	47·4	432
Islands (exclusive of Delft) ..	59⅞	34,076	1,472	1,288	914	1,636	44·9	45·1	42·9	37·8	28·5	26·0	26·6	48·0	262
Delft	18½	3,871	133	158	75	107	41·6	45·3	35·5	40·8	24·2	22·7	20·0	27·6	146
Tunukkai	157½	317	7	9	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna Lagoon	149½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District	904¾	16,336	599	405	676	808	34·8	36·6	35·9	24·8	45·1	38·0	40·5	49·5	422
Mannar Islands division ..	47¾	6,149	219	154	249	294	34·9	35·1	34·9	25·0	41·8	38·1	39·7	47·8	357
Mantai division	634½	6,786	221	177	237	322	32·7	34·9	32·0	26·1	48·6	35·9	34·3	47·4	429
Nanaddan division ..	222½	3,401	159	74	190	192	35·8	42·5	45·4	21·8	43·8	42·1	54·2	56·4	540
Mullaittivu District ..	1,466½	13,653	527	377	553	897	39·0	38·7	37·4	27·6	44·6	34·6	39·3	65·7	570
Maritime pattus	462	5,910	226	199	242	468	40·3	42·0	36·9	33·7	43·7	36·6	39·5	79·2	583
Vavuniya north	544½	2,935	107	59	105	152	36·4	32·5	35·5	20·1	44·4	26·4	34·8	51·8	610
Vavuniya south	460	4,808	194	119	206	277	37·5	38·4	39·3	24·7	50·8	37·0	41·7	57·6	529

The Tamils in this table are exclusive of immigrants.

VI. (*a*).—Tamil Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils. Estimated Population on July 1, 1912.	Births. 1911.	Births. 1912.	Deaths. 1911.	Deaths. 1912.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average. 1898 to 1908.	Births. Average. 1909 to 1911.	Births. 1911.	Births. 1912.	Deaths. Average. 1898 to 1908.	Deaths. Average. 1909 to 1911.	Deaths. 1911.	Deaths. 1912.	Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1912.
Eastern Province	3,848¼	102,184	4,459	4,065	3,355	3,663	42·5	43·0	44·0	39·8	34·1	34·6	33·1	35·8	253
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	85,105	3,757	3,507	2,738	2,894	43·7	43·9	44·6	41·2	33·1	34·5	32·5	27·0	241
Batticaloa Local Board ..	4½	9,025	274	284	313	360	34·8	31·3	30·3	31·5	34·8	38·0	34·6	39·9	422
Manmunai Pattu North ..	108½	14,104	509	479	524	536	40·2	38·2	35·8	34·0	35·2	33·7	36·9	38·0	305
Manmunai Pattu South ..	77	8,303	442	406	287	314	47·0	52·2	54·1	48·9	36·4	34·7	35·1	37·8	199
Bintenna pattu	701	642	65	69	61	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu ..	220	3,545	158	139	95	99	39·3	36·6	45·5	39·2	30·5	25·7	27·3	27·9	165
Eravur and Rukam pattus ..	135½	7,351	422	404	303	277	43·7	54·9	58·2	55·0	36·5	41·3	41·8	37·7	240
Koralai pattu	470	8,289	407	315	275	259	60·5	55·5	49·9	38·0	47·3	44·9	33·7	31·2	254
Eruvil and Porativu pattus ..	264½	12,522	527	518	313	368	40·6	42·7	42·8	41·4	28·6	27·9	25·4	29·4	210
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus ..	31½	14,580	664	618	396	432	42·3	43·0	46·4	42·4	33·2	31·7	27·7	29·6	183
Akkarai pattu	315	5,993	254	249	146	184	44·0	41·7	43·2	41·5	34·3	32·2	24·9	30·7	193
Panawa pattu	473	751	35	26	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District	1,048	17,079	702	558	617	769	37·2	38·7	40·6	32·7	38·2	34·7	35·7	45·0	328
Trincomalee town	3	7,148	286	221	287	332	38·7	33·8	34·4	31·4	37·1	34·6	34·5	47·1	303
Kaddukulam pattu ..	463	3,301	113	79	106	197	39·1	49·4	49·7	23·9	48·0	42·4	46·6	59·7	506
Koddiyar pattu	225	4,280	199	180	130	156	46·2	43·7	46·8	42·1	33·6	29·9	30·6	36·4	283
Tampalakamam pattu ..	357	2,350	104	78	94	84	39·9	37·2	42·7	33·2	38·3	36·4	38·6	35·7	320
North-Western Province ..	3,016	30,377	781	951	1,481	2,229	22·9	24·2	25·9	31·9	40·1	42·8	49·1	74·4	210
Puttalam District	909⅞	9,080	235	167	353	343	26·2	28·1	29·8	18·6	44·8	43·5	44·7	38·3	383
Puttalam Local Board ..	8½	1,265	13	13	67	66	27·4	12·5	9·8	10·3	74·5	57·8	50·3	52·2	308
Demala hatpattu	430	352	9	2	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ..	315	3,544	71	57	132	122	25·6	28·7	29·1	13·4	50·3	36·6	54·2	34·9	351
Puttalam division	153¼	3,919	142	95	139	144	27·3	33·6	37·8	24·2	33·3	36·6	37·0	36·7	410

VI. (*b.*)—Moor Population and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1911 and 1912, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1911, and the Yearly Average for 1898-1908 and 1909-1911.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Moors.												Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1912.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1912.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.							
							Births.				Deaths.			
							Average.				Average.			
			1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	1898 to 1908.	1909 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	
Eastern Province	3,848¼	71,851	3,090	2,770	1,710	1,943	45·9	43·7	43·7	38·5	30·0	26·9	24·2	27·0	203
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	62,005	2,638	2,400	1,483	1,536	45·9	43·3	43·3	38·7	29·9	27·3	24·4	24·8	186
Batticaloa Local Board ..	4⅓	558	14	15	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North ..	108⅕	11,747	450	496	395	272	53·0	46·6	38·6	42·2	44·8	36·3	33·8	23·1	214
Manmunai Pattu South ..	77	187	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	82	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu ..	220	6,486	282	239	149	209	45·8	42·7	44·1	36·8	32·6	24·9	23·3	32·2	138
Eravur and Rukam pattus ..	135½	6,446	277	244	137	174	37·8	41·8	43·6	37·8	23·2	22·9	21·6	27·0	225
Koralai pattu	470	5,097	256	200	104	128	47·0	47·2	51·0	39·2	23·9	22·9	20·7	25·1	205
Eruvil and Porativu pattus ..	264½	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus ..	31½	19,893	855	761	439	435	43·6	41·3	44·0	38·2	26·0	25·5	22·6	21·9	155
Akkarai pattu	315	9,175	421	360	186	244	45·9	46·4	46·9	39·2	33·5	25·1	21·0	26·9	206
Panawa pattu	473	2,248	83	85	53	53	41·6	40·3	37·5	37·8	25·7	27·9	24·0	23·6	176
North-Western Province ..	3,016	28,122	1,049	1,531	1,106	1,792	38·8	34·9	36·8	54·9	35·7	33·5	38·9	64·3	161
Puttalam District	909⅖	11,609	443	364	410	390	40·8	35·4	38·0	31·6	41·0	30·6	35·3	33·9	302
Puttlam Local Board ..	8⅘	3,435	157	105	120	108	42·8	40·7	45·5	30·6	39·6	30·9	34·8	31·4	352
Demala hatpattu	430	418	15	19	25	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division.. ..	315	4,875	156	152	199	190	38·2	30·5	31·5	45·3	44·3	32·8	40·2	56·7	309
Puttalam division.. ..	156½	2,851	115	88	66	63	44·2	37·5	41·4	30·9	32·7	24·4	23·8	22·1	204

VII.—Marriages, other than Kandyan and Muhammadan, registered in 1912 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition, Nationality, and Age of the Parties; Mode of Solemnization, Signature of Marriage Register, &c.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	MARRIAGES.																																				
	Total Marriages.	Contracted between									Of		Contracted between							Other Mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race.					Of Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	The number who signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Widowers.	Widows.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.		European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others.	Males.	Females.								Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	16619	14016	445	1752	327	32	34	5	4	4	2083	776	8	3	1	47	16	77	13	115	178	13183	2965	13	421	8260	75	27·2	16	59	20·6	12	3219	2960	9698
Western Province ...	7606	6479	178	798	133	6	8	...	1	3	934	312	6	1	1	25	9	37	6	83	115	7027	291	5	94	2920	70	27·0	17	55	20·9	13	1675	1245	3798
Central Province ...	738	629	15	71	13	3	4	1	2	...	84	30	2	...	...	8	2	14	4	29	30	423	222	4	29	414	64	27·3	17	50	20·4	13	303	99	407
Northern Province ...	1960	1673	47	183	45	6	4	1	...	1	229	92	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	1951	...	74	1217	72	26·6	16	56	19·6	12	542	172	1067
Southern Province ...	3944	3299	126	446	68	2	2	...	1	...	514	195	...	...	...	5	2	1	2	...	11	3907	16	...	141	2228	75	28·2	18	60	21·0	13	37	955	2863
Eastern Province ...	300	229	11	44	15	1	...	...	...	...	59	26	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	12	8	277	...	10	190	61	27·3	18	46	19·4	13	91	59	193
North-Western Prov.	1286	1044	45	145	41	3	6	2	...	...	186	86	...	2	...	3	1	15	1	1	4	1126	132	1	34	757	60	26·3	18	50	20·0	13	501	253	808
North-Central Prov....	35	31	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	17	14	2	3	24	38	26·3	19	26	19·0	14	7	8	19
Province of Uva ...	172	149	8	10	3	...	2	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	130	36	1	6	99	55	27·4	19	43	20·4	14	22	44	125
P. of Sabaragamuwa...	578	483	14	53	9	11	8	...	...	...	62	23	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	543	26	...	30	411	62	26·1	16	59	19·3	13	41	125	418
Western Province.																																					
Colombo ...	4314	3695	106	427	74	4	5	...	1	2	503	181	6	1	1	21	5	10	6	83	110	3914	152	5	58	1679	65	27·1	17	50	21·1	13	1060	611	1933
Negombo ...	1217	1013	31	152	17	2	2	...	...	...	169	48	...	...	...	3	4	24	...	...	2	1079	105	...	23	552	60	25·2	18	50	19·5	13	459	181	611
Kalutara ...	2075	1771	41	219	42	...	1	...	...	1	262	83	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	2034	34	...	13	689	70	28·0	18	55	21·2	14	156	453	1254
Central Province.																																					
Kandy ...	509	435	11	51	9	1	1	...	1	...	60	21	1	...	...	7	2	9	4	19	23	300	140	4	13	271	64	27·1	18	54	20·5	14	197	67	252
Matale ...	85	71	1	9	1	1	1	...	1	...	10	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	57	22	...	3	59	54	28·1	20	40	20·0	13	29	7	50
Nuwara Eliya ...	144	123	3	11	3	1	2	1	...	...	14	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	4	66	60	...	13	84	55	27·3	17	45	20·5	13	77	25	105
Northern Province.																																					
Jaffna ...	1780	1550	39	162	18	5	4	1	...	1	181	57	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	1773	...	69	1088	72	26·6	16	56	19·7	12	397	142	951
Mannar ...	146	98	8	17	22	1	...	...	...	...	39	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	145	...	4	106	50	27·0	18	48	18·3	12	133	24	94
Mullaittivu ...	34	25	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	...	1	23	55	28·1	20	35	20·1	14	12	6	22
Southern Province.																																					
Galle ...	2253	1909	66	234	39	2	2	...	1	...	273	106	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	6	2234	6	...	22	1106	70	29·1	18	54	21·5	13	21	508	1501
Matara ...	1233	1037	36	143	17	...	...	...	...	...	160	53	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1223	5	...	86	822	75	27·0	18	60	20·3	14	13	323	951
Hambantota ...	458	353	24	69	12	...	...	...	...	...	81	36	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	450	5	...	33	300	60	26·9	18	58	20·5	13	3	124	411
Eastern Province.																																					
Batticaloa ...	228	176	10	31	11	...	...	...	...	...	42	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	7	210	...	6	148	61	27·3	18	46	19·2	13	62	49	157
Trincomalee ...	72	53	1	13	4	1	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	67	...	4	42	53	27·4	18	37	20·2	14	29	10	36
North-Western Province																																					
Kurunegala ...	511	420	15	52	16	2	4	2	...	...	68	31	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	3	482	19	...	18	317	50	25·8	18	40	19·7	13	72	90	371
Puttalam ...	98	54	6	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	30	62	1	7	52	45	27·6	18	35	20·3	14	70	30	61
Chilaw ...	677	560	24	75	15	1	2	...	...	...	90	39	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	1	614	51	...	9	388	60	26·5	18	50	20·2	13	359	133	376
North-Central Province																																					
Anuradhapura ...	35	31	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	17	14	2	3	24	38	26·3	19	26	19·0	14	7	8	19
Province of Uva.																																					
Badulla ...	172	149	8	10	3	...	2	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	130	36	1	6	99	55	27·4	19	43	20·4	15	22	44	125
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																					
Ratnapura ...	300	247	8	30	6	6	3	...	...	...	30	14	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	279	15	...	11	193	62	26·8	16	59	19·6	13	17	57	222
Kegalla ...	278	236	6	23	3	5	5	...	...	...	26	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	264	11	...	19	218	56	25·5	18	42	18·8	13	24	68	196

VIII.—Marriages (Kandyan) registered in 1912 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition and Age of the Parties; and Signature of Marriage Register.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Contracted between									Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	The No. who signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	5,114	3,877	185	554	180	160	21	76	42	19	582	3766	75	26·6	16	50	19·6	12	1487	4,689
Central Province ...	1,436	1,124	47	127	27	57	9	25	10	10	177	1093	68	26·4	16	49	19·1	13	376	1,225
Northern Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province ...	17	13	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	10	50	28·7	19	38	20·9	15	6	17
Eastern Province ...	36	28	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	48	29·2	20	36	19·8	13	7	36
North-Western Prov.	1,387	982	61	184	87	28	4	18	16	7	142	929	65	26·6	16	45	20·3	12	364	1,318
North-Central Prov.	234	176	8	28	12	1	2	3	4	...	13	117	56	27·3	20	40	21·3	14	45	229
Province of Uva ...	674	534	35	57	35	8	2	2	1	...	54	436	75	28·8	17	50	21·0	13	310	652
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	1,330	1,020	30	151	18	66	4	28	11	2	192	1153	60	25·2	18	50	18·4	13	379	1,212
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	953	774	24	76	13	38	3	16	2	7	142	759	68	26·1	16	49	18·9	13	257	784
Matale ...	302	224	16	33	9	8	3	4	4	1	18	204	60	27·5	18	36	19·8	14	68	277
Nuwara Eliya ...	181	126	7	18	5	11	3	5	4	2	17	130	59	26·3	17	45	19·2	13	51	164
Northern Province.																				
Mullaittivu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	16	12	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	42	27·4	19	38	20·5	15	6	16
Matara ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50·0	50	28	28·0	28	...	1
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	36	28	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	48	29·2	20	36	19·8	13	7	36
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Prov.																				
Kurunegala ...	1,346	959	60	175	82	28	4	18	15	5	138	898	65	26·6	16	45	20·3	12	355	1,279
Putralam ...	41	23	1	9	5	...	...	...	1	2	4	31	45	27·0	16	40	20·3	13	9	39
North-Central Prov.																				
Anuradhapura ...	234	176	8	28	12	1	2	3	4	...	13	117	56	27·3	20	40	21·3	14	45	229
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	674	534	35	57	35	8	2	2	1	...	54	436	75	28·8	17	50	21·0	13	310	652
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura ...	542	431	13	58	11	17	1	6	4	1	68	468	60	25·2	18	50	18·4	13	186	501
Kegalla ...	788	589	17	93	7	49	3	22	7	1	124	685	60	25·2	18	45	18·4	13	193	711

IX.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in Ceylon in 1911 and 1912, and the Average in 1898–1910, according to Province, District, Civil Condition, and Minority.

Province and District.	Average, 1898–1910.								1911.								1912.							
	Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON ...	13825	416	1414	239	1653	655	631	7876	13948	441	1640	270	1910	711	411	8050	14087	449	1756	327	2083	776	421	8260
Western ...	5952	137	611	80	691	217	200	2957	6198	156	764	104	868	260	107	2736	6493	179	801	133	934	312	94	2920
Central ...	479	17	54	10	64	27	19	299	541	16	56	10	66	26	26	334	637	17	71	13	84	30	29	414
Northern ...	1738	49	176	51	228	101	77	1078	1846	55	200	51	251	106	70	1320	1684	47	184	45	229	92	74	1217
Southern ...	3861	134	383	49	432	183	260	2329	3402	111	401	49	450	160	151	2230	3303	127	446	68	514	195	141	2228
Eastern ...	262	10	34	8	42	18	9	232	239	9	38	15	53	24	5	213	230	11	44	15	59	26	10	190
North-Western ...	1111	54	120	33	153	86	42	703	1149	68	134	35	169	103	29	799	1055	45	145	41	186	86	34	757
North-Central ...	50	3	5	2	7	5	1	17	54	3	4	2	6	5	3	33	32	1	2	—	2	1	3	24
Uva ...	101	4	9	3	12	7	3	61	158	7	5	1	6	8	2	88	151	8	10	3	13	11	6	99
Sabaragamuwa ...	271	7	22	3	26	11	21	200	361	16	38	3	41	19	18	297	502	14	53	9	62	23	30	411
Western.																								
Colombo ...	3392	77	345	44	389	121	123	1772	3564	90	399	70	469	160	60	1600	3704	107	429	74	503	181	58	1679
Negombo ...	1091	22	100	11	110	33	66	670	1013	21	132	3	135	24	37	570	1017	31	152	17	169	48	23	552
Kalutara ...	1469	38	166	25	191	63	10	516	1621	45	233	31	264	76	10	566	1772	41	220	42	262	83	13	689
Central.																								
Kandy ...	314	10	35	6	41	16	8	194	341	12	34	7	41	19	11	201	437	12	51	9	60	21	13	271
Matale ...	55	4	7	2	9	6	4	35	64	—	7	—	7	—	3	40	73	2	9	1	10	3	3	59
Nuwara Eliya	110	3	12	2	14	6	6	70	136	4	15	3	18	7	12	93	127	3	11	3	14	6	13	84
Northern.																								
Jaffna ...	1593	35	141	26	167	61	68	933	1646	36	153	30	183	66	65	1120	1560	39	163	18	181	57	69	1088
Mannar ...	106	12	27	23	50	35	7	111	175	14	39	19	58	33	4	169	99	8	17	22	39	30	4	106
Mullaittivu ...	40	2	8	3	11	5	2	34	25	5	8	2	10	7	1	31	25	—	4	5	9	5	1	23
Southern.																								
Galle ...	1684	50	193	28	221	80	28	927	1858	61	232	37	269	98	20	1024	1913	67	234	39	273	106	22	1106
Matara ...	1549	62	139	17	156	79	121	931	1174	31	119	6	125	37	99	924	1037	36	143	17	160	53	86	822
Hambantota	629	20	51	5	56	24	112	471	370	19	50	6	56	25	32	282	353	24	69	12	81	36	33	300
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ...	180	6	20	4	24	11	5	159	174	7	30	7	37	14	2	169	176	10	31	11	42	21	6	148
Trincomalee	82	3	14	4	18	7	3	73	65	2	8	8	16	10	3	44	54	1	13	4	17	5	4	42
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala	394	23	43	9	52	31	24	242	435	17	52	8	60	25	16	283	428	15	52	16	68	31	18	317
Puttalam ...	80	9	16	12	28	21	4	68	78	17	22	8	30	25	4	79	64	6	18	10	28	16	7	52
Chilaw ...	637	22	61	12	72	33	15	392	636	34	60	19	79	53	9	437	563	24	75	15	90	39	9	388
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura	50	3	5	2	7	5	1	17	54	3	4	2	6	5	3	33	32	1	2	—	2	1	3	24
Uva.																								
Badulla ...	101	4	9	3	12	7	3	61	158	7	5	1	6	8	2	88	151	8	10	3	13	11	6	99
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	132	4	12	2	14	7	7	94	213	10	20	3	23	13	13	168	256	8	30	6	36	14	11	193
Kegalla ...	139	3	10	1	12	4	14	106	148	6	18	—	18	6	5	129	246	6	23	3	26	9	19	218

X.—Mixed Marriages registered in Ceylon, in each Province and District, in 1911 and 1912, and the Average in 1898–1910.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1898–1910.							1911.							1912.						
	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
CEYLON ..	9	2	1	32	7	65	10	10	3	1	44	11	76	17	8	3	1	47	16	77	13
Western Province ..	7	1	—	16	3	33	4	7	2	1	22	5	34	9	6	1	1	25	9	37	6
Central Province ..	1	—	—	5	1	3	1	1	—	—	4	2	2	3	2	—	—	8	2	14	4
Northern Province ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Southern Province ..	1	—	—	4	—	6	—	1	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	2
Eastern Province ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
North-Western Province ..	—	—	—	3	1	15	1	—	—	—	5	—	24	1	—	2	—	3	1	15	1
North-Central Province ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Uva ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—
Western Province.																					
Colombo ..	6	1	—	14	2	14	4	7	2	1	20	5	9	9	6	1	1	21	5	10	6
Negombo ..	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	3	4	24	—
Kalutara ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Central Province.																					
Kandy ..	1	—	—	4	1	2	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	7	2	9	4
Matale ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Mannar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																					
Galle ..	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2
Matara ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trincomalee ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunegala ..	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1
Puttalam ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Chilaw ..	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—
North-Central Province.																					
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Kegalla ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

XI.—Number and Classification of Buildings registered for Solemnization of Marriages in Ceylon and remaining on the Register on December 31, 1912.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
CEYLON ...	852	541	92	118	18	19	22	8	1	—	23	10
Western Province ...	285	167	42	46	2	14	—	4	—	—	6	4
Central Province ..	52	16	2	27	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3
Northern Province ...	260	202	9	10	14	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Southern Province ...	45	11	17	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	43	20	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	121	98	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	1
North-Central Province ...	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	31	19	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1
Western Province.												
Colombo	176	91	21	39	1	13	—	3	—	—	5	3
Negombo	69	51	13	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kalutara	40	25	8	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Central Province.												
Kandy	33	10	2	18	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Matale	7	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nuwara Eliya ...	12	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	138	100	5	7	1	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Mannar	98	80	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	24	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle	23	6	6	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Matara	16	2	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	36	15	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	37	25	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Puttalam	29	27	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	55	46	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	12	8	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	19	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1

XII.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces in each Province and District of Ceylon, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in the Periods 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, and in each of the Years 1907–1912.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Galle.		Matara.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871–1880* ...	8,871	165	1·9	874	19	309	10	398	2	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	98	—	15	—	3,033	46	72	1	739	7	911	6	1,567	43	810	30
1881–1890 ...	5,171	188	3·6	818	32	349	16	174	4	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	34	—	1	—	1,475	47	60	1	308	8	881	8	535	42	416	35
189 –1900 ...	9,009	402	4·0	1,795	76	542	31	361	16	—	—	5	—	16	—	—	—	52	—	9	—	2,194	78	112	3	814	17	1,069	20	956	67	1,172	93
1901–1910* ...	6,138	585	9·5	911	115	372	39	211	32	—	—	5	—	20	1	4	—	59	—	5	1	1,540	121	62	6	566	40	752	34	684	80	945	117
1907 ...	4,952	488	9·9	744	98	245	34	197	32	—	—	4	—	13	—	—	—	36	—	2	1	1,082	90	45	6	332	37	512	39	584	70	1,156	81
1908 ...	5,643	64	11·2	818	117	305	37	159	39	—	—	3	—	16	1	13	—	50	—	—	—	1,426	171	68	6	438	38	576	31	581	85	1,190	105
1909 ...	4,988	574	11·5	852	102	288	27	210	30	—	—	6	—	9	2	5	—	53	—	1	—	1,180	203	38	10	362	24	591	31	589	60	804	95
1910 ...	5,614	598	10·1	926	102	392	35	177	26	—	—	3	—	21	1	2	—	33	—	8	—	1,541	135	72	7	402	42	694	28	568	103	775	118
1911 ...	5,087	517	10·2	1,032	115	298	32	178	25	—	—	1	1	11	—	1	—	37	—	1	—	1,407	160	55	2	372	8	588	22	502	83	604	69
1912 ...	5,114	687	13·4	953	146	302	38	181	25	—	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	36	—	—	1	1,346	134	41	3	234	44	674	35	542	90	788	171

* Yearly average.

XIII.—Proportion of Male to Female Births registered in Ceylon in each of the Years 1867–1912.

	BIRTHS.								
Year	Males.	Females.	Males Born to every 100 Females Born.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Males Born to every 100 Females Born.
1867	12,461	10,872	114·6	1890	49,744	45,362	109·7
1868	24,751	22,345	110·8	1891	50,141	46,352	108·2
1869	27,954	24,871	112·4	1892	48,718	44,515	109·4
1870	32,899	30,628	107·4	1893	50,731	47,069	107·8
1871	35,340	33,516	105·4	1894	54,151	50,150	108·0
1872	36,247	33,286	109·0	1895	52,577	48,903	107·5
1873	36,446	33,256	109·6	1896	53,753	50,101	107·3
1874	38,961	35,684	109·2	1897	64,413	60,606	106·3
1875	37,062	34,040	108·9	1898	67,645	63,975	105·7
1876	40,546	37,014	109·5	1899	67,923	64,267	105·7
1877	37,497	34,032	110·2	1900	70,002	66,049	106·0
1878	33,319	30,023	110·9	1901	68,888	65,364	105·4
1879	36,354	33,175	109·6	1902	72,928	68,965	105·7
1880	37,972	33,346	110·5	1903	76,046	71,981	105·6
1881	39,192	35,601	110·1	1904	74,627	70,626	105·6
1882	38,782	35,260	110·0	1905	77,041	73,744	104·5
1883	43,317	38,923	111·3	1906	72,639	69,208	104·9
1884	45,552	41,855	108·8	1907	66,812	63,591	105·1
1885	41,521	37,713	110·1	1908	82,289	78,424	104·9
1886	39,956	36,880	108·3	1909	75,912	72,979	104·0
1887	48,716	44,507	109·4	1910	80,536	77,018	104·6
1888	47,910	44,379	107·9	1911	79,682	76,716	103·9
1889	42,489	38,976	109·0	1912	70,806	67,497	104·9

[For Table XIV. see page 43.]

XV.—Population of Ceylon at different Age Periods estimated at the middle of 1911, 1912, and the Yearly Average of 1898–1910.

AGE.	Average, 1898–1910.*			1911.			1912.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES	3,773,654	2,006,657	1,766,997	4,120,518	2,182,534	1,937,984	4,151,250	2,198,812	1,952,438
Under 5 years	675,982	347,839	328,143	610,072	312,946	297,126	614,623	315,280	299,343
5 years and under 10	533,377	279,248	254,129	566,423	290,022	276,401	570,647	292,185	278,462
10 Do. 15	384,231	213,379	170,852	508,988	272,432	236,556	512,784	274,463	238,321
15 Do. 20	408,458	190,265	218,193	348,027	178,564	169,463	350,622	179,896	170,726
20 Do. 25	377,242	193,390	183,852	390,299	194,541	195,758	393,210	195,992	197,218
25 Do. 35	602,181	334,067	268,114	703,816	373,859	329,957	709,065	376,648	332,417
35 Do. 45	363,953	205,488	158,465	450,267	256,612	193,655	453,626	258,526	195,100
45 Do. 55	219,974	116,883	103,091	282,674	151,061	131,613	284,782	152,187	132,595
55 years and upwards	208,256	126,098	82,158	259,952	152,497	107,455	261,891	153,635	108,256

* Estimated on the basis of the Census of 1901.

XVI.—Number of Deaths registered at different Age Periods in 1911 and 1912, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1911.

AGE.	Average, 1898–1911.			1911.			1912.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES	110,212	56,032	54,180	143,380	70,880	72,500	134,383	68,528	65,855
Under 5 years	46,263	23,156	23,107	59,396	29,347	30,049	53,864	26,947	26,917
5 years and under 10	7,490	3,601	2,889	9,869	4,575	5,294	8,536	4,121	4,415
10 Do. 15	4,100	2,151	1,949	5,387	2,624	2,763	5,033	2,540	2,493
15 Do. 20	3,561	1,886	1,675	4,469	2,312	2,157	4,427	2,321	2,106
20 Do. 25	4,718	2,054	2,664	6,202	2,668	3,534	6,085	2,801	3,284
25 Do. 35	10,403	4,657	5,746	13,679	5,819	7,860	13,192	6,035	7,157
35 Do. 45	8,491	4,655	3,836	11,192	5,916	5,276	11,015	6,089	4,926
45 Do. 55	7,173	4,134	3,039	9,433	5,285	4,148	9,222	5,329	3,893
55 years and upwards	18,013	9,738	8,275	23,753	12,334	11,419	23,009	12,345	10,664

XIV.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District during 1912.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	138303	70,806	67.497	190	94	96	822	407	415	93539	47.923	45.616	34,518	17,631	16,887	8,312	4.261	4.051	474	248	226	448	242	206
Western Province ...	33,856	17,327	16,529	92	51	41	538	261	277	28,770	14,718	14,052	2,357	1,221	1,136	1,759	902	857	222	110	112	118	64	54
Central Province ...	24,384	12,332	12,052	59	23	36	98	57	41	12,858	6,518	6,324	10,095	5,089	5,006	1,139	561	578	85	48	37	70	36	34
Northern Province ...	12,705	6,539	6,166	7	3	4	23	6	17	49	19	30	12,211	6,295	5,916	408	214	194	2	—	2	5	2	3
Southern Province ...	24,546	12,596	11,950	10	8	2	39	20	19	23,492	12,036	11,456	325	155	170	616	335	281	55	32	23	9	4	5
Eastern Province ...	7,525	3,858	3,667	3	2	1	49	27	22	481	229	252	4,065	2,096	1,969	2,770	1,421	1,349	44	25	19	113	58	55
North-Western Province ...	11,596	6,003	5,593	2	—	2	22	10	12	10,156	5,263	4,893	569	285	284	845	416	389	28	16	12	14	7	7
North-Central Province ...	2,588	1,310	1,278	—	—	—	7	4	3	2,102	1,063	1,039	158	79	79	294	150	144	5	3	2	22	11	11
Province of Uva ...	8,559	4,393	4,166	13	7	6	27	12	15	5,934	3,053	2,881	2,310	1,174	1,136	224	111	113	21	11	10	40	25	15
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	12,544	6,454	6,090	4	—	4	19	10	9	9,717	5,018	4,699	2,438	1,237	1,201	297	151	146	12	3	9	57	35	22
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	18,745	9,612	9,133	90	49	41	501	241	260	15,854	8,107	7,747	1,063	569	494	912	484	428	216	104	112	109	58	51
Negombo ...	4,611	2,335	2,276	—	—	—	13	6	7	4,160	2,120	2,040	355	173	182	97	52	45	2	2	—	3	2	1
Kalutara ...	10,500	5,360	5,140	2	2	—	24	14	10	8,756	4,441	4,315	958	479	479	751	367	384	4	4	—	6	4	2
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	14,926	7,641	7,285	39	14	25	71	40	31	8,366	4,291	4,075	5,447	2,796	2,651	889	440	449	63	36	27	51	24	27
Matale ...	3,534	1,752	1,782	1	1	—	5	4	1	2,457	1,219	1,238	877	427	450	188	93	95	10	7	3	3	1	2
Nuwara Eliya ...	5,924	2,939	2,985	19	8	11	22	13	9	2,022	1,008	1,014	3,771	1,866	1,905	62	28	34	12	5	7	16	11	5
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	11,571	5,946	5,625	6	3	3	14	4	10	4	1	3	11,429	5,884	5,545	111	52	59	2	—	2	5	2	3
Mannar ...	671	357	314	1	—	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	405	210	195	261	145	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	463	236	227	—	—	—	6	—	6	44	18	26	377	201	176	36	17	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	12,335	6,337	5,998	6	5	1	25	12	13	11,732	6,030	5,702	130	30	100	371	195	176	8	5	3	3	1	2
Matara ...	9,011	4,602	4,409	4	3	1	13	7	6	8,675	4,427	4,248	122	60	62	190	103	87	5	2	3	2	—	2
Hambantota ...	3,200	1,651	1,549	—	—	—	1	1	—	3,085	1,579	1,506	13	6	7	55	37	18	42	25	17	4	3	1
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	6,485	3,321	3,164	2	1	1	43	24	19	451	214	237	3,507	1,807	1,700	2,401	1,234	1,166	—	—	—	82	41	41
Trincomalee ...	1,040	537	503	1	1	—	6	3	3	30	15	15	558	289	269	370	187	183	44	25	19	31	17	14
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	8,294	4,304	3,990	1	—	1	12	7	5	7,679	3,986	3,693	215	104	111	362	197	165	18	9	9	7	3	4
Puttalam ...	867	447	420	—	—	—	2	1	1	324	172	152	167	80	87	344	185	159	6	6	—	4	3	1
Chilaw ...	2,435	1,252	1,183	1	—	1	8	2	6	2,153	1,111	1,042	187	101	86	79	33	46	4	1	3	3	1	2
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	2,588	1,310	1,278	—	—	—	7	4	3	2,102	1,063	1,039	158	79	79	294	150	144	5	3	2	22	11	11
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	8,559	4,393	4,166	13	7	6	27	12	15	5,934	3,053	2,881	2,310	1,174	1,136	224	111	113	21	11	10	40	25	15
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	5,714	2,977	2,737	2	—	2	6	3	3	4,708	2,458	2,250	872	440	432	76	46	30	4	1	3	46	29	17
Kegalla ...	6,830	3,477	3,353	2	—	2	13	7	6	5,009	2,560	2,449	1,566	797	769	221	105	116	8	2	6	11	6	5

XVII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at the different Ages in 1911 and 1912, and the Yearly Averages in 1898–1910.

AGE.	Average, 1898–1910.			1911.*			1912.*		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	28·5	27·4	29·8	34·8	32·5	37·4	32·4	31·2	33·7
Under 5 years ...	66·9	65·2	68·7	97·4	93·8	101·1	87·6	85·5	89·9
5 years and under 10 ...	12·9	13·0	14·8	17·4	15·8	19·1	15·0	14·1	15·8
10 Do. 15 ...	9·6	9·9	11·0	10·6	9·6	11·7	9·8	9·2	10·5
15 Do. 20 ...	8·5	9·7	7·5	12·8	12·9	12·7	12·6	12·9	12·3
20 Do. 25 ...	12·2	10·3	14·1	15·9	13·7	18·0	15·5	14·3	16·6
25 Do. 35 ...	16·8	13·6	20·8	19·4	15·6	23·8	18·6	16·0	21·5
35 Do. 45 ...	21·9	22·1	23·5	24·9	23·0	27·2	24·3	23·5	25·2
45 Do. 55 ...	31·7	34·4	28·6	33·4	35·0	31·5	32·4	35·0	29·4
55 years and upwards ...	84·0	75·3	97·3	95·2	80·9	106·3	87·9	80·3	98·5

* These rates are calculated on the age-distribution estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the Census of 1911.

XVIII.—Deaths of Children under One Year, and their Proportion to 1,000 Births in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1911 and 1912, and the Average for 1898–1911.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1898–1911.			1911.			1912.		
	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
CEYLON ...	143,991	26,499	183	156,398	34,061	218	138,303	29,694	215
Western Province ...	33,907	4,802	140	38,025	6,589	173	33,856	5,656	167
Central Province ...	23,253	4,736	205	26,798	6,437	240	24,384	5,393	221
Northern Province ...	13 455	2,730	204	13,929	2,484	178	12,705	3,072	242
Southern Province ...	24,899	3,701	149	25,905	4,768	184	24,546	4,600	187
Eastern Province ...	7,709	1,739	226	8,182	1,780	218	7,525	1,772	236
North-Western Province ...	15,274	3,445	228	16,046	4,792	298	11,596	3,542	306
North-Central Province ...	3,317	887	269	4,003	891	222	2,588	1,078	416
Province of Uva	7,930	1,671	210	8,465	1,784	211	8,559	1,788	209
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	14,247	2,788	185	15,045	4,536	301	12,544	2,793	223
Western Province.									
Colombo	18,519	2,885	154	21,169	3,935	185	18,745	3,376	180
Negombo	6,127	809	131	5,838	1,320	226	4,611	870	189
Kalutara	9,261	1,108	119	11,018	1,334	121	10,500	1,410	134
Central Province.									
Kandy	14,433	2,895	200	16,156	3,796	234	14,926	3,162	212
Matale	4,110	945	236	4,608	1,286	279	3,534	985	250
Nuwara Eliya	4,710	896	188	6,034	1,355	224	5,924	1,246	210
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11,886	2,230	190	12,292	2,009	163	11,571	2,515	218
Mannar	953	327	345	960	287	299	671	288	429
Mullaittivu	616	173	283	677	188	277	463	269	581
Southern Province.									
Galle	11,087	1,516	137	11,952	1,652	139	12,335	1,805	146
Matara	9,229	1,207	131	9,925	1,535	155	9,011	1,560	173
Hambantota	4,583	978	213	4,028	1,581	392	3,200	1,235	386
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	6,525	1,430	220	6,876	1,484	216	6,485	1,441	222
Trincomalee	1,184	309	264	1,306	296	226	1,040	331	318
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	11,444	2,745	245	12,183	3,859	317	8,294	2,711	327
Puttalam	1,043	310	299	1,130	342	303	867	313	361
Chilaw	2,787	390	140	2,733	591	216	2,435	518	213
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	3,317	887	269	4,003	891	222	2,588	1,078	416
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	7,930	1,671	210	8,465	1,784	211	8,559	1,788	209
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	5,980	1,194	204	6,511	1,651	254	5,714	1,389	243
Kegalla	8,267	1,594	177	8,534	2,885	337	6,830	1,404	256

XIX.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages amongst the various Races in Ceylon and in each District during the Year 1912.

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

XIX.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued*.

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XIX.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XIX.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

XX.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District in each Month of 1912.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	January.							Total.	February.							Total.	March.						
		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	17758	10	59	12193	4413	967	36	80	13728	7	48	8778	3985	805	33	72	12890	3	53	7843	4060	808	37	86
Western ...	3474	6	35	2741	461	202	13	16	2779	3	34	2120	412	166	20	24	2367	2	30	1753	336	204	20	22
Central ...	2331	4	10	1273	900	132	6	6	1462	1	5	748	621	79	5	3	1540	—	8	806	640	76	9	1
Northern ...	1702	—	6	32	1580	83	—	1	1701	1	2	10	1606	79	—	3	1780	—	3	25	1673	79	—	—
Southern ...	3590	—	1	3463	42	79	3	2	2676	2	2	2572	33	63	2	2	2239	—	1	2150	37	49	1	1
Eastern ...	676	—	3	36	418	205	5	9	538	—	1	61	292	179	1	4	604	—	2	52	366	179	1	4
North-Western ...	2436	—	1	2095	195	140	4	1	1655	—	1	1392	151	108	3	—	1617	—	1	1333	153	124	3	3
North-Central ...	609	—	1	500	58	49	—	1	610	—	—	480	45	77	—	8	561	—	1	465	57	35	1	2
Uva ...	937	—	1	641	262	26	2	5	767	—	1	450	297	15	1	3	617	—	3	392	205	15	—	2
Sabaragamuwa ...	2003	—	1	1412	497	51	3	39	1540	—	2	945	528	39	1	25	1565	1	4	867	593	47	2	51
Western.																								
Colombo... ...	1941	6	34	1494	254	124	13	16	1528	3	32	1111	237	105	20	20	1365	2	26	965	206	127	19	20
Negombo ...	715	—	1	617	84	13	—	—	499	—	1	432	53	12	—	1	389	—	2	325	33	27	1	1
Kalutara ...	818	—	—	630	123	65	—	—	752	—	1	577	122	49	—	3	613	—	2	463	97	50	—	1
Central.																								
Kandy	1418	3	9	721	584	90	5	6	871	—	5	445	356	58	4	3	908	—	6	437	400	57	7	1
Matale	581	—	—	405	138	37	1	—	343	—	—	221	107	15	—	—	414	—	—	268	130	14	2	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	332	1	1	147	178	5	—	—	248	1	—	82	158	6	1	—	218	—	2	101	110	5	—	—
Northern.																								
Jaffna	1360	—	3	5	1338	14	—	—	1431	1	2	3	1412	12	—	1	1438	—	1	4	1423	10	—	—
Mannar	155	—	2	2	101	49	—	1	146	—	—	2	93	51	—	—	173	—	1	5	111	56	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	187	—	1	25	141	20	—	—	124	—	—	5	101	16	—	2	169	—	1	16	139	13	—	—
Southern.																								
Galle	1003	—	1	940	16	43	1	2	866	2	2	817	14	29	1	1	777	—	1	731	20	24	—	1
Matara	1225	—	—	1177	20	28	—	—	826	—	—	790	11	25	—	—	838	—	—	802	15	21	—	—
Hambantota ...	1362	—	—	1346	6	8	2	—	984	—	—	965	8	9	1	1	624	—	—	617	2	4	1	—
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ...	486	—	3	33	300	142	—	8	402	—	1	45	221	132	—	3	463	—	2	49	277	133	—	2
Trincomalee ...	190	—	—	3	118	63	5	1	136	—	—	16	71	47	1	1	141	—	—	3	89	46	1	2
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala ...	1821	—	1	1641	105	70	4	—	1287	—	—	1146	87	52	2	—	1214	—	1	1081	70	59	2	1
Puttalam ...	178	—	—	82	45	50	—	1	133	—	—	62	29	42	—	—	169	—	—	73	37	56	1	2
Chilaw	437	—	—	372	45	20	—	—	235	—	1	184	35	14	1	—	234	—	—	179	46	9	—	—
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura ...	609	—	1	500	58	49	—	1	610	—	—	480	45	77	—	8	561	—	1	465	57	35	1	2
Uva.																								
Badulla	937	—	1	641	262	26	2	5	767	—	1	450	297	15	1	3	617	—	3	392	205	15	—	2
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	913	—	—	690	180	7	1	35	665	—	1	454	181	7	—	22	675	—	3	415	206	9	—	42
Kegalla	1090	—	1	722	317	44	2	4	875	—	1	491	347	32	1	3	890	1	1	452	387	38	2	9

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	April.							Total.	May.							Total.	June.						
		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	10287	8	48	6428	3110	619	22	52	11893	15	53	7287	3662	750	42	84	9981	9	46	6038	3201	570	32	85
Western ...	1987	5	33	1459	334	128	9	19	2254	11	30	1670	344	152	23	24	2026	6	31	1514	297	136	18	24
Central ...	1296	2	7	752	471	55	4	5	2038	3	10	961	966	87	6	5	2062	3	7	906	1050	75	8	13
Northern ...	1301	—	—	12	1220	67	1	1	1100	—	1	5	1035	58	—	1	789	—	3	6	730	49	—	1
Southern ...	1643	—	2	1569	25	40	6	1	1865	—	3	1774	42	41	5	—	1528	—	1	1445	36	40	2	4
Eastern ...	559	—	4	46	342	165	1	1	610	—	4	25	352	219	2	8	408	—	1	23	240	138	2	4
North-Western ...	1309	—	1	1130	99	79	—	—	1368	1	1	1165	109	90	2	—	1070	—	—	938	78	50	2	2
North-Central ...	493	—	1	377	59	53	1	2	497	—	1	399	51	43	—	3	328	—	—	265	33	30	—	—
Uva	561	—	—	355	199	6	—	1	680	—	—	443	214	16	2	5	551	—	1	321	210	17	—	2
Sabaragamuwa ...	1138	1	—	728	361	26	—	22	1481	—	3	845	549	44	2	38	1219	—	2	620	527	35	—	35
Western.																								
Colombo... ...	1194	5	32	847	202	81	9	18	1374	11	28	978	214	96	23	24	1222	6	30	879	181	88	18	20
Negombo ...	295	—	1	248	39	7	—	—	313	—	1	271	31	10	—	—	250	—	—	214	27	8	—	1
Kalutara ...	498	—	—	364	93	40	—	1	567	—	1	421	99	46	—	—	554	—	1	421	89	40	—	3
Central.																								
Kandy	777	1	5	443	274	45	4	5	1163	1	9	562	527	55	5	4	1088	3	6	510	499	54	5	11
Matale	332	—	1	226	96	9	—	—	437	—	1	297	114	25	—	—	415	—	—	284	109	20	2	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	187	1	1	83	101	1	—	—	438	2	—	102	325	7	1	1	559	—	1	112	442	1	1	2
Northern.																								
Jaffna	1057	—	—	1	1044	10	1	1	853	—	1	—	849	3	—	—	637	—	3	—	623	11	—	—
Mannar	134	—	—	—	86	48	—	—	158	—	—	—	105	53	—	—	78	—	—	—	41	36	—	1
Mullaittivu ...	110	—	—	11	90	9	—	—	89	—	—	5	81	2	—	1	74	—	—	6	66	2	—	—
Southern.																								
Galle	577	—	1	543	13	17	2	1	628	—	1	592	19	15	1	—	546	—	—	506	14	25	—	1
Matara	556	—	1	536	8	11	—	—	672	—	—	632	19	21	—	—	668	—	1	633	19	11	1	3
Hambantota ...	510	—	—	490	4	12	4	—	565	—	2	550	4	5	4	—	314	—	—	306	3	4	1	—
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ...	405	—	4	25	261	114	—	1	486	—	3	19	282	177	—	5	306	—	1	19	169	113	—	4
Trincomalee ...	154	—	—	21	81	51	1	—	124	—	1	6	70	42	2	3	102	—	—	4	71	25	2	—
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala ...	1045	—	1	951	48	45	—	—	1046	—	1	946	51	47	1	—	839	—	—	772	34	32	1	—
Puttalam ...	106	—	—	44	34	28	—	—	121	1	—	60	27	32	1	—	61	—	—	25	22	13	1	—
Chilaw	158	—	—	135	17	6	—	—	201	—	—	159	31	11	—	—	170	—	—	141	22	5	—	2
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura ...	493	—	1	377	59	53	1	2	497	—	1	399	51	43	—	3	328	—	—	265	33	30	—	—
Uva.																								
Badulla	561	—	—	355	199	6	—	1	680	—	—	443	214	16	2	5	551	—	1	321	210	17	—	2
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	545	—	—	368	154	4	—	19	631	—	3	376	204	13	—	35	533	—	1	311	179	16	—	26
Kegalla	593	1	—	360	207	22	—	3	850	—	—	469	345	31	2	3	686	—	1	309	348	19	—	9

XX.—Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	July.								August.								September.								October.								November.								December.							
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	10904	7	55	6678	3416	619	41	88	9656	6	46	5856	3080	572	21	75	8836	9	43	5251	2913	545	23	52	8693	7	41	5179	2815	561	36	54	9485	9	47	5832	2913	601	29	54	10272	10	44	6624	2876	621	33	64
Western	2225	7	43	1694	311	129	25	16	2074	5	38	1527	309	159	14	22	1924	6	28	1425	299	148	5	13	1872	2	24	1366	306	133	20	21	2114	6	31	1557	326	168	10	16	2282	8	34	1727	314	158	19	22
Central	1798	—	1	879	814	87	6	11	1900	1	3	788	1026	75	—	7	1531	2	5	674	823	59	13	5	1573	4	3	676	814	62	9	5	1725	3	4	792	827	87	6	6	1787	1	4	898	767	108	4	5
Northern	815	—	3	9	752	48	1	2	741	—	2	9	702	28	—	1	792	—	2	7	747	35	—	1	768	—	2	13	726	27	—	—	831	—	1	5	769	56	—	—	928	1	2	10	877	38	—	—
Southern	1658	—	2	1566	40	48	1	1	1557	—	2	1447	49	52	5	2	1292	—	2	1217	37	33	2	1	1310	—	1	1210	35	60	3	1	1376	—	2	1281	52	35	6	—	1791	—	—	1687	44	55	4	1
Eastern	484	—	3	48	262	167	1	3	470	—	—	18	309	139	1	3	489	—	4	33	302	147	1	2	450	—	4	32	249	154	3	8	451	—	2	24	278	137	2	8	393	—	1	24	253	114	1	—
North-Western ...	1098	—	1	962	70	59	2	4	1012	—	—	869	91	50	—	2	882	1	1	732	86	62	—	—	859	—	—	728	86	43	1	1	936	—	1	780	94	58	2	1	1048	—	2	861	97	81	3	4
North-Central ...	335	—	—	257	38	38	—	2	273	—	—	211	28	34	—	—	226	—	—	178	23	20	—	5	242	—	1	176	27	36	—	2	224	—	1	179	22	20	—	2	262	—	—	201	33	27	—	1
Uva	637	—	—	449	165	19	4	—	599	—	—	387	192	16	—	4	627	—	—	402	207	14	1	3	646	—	4	432	187	21	—	2	802	—	2	548	231	16	1	4	701	—	1	480	200	14	2	4
Sabaragamuwa ...	1854	—	2	814	964	24	1	49	1030	—	1	600	374	19	1	35	1023	—	1	583	389	27	1	22	973	1	2	546	385	25	—	14	1026	—	3	666	314	24	2	17	1080	—	—	736	291	26	—	27
Western.																																																	
Colombo... ...	1353	7	41	981	199	86	24	15	1262	5	37	902	195	88	13	22	1163	6	27	824	199	91	5	11	1177	2	24	817	203	91	20	20	1213	6	30	862	180	110	10	15	1343	8	31	975	194	96	19	20
Negombo ...	270	—	2	235	27	6	—	—	255	—	—	214	33	7	1	—	227	—	1	199	22	4	—	1	197	—	—	170	23	4	—	—	251	—	—	224	23	4	—	—	292	—	1	260	23	8	—	—
Kalutara ...	602	—	—	478	85	37	1	1	557	—	1	411	81	64	—	—	534	—	—	402	78	53	—	1	498	—	—	379	80	38	—	1	650	—	1	471	123	54	—	1	647	—	2	492	97	54	—	2
Central.																																																	
Kandy	1072	—	1	542	452	62	5	10	1144	1	2	493	595	50	—	3	984	2	5	431	485	46	10	5	984	4	3	429	487	50	7	4	1102	1	3	511	511	68	2	6	1153	1	4	592	457	94	2	3
Matale	410	—	—	253	137	20	—	—	337	—	1	222	94	20	—	—	257	—	—	161	86	9	1	—	259	—	—	160	89	8	2	—	303	—	1	185	100	14	3	—	304	—	—	194	99	10	—	1
Nuwara Eliya ...	316	—	—	84	225	5	1	1	419	—	—	73	337	5	—	4	340	—	—	82	252	4	2	—	330	—	—	87	238	4	—	1	320	2	—	96	216	5	1	—	330	—	—	112	211	4	2	1
Northern.																																																	
Jaffna	639	—	3	3	621	9	1	2	627	—	1	3	616	7	—	—	663	—	—	2	653	8	—	—	674	—	2	2	664	6	—	—	706	—	—	2	691	13	—	—	792	—	—	1	778	13	—	—
Mannar	102	—	—	2	66	34	—	—	57	—	1	—	39	17	—	—	77	—	2	1	49	25	—	—	48	—	—	1	29	18	—	—	80	—	1	—	39	40	—	—	75	1	2	1	49	22	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	74	—	—	4	65	5	—	—	57	—	—	6	47	4	—	—	52	—	—	4	45	2	—	1	46	—	—	10	33	3	—	—	45	—	—	3	39	3	—	—	61	—	—	8	50	3	—	—
Southern.																																																	
Galle	557	—	2	513	15	27	—	—	623	—	2	573	15	30	1	2	535	—	1	497	17	20	—	—	615	—	1	541	24	47	2	—	597	—	2	540	28	25	2	—	793	—	—	733	26	34	—	—
Matara	643	—	—	604	23	16	—	—	580	—	—	534	29	17	—	—	439	—	1	413	17	8	—	—	443	—	—	424	10	9	—	—	459	—	—	430	21	8	—	—	606	—	—	576	16	14	—	—
Hambantota ...	458	—	—	449	2	5	1	1	354	—	—	340	5	5	4	—	318	—	—	307	3	5	2	1	252	—	—	245	1	4	1	1	320	—	—	311	3	2	4	—	392	—	—	378	2	7	4	1
Eastern.																																																	
Batticaloa ...	400	—	2	37	219	139	—	3	401	—	—	17	262	120	—	2	417	—	3	30	254	130	—	—	376	—	2	30	257	130	—	7	371	—	2	16	236	111	—	6	323	—	—	22	206	95	—	—
Trincomalee ...	84	—	1	11	43	28	1	—	69	—	—	1	47	19	1	1	72	—	1	3	48	17	1	2	74	—	2	2	42	24	3	1	80	—	—	8	42	26	2	2	70	—	1	2	47	19	1	—
North-Western.																																																	
Kurunegala ...	834	—	1	763	36	30	2	2	741	—	—	686	31	23	—	1	656	1	—	584	43	28	—	—	653	—	—	589	44	20	—	—	690	—	—	625	41	23	—	1	749	—	—	680	37	29	2	1
Puttalam ...	88	—	—	41	24	23	—	—	85	—	—	34	32	19	—	—	84	—	—	27	26	31	—	—	69	—	—	28	19	21	1	—	87	—	1	36	21	27	2	—	117	—	1	37	27	48	1	3
Chilaw	176	—	—	158	10	6	—	2	186	—	—	149	28	8	—	1	142	—	1	121	17	3	—	—	137	—	—	111	23	2	—	1	159	—	—	119	32	8	—	—	182	—	1	144	33	4	—	—
North-Central.																																																	
Anuradhapura ...	335	—	—	257	38	38	—	2	273	—	—	211	28	34	—	—	226	—	—	178	23	20	—	5	242	—	1	176	27	36	—	2	224	—	1	179	22	20	—	2	262	—	—	201	33	27	—	1
Uva.																																																	
Badulla	637	—	—	449	165	19	4	—	599	—	—	387	192	16	—	4	627	—	—	402	207	14	1	3	646	—	4	432	187	21	—	2	802	—	2	548	231	16	1	4	701	—	1	480	200	14	2	4
Sabaragamuwa.																																																	
Ratnapura ...	602	—	—	395	171	3	1	32	487	—	—	304	148	5	—	30	430	—	1	292	108	9	1	19	398	—	—	276	103	6	—	13	540	—	1	365	152	5	1	16	624	—	—	424	168	6	—	26
Kegalla	1252	—	2	419	793	21	—	17	543	—	1	296	226	14	1	5	593	—	—	291	281	18	—	3	575	1	2	270	282	19	—	1	486	—	2	301	162	19	1	1	456	—	—	312	123	20	—	1

XXI.—Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality in Ceylon and in each District and Revenue Division during 1912.

	1912. BIRTHS.														1912. DEATHS.													
	All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	136806	70,000	67,497	94	86	407	413	47,222	45,618	17,161	16,687	4,351	4,054	248	220	247	240	134,942	69,326	65,855	71	28	400	387	42,439	41,559	20,828	19,644	4,349	3,868	135	120	507
WESTERN PROVINCE.																															
Colombo District ...	18,743	9,632	9,111	43	41	241	260	8,322	7,747	569	491	404	428	104	112	56	41	16,135	8,391	7,744	33	13	192	186	5,956	5,603	1,464	982	626	537	97	86	170	44
Colombo Municipality ...	5,189	2,707	2,482	40	36	214	237	1,918	1,702	261	213	311	264	96	102	54	28	4,644	2,392	2,252	30	14	133	116	1,247	1,401	393	253	428	346	96	77	156	35
Alutkuru Korale South ...	2,202	1,126	1,076	—	—	1	3	1,007	1,043	71	17	5	6	2	1	—	—	1,772	787	985	—	—	2	2	772	787	50	28	3	3	—	—	1	—
Hewagam Korale ...	1,296	667	629	—	—	1	1	1,021	1,038	107	75	4	6	1	—	—	—	1,240	577	663	—	—	1	1	1,021	1,038	107	75	4	6	1	—	1	—
Salpiti Korale ...	3,330	1,823	1,771	—	—	20	17	1,788	1,716	25	31	6	1	—	1	—	—	2,240	1,132	1,118	—	—	—	—	2,240	1,132	1,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siyane Korale East ...	1,826	941	885	—	—	—	—	1,826	1,716	25	31	6	1	—	1	—	—	1,237	1,004	233	—	—	—	—	1,237	1,004	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siyane Korale West ...	2,961	1,536	1,425	—	—	1	1	1,496	1,397	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,145	580	565	—	—	1	1	1,145	580	565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo District ...	4,811	2,555	2,256	—	—	6	7	3,170	2,940	173	163	52	45	2	2	1	—	3,982	2,120	1,862	—	—	6	7	3,172	2,937	249	176	63	45	1	2	1	—
Negombo Local Board ...	731	388	343	—	—	6	7	708	703	7	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	672	364	308	—	—	6	7	667	703	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Alutkuru Korale North ...	2,870	1,474	1,403	—	—	—	—	1,590	1,317	71	57	12	5	—	1	—	—	2,460	1,290	1,170	—	—	—	—	1,145	960	175	99	54	35	—	—	—	—
Hapitigam Korale ...	1,210	693	517	—	—	—	—	1,088	920	95	96	38	39	2	1	1	—	850	466	384	—	—	—	—	360	274	72	77	7	9	1	2	1	—
Kalutara District ...	10,239	5,360	5,187	2	4	14	16	4,491	4,295	479	473	366	384	4	4	2	1	7,295	3,854	3,441	—	—	4	6	2,779	2,710	587	582	289	303	1	1	4	1
Kalutara Local Board ...	1,014	526	488	—	—	2	2	986	1,004	7	11	19	20	—	—	—	—	1,014	526	488	—	—	2	2	986	1,004	7	11	19	20	—	—	—	—
Kalutara Korale ...	4,819	2,512	2,307	—	—	5	7	2,014	1,888	92	75	30	1	—	—	—	—	3,444	1,802	1,642	—	—	2	4	1,793	1,706	580	571	270	299	1	1	4	1
Pasdun Korale East ...	1,291	659	632	—	—	3	5	554	523	104	59	6	1	—	—	—	—	867	426	441	—	—	—	—	391	310	169	141	7	1	—	—	—	—
Pasdun Korale West ...	1,200	623	577	—	—	3	2	554	520	104	59	6	1	—	—	—	—	906	446	460	—	—	—	—	391	310	169	141	7	1	—	—	—	—
Rayigam Korale ...	1,915	1,040	875	—	—	—	—	1,243	1,134	72	72	19	13	—	—	—	—	1,304	654	650	—	—	—	—	1,217	1,030	72	72	19	13	—	—	—	—
Kegalu District ...	8,521	4,354	4,167	14	10	40	32	3,911	3,774	317	314	54	36	2	1	2	1	5,566	2,732	2,834	15	7	28	30	3,057	3,013	2,244	2,086	271	305	20	22	31	2
Kandy Municipality ...	704	365	339	5	11	23	20	291	286	53	21	44	21	2	1	—	—	1,134	541	593	5	3	13	23	331	330	188	126	70	74	25	19	3	1
Hewaheta ...	1,244	647	597	—	—	6	7	1,031	938	76	76	32	14	1	1	—	—	678	364	314	—	—	1	1	527	443	105	74	35	30	1	1	4	1
Pata Dumbara ...	2,279	1,163	1,116	—	—	2	1	992	980	201	203	73	78	1	2	—	—	2,010	992	1,018	—	—	2	1	844	893	329	364	64	54	—	—	1	—
Pata Hewaheta ...	1,020	523	497	—	—	1	1	935	903	36	34	45	46	—	—	—	—	1,019	517	502	—	—	1	1	809	816	109	104	99	97	—	—	1	—
Tumpane ...	1,241	663	578	—	—	1	3	1,001	947	16	14	5	2	—	—	—	—	680	347	333	—	—	—	—	306	316	148	134	50	48	—	—	—	—
Uda Bulatgama ...	2,444	1,256	1,188	5	10	4	3	1,211	1,181	1,008	1,011	18	9	4	1	—	—	3,711	1,893	1,818	2	1	7	5	737	703	1,143	1,097	17	12	1	1	1	—
Uda Dumbara ...	1,122	581	541	—	—	—	—	1,122	1,041	1,041	1,041	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,122	581	541	—	—	—	—	1,122	1,041	1,041	1,041	1	1	—	—	—	—
Udunuwara ...	709	307	302	—	—	1	1	331	306	9	9	77	1	—	—	—	—	515	270	245	—	—	—	—	327	198	—	—	43	45	—	—	—	—
Udapalata ...	1,264	652	612	2	4	1	1	478	435	456	430	5	2	—	—	—	—	1,020	479	541	2	1	1	1	478	430	443	407	5	2	—	—	—	—
Yatinuwara ...	1,359	741	618	1	3	2	2	806	708	148	145	50	26	1	1	—	—	905	457	448	1	1	2	2	293	266	150	161	91	53	—	—	1	—
Matale District ...	5,624	2,782	2,842	14	11	30	31	1,870	1,693	1,677	1,744	1,010	1,060	3	3	1	—	4,266	2,194	2,072	—	—	1	1	1,467	1,456	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—
Matale Local Board ...	114	61	47	—	—	1	1	85	67	18	11	15	7	—	—	—	—	114	61	47	—	—	1	1	85	67	18	11	15	7	—	—	—	—
Matale South ...	1,771	884	887	—	—	1	1	500	474	253	245	93	69	1	1	—	—	1,049	542	507	—	—	1	1	479	472	270	252	45	31	—	—	—	—
Matale East ...	749	384	365	—	—	—	—	374	332	151	153	41	39	—	—	—	—	1,038	504	534	—	—	—	—	504	517	151	153	41	39	—	—	—	—
Matale North ...	740	353	387	—	—	1	1	324	320	15	27	20	6	—	—	—	—	1,275	522	753	—	—	1	1	554	517	57	49	31	23	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya District ...	3,400	1,761	1,639	11	8	1	1	1,020	1,001	1,004	1,003	364	373	5	2	11	8	1,680	1,020	1,060	1	1	1	1	1,020	1,001	1,004	1,003	364	373	5	2	11	8
Nuwara Eliya Local Board & outside	816	443	373	4	3	1	1	45	53	304	301	7	2	—	—	—	—	1,296	780	516	—	—	—	—	45	53	304	301	7	2	—	—	—	—
Kotmale ...	1,844	1,000	844	7	5	—	—	799	778	700	702	357	371	5	2	11	8	2,384	1,240	1,144	1	1	1	1	799	778	700	702	357	371	5	2	11	8
Uda Hewaheta ...	1,256	692	564	—	—	1	1	176	168	223	223	8	3	—	—	—	—	776	420	356	—	—	—	—	176	168	223	223	8	3	—	—	—	—
Walapane ...	484	226	258	—	—	—	—	176	168	223	223	8	3	—	—	—	—	484	226	258	—	—	—	—	176	168	223	223	8	3	—	—	—	—
Jaffna District ...	11,571	5,944	5,627	3	3	10	7	5,664	5,441	54	39	2	2	—	—	—	—	10,154	5,214	4,940	1	—	11	21	3,759	3,562	12	6	36	28	—	—	—	—
Jaffna Division ...	1,892	993	899	1	1	4	2	1	1	845	843	48	53	2	2	—	—	1,747	896	851	—	—	—	—	840	746	—	—	36	28	—	—	—	—
Valikamam East ...	826	427	399	—	—	—	—	—	—	365	367	1	1	—	—	—	—	695	360	335	—	—	—	—	286	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valikamam North ...	1,876	964	912	2	2	—	—	—	—	662	650	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,278	659	619	—	—	—	—	526	544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valikamam West ...	1,454	751	703	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,000	514	486	—	—	—	—	671	671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valasaithurai East ...	150	91	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	122	114	—	—	—	—	122	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valasaithurai West ...	1,359	716	643	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,236	643	593	—	—	—	—	704	704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenmaraptchi ...	1,256	650	606	—	—	—	—	656	652	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,736	841	895	—	—	—	—	943	892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pachchilaipalli ...	121	69	52	—	—	—	—	109	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	508	178	330	—	—	—	—	178	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karaichchi ...	62	29	33	—	—	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	43	33	—	—	—	—	43	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pachchilaipalli ...	125	74	51	—	—	—	—	74	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	74	51	—	—	—	—	74	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	1,004	513	491	—	—	—	—	513	491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,036	544	492	—	—	—	—	544	492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delft ...	156	68	88	—	—	—	—	68	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	61	46	—	—	—	—	61	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pesalai ...	48	22	26	—	—	—	—	22	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	61	46	—	—	—	—	61	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District ...	611	317	294	—	—	1	—	310	293	140	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,208	592	616	—	—	1	4	455	456	231	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar Island Division ...	444	230	214	—	—	1	—	230	213	73	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	309	325	—	—	1	4	230	242	140	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mantai Division ...	209	108	101	—	—	—	—	94	94	53	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	259	242	—	—	—	—	175	167	83	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nanaddan Division ...	58	29	29	—	—	—	—	26	26	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	24	49	—	—	—	—	50	47	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaitivu District ...	845	395	327	—	—	—	—	395	372	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,099	554	545	—	—	—	—	452	442	46	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karaiyan Puttu ...	318	159	99	—	—	—	—	159	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	315	315	—	—	—	—	208	207	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanya Puttu ...	527	236	228	—	—	—	—	236	231	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	79	82	—	—	—	—	79	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya South ...	140	80	99	—	—	—	—	80	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	160	148	—	—	—	—	165	153	30	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle District ...	14,197	7,264	6,933	1	1	12	15	6,955	6,710	190	153	106	95	—	—	—	—	9,125	4,686	4,439	1	—	7	6	3,648	3,567	1,107	1,000	614	591	1	—	1	—
Galle Municipality ...	1,288	667	621	1	1	10	13	516	482	146	113	9	6	—	—	—	—	1,139	586	553	1	—	7	6	420	403	93	92	114	103	1	—	1	—
Four Gravets (part Matugam Hinda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinda ...	1,001	479	522	—	—	—	—	410	460	80	57	26	5	—	—	—	—	641	311	330	—	—	—	—	288	301	6	17	21	11	—	—	—	—
Gangabada Pattu ...	1,427	727	700	—	—	—	—	1,427	1,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,427	727	700	—	—	—	—	1,427	1,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellaboda Pattu ...	1,981	1,003	1,008	—	—	—	—	1,981	1,981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,003	1,018	1,005	—	—	—	—	2,003	1,018	1,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talpe Pattu ...	2,843	1,360	1,314	—	—	—	—	1,360	1,314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,719	750	725	—	—	—	—	750	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellaboda Korale ...	2,276	1,165	1,111	—	—	—	—	1,165	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,276	1,165	1,111	—	—	—	—	1,165	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiriduan Pattu ...	378	144	134	—	—	—	—	144	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194	98	96	—	—	—	—	98	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara District ...	5,014	2,603	2,411	1	1	2	2	2,450	2,349	97	59	67	2	—	—	—	—	3,040	1,577	1,463	—	—	1	1	1,577	1,463	58	44	102	1	—	—	—	—
Matara Local Board ...	538	263	275	1	1	2	2	263	275	5	3	30	2	—	—	—	—	380	192	188	1	—	2	2	192	188	5	3	30	2	—	—	—	—
Four Gravets (part Matugam Hinda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbe ...	766	374	392	—	—	—	—	374	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477	237	240	—	—	—	—	237	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellboda Pattu ...	1,322	647	675	—	—	—	—	647	675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,304	647	657	—	—	—	—	647	657	—	—	17	18	—	—	—	—
Weligam Korale ...	2,388	1,321	1,346	—	—	—	—	1,311	1,297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,284	701	583	—	—	—	—	701	583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota District ...	3,941	1,971	1,970	—	—	—	—	1,971	1,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,955	1,477	1,478	—	—	—	—	1,477	1,478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangaboda Pattu ...	947	473	474	—	—	—	—	473	474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	950	475	475	—	—	—	—	475	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangaboda Pattu ...	1,402	701	701	—	—	—	—	701	701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,402	701	701	—	—	—	—	701	701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota Division ...	1,592	797	795	—	—	—	—	797	795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	301	302	—	—	—	—	301	302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota Four Gravets ...	119	59	60	—	—	—	—	59	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	59	60	—	—	—	—	59	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magam Pattu (excl. Four Gravets) ...	281	141	140	—	—	—	—	141	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281	141	140	—	—	—	—	141	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giruwa Pattu East ...	592	296	296	—	—	—	—	296	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591	296	295	—	—	—	—	296	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giruwa Pattu West ...	2,107	1,053	1,054	—	—	—	—	1,053	1,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,107	1,053	1,054	—	—	—	—	1,053	1,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa District ...	5,192	2,643	2,549	1	1	24	18	2,643	2,549	1,852	1,756	1,142	1,102	—	—	—	—	5,035	2,492	2,543	—	—	11	12	1,501	1,509	854	752	—	—	10	12	4	2
Batticaloa Local Board ...	341	170	171	—	—	12	14	170	171	148	144	9	7	—	—	—	—	341	170	171	—	—	12	14	141	170	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North ...	1,455	731	724	—	—	—	—	731	724	455	455	144	144	—	—	—	—	1,455	731	724	—	—	—	—	731	724	455	455	144	144	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu South ...	454	233	221	—	—	—	—	233	221	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	288	233	—	—	—	—	288	233	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nannon Pattu ...	597	307	290	—	—	10	10	307	290	47	47	18	17	—	—	—	—	597	307	290	—	—	10	10	307	290	47	47	18	17	—	—	—	—
Chenkaladi Pattu ...	1,350	690	660	—	—	2	4	690	660	1,208	1,160	971	934	—	—	—	—	1,350	690	660	—	—	2	4	690	660	1,208	1,160	971	934	—	—	—	—
Chenkaladi Pattu ...	1,350	690	660	—	—	2	4	690	660	1,208	1,160	971	934	—	—	—	—	1,350	690	660	—	—	2	4	690	660	1,208	1,160	971	934	—	—	—	—
Kattankudi Pattu ...	1,050	550	500	—	—	—	—	550	500	49	49	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,050	550	500	—	—	—	—	550	500	49	49	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kattankudi Pattu ...	1,050	550	500	—	—	—	—	550	500	49	49	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,050	550	500	—	—	—	—	550	500	49	49	1	1	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District ...	3,394	1,734	1,660	1	1	7	6	1,734	1,660	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	—	—	—	—	3,394	1,734	1,660	1	1	7	6	1,734	1,660	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee Town ...	1,394	734	660	1	1	7	6	734	660	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	—	—	—	—	1,394	734	660	1	1	7	6	734	660	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	—	—	—	—
Kuchchaveli Pattu ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koddiyar Pattu ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tampalakamam Pattu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala District ...	8,394	4,304	3,990	1	2	7	5	3,996	3,803	306	311	193	167	3	3	—	—	11,573	5,941	5,632	—	—	2	3	4,327	5,115	972	944	514	500	—	—	1	—
Kurunegala Local Board ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiriyala Hapugoda ...	778	399	379	—	—	—	—	399	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	778	399	379	—	—	—	—	399	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanahewa Hapugoda ...	1,482	765	717	—	—	4	4	765	717	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1,482	765	717	—	—	4	4	765	717	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Dunuwilan Hapugoda ...	1,874	913	783	—	—	3	1	778	783	15	19	73	31	—	—	—	—	1,874	913	783	—	—	3	1	778	783	15	19	73	31	—	—	—	—
Nawanak Hapugoda ...	1,874	913	783	—	—	3	1	778	783	15	19	73	31	—	—	—	—	1,874	913	783	—	—	3	1	778	783	15	19	73	31	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala Hapugoda ...	1,502	751	751	—	—	—	—	751	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,502	751	751	—	—	—	—	751	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanni Hapugoda ...	1,502	751	751	—	—	—	—	751	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,502	751	751	—	—	—	—	751	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam District ...	4,415	2,269	2,146	—	—	1	1	1,869	1,746	1,869	1,746	676	676	—	—	—	—	4,415	2,269	2,146	—	—	1	1	1,869	1,746	1,869	1,746	676	676	—	—	—	—
Puttalam Local Board ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Hospitals ...	194	74	82	—	—	1	1	74	82	47	47	6	6	—	—	—	—	194	74	82	—	—	1	1	74	82	47	47	6	6	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya Division ...	1,221	645	576	—	—	—	—	645	576	1,221	1,221	645	576	—	—	—	—	1,221	645	576	—	—	—	—	645	576	1,221	1,221	645	576	—	—	—	—
Puttalam Division ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	601	478	25	88	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	601	478	25	88	—	—	—	—
Chilaw District ...	8,435	4,393	4,042	—	—	6	4	4,131	3,962	161	85	94	43	—	—	—	—	5,417	2,797	2,620	—	—	3	4	1,979	1,953	158	68	68	41	—	—	1	—
Chilaw Local Board ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale North ...	1,434	744	690	—	—	1	—	744	690	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—	1,434	744	690	—	—	1	—	744	690	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale South ...	1,434	744	690	—	—	1	—	744	690	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—	1,434	744	690	—	—	1	—	744	690	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale Central ...	1,002	500	502	—	—	1	—	500	502	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—	1,002	500	502	—	—	1	—	500	502	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—
Pitigal Korale North ...	1,002	500	502	—	—	1	—	500	502	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—	1,002	500	502	—	—	1	—	500	502	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura District ...	3,568	1,815	1,753	—	—	2	1	1,803	1,739	149	144	9	7	—	—	—	—	4,666	2,341	2,319	—	—	4	6	1,803	1,739	149	144	9	7	—	—	1	—
Anuradhapura Town ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwarapan Palata ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamankadawe Palata ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalagam Palata ...	568	315	253	—	—	2	1	303	239	149	144	9	7	—	—	—	—	666	341	325	—	—	4	6	303	239	149	144	9	7	—	—	1	—
Tamankadawe Palata ...	568	315	253	—	—	2	1	303	239	149	144	9	7	—	—	—	—	666	341	325	—	—	4	6	303	239	149	144	9	7	—	—	1	—
Badulla District ...	8,858	4,607	4,251	7	6	12	15	4,063	3,861	1,174	1,130	113	113	10	10	3	3	8,176	4,197	3,979	—

XXII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon in 1911 and 1912 and the Average in 1898–1911 with Rates per Million for each Group.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Death-rate per Million Persons living.		
	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
ALL CAUSES ..	110,906	143,380	134,383	29,743	34,794	32,371
I.—General Diseases	25,599	24,057	23,467	6,884	5,838	5,653
Epidemic Diseases	15,106	8,510	8,639	4,074	2,065	2,081
Septic Diseases	97	128	128	26	31	31
Tuberculous Diseases ..	4,066	4,769	4,306	1,091	1,157	1,037
Venereal Diseases	84	124	137	23	30	33
Cancer or Malignant Disease ..	210	394	406	56	96	98
Other General Diseases ..	6,036	10,132	9,851	1,614	2,459	2,373
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	11,968	15,737	14,693	3,209	3,819	3,540
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	609	873	1,004	163	212	242
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	7,438	8,283	8,998	1,997	2,010	2,167
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	23,230	28,150	25,557	6,233	6,832	6,157
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	421	583	586	113	141	141
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	2,713	3,640	3,224	727	883	777
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	8,764	11,354	8,931	2,350	2,755	2,151
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	18	8	8	5	2	2
X.—Malformations	10	23	17	2	6	4
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	4,675	6,047	5,689	1,253	1,467	1,370
XII.—Old Age	2,464	3,367	3,355	661	817	808
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2,049	2,213	2,438	551	537	587
Suicide	172	209	207	46	51	50
Homicide	152	151	208	42	37	50
Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	27	31	29	7	7	7
Accident and other External Violence	1,698	1,822	1,994	456	442	480
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases	20,948	39,045	36,416	5,595	9,475	8,772

Causes of Death in the Island in 1911 and 1912 and the Average in 1898–1911.

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.			
Epidemic Diseases.			
1.—Enteric Fever	5,862	651	461
2.—Typhus Fever	3	36	18
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	1	—
4. (a) Malaria	1,310	1,187	1,420
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	1,037	1,105	1,087
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	70	89	15
6.—Measles	160	42	86
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	72	72	58
9. (a) Diphtheria	4	7	12
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	9	14	4
10.—Influenza	117	135	85
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	96	277	12
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	—	1
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	1
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery. ..	—	—	1
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	6,130	4,743	5,237
15.—Plague	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	87	51	66
18.—Erysipelas	125	69	60
19. (a) Mumps	3	3	3
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	21	27	12
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	1	—

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
Septic Diseases.			
20. (*a*) Pyæmia	29	39	25
20. (*b*) Septicæmia	66	89	102
20. (*c*) Vaccinia	2	—	1
21.—Glanders	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	34	38	14
24.—Tetanus	480	627	431
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	—	1	1
Tuberculous Diseases.			
28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3,643	4,265	3,779
28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	21	16
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	1	1	21
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	34	18	14
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	66	39	64
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	—	—	2
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	2	3	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	302	422	381
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	29
36.—Rickets	1,382	4,682	4,515
37.—Syphilis	72	102	129
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	111	100	105
38.—Gonococcus Infection	12	22	8
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.			
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	93	174	107
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	33	63	129
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	1	1	6
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	10	18	12
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	6	12	13
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	2	4	14
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	65	122	125
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	18	24	10
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	531	497	824
48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	2	—
48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	1	1	1
48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	197	185	14
48. (*d*) Gout	3	3	1
49.—Scurvy	1	—	1
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	130	168	206
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	1	1	—
52.—Addison's Disease	—	—	1
53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia	—	—	—
53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma	—	—	2
54. (*a*) Anæmia	3,109	3,741	3,662
54. (*b*) Chlorosis	2	3	5
55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	5	6	—
55. (*b*) Purpura	6	20	14
55. (*c*) Hæmophilia	2	2	—
55. (*d*) Other General Diseases	4	4	4
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	16	26	39
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	1	1	1
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.			
60.—Encephalitis	61	15	3
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis	63	116	96
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	5	2
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	2	5	8

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	3
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	20	12	16
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	162	197	200
65.—Softening of the Brain	9	7	6
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	458	607	582
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	1	1	1
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	47	22	28
69.—Epilepsy	109	150	142
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	258	889	735
71.—Convulsions of Infants	10,684	13,568	12,774
72.—Chorea	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	9	15	18
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	64	118	63
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	13	4	10
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease	1	1	—
76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears	5	5	6
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
77.—Pericarditis	10	23	13
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	2	3	4
78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—
79. (*a*) Myocarditis	1	2	8
79. (*b*) Valvular Disease	36	78	69
79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	259	445	549
80.—Angina Pectoris	24	7	8
81. (*a*) Aneurism	4	3	2
81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	1	2	2
81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	2	3	—
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	4	8	9
82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	8	3	1
83. (*a*) Phlebitis	1	5	—
83. (*b*) Varicose Veins	—	—	2
83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids	217	245	315
83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	3
84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—
84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	2	3	1
84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	5	7	2
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	24	21	13
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	9	15	3
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	21	22	21
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	27	22	20
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	9	8	9
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	2	2	5
89.—Acute Bronchitis	569	772	867
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	133	180	104
90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis	2	2	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	408	524	714
92.—Pneumonia	2,922	3,751	3,869
93. (*a*) Empyema	4	3	9
93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy	39	41	44
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	12	11	55
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	7	6	5
96.—Asthma	309	353	327
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	2	2	1
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2,972	2,583	2,948
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	17	30	3
99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	1,022	1,346	880
99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	1
99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	1	2	5
100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	47	27	22
100. (*b*) Quinsy	9	5	4
100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	45	82	116

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	1	1	1
102.—Gastric Ulcer	7	13	21
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	52	55	30
103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	147	149	253
104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa	4	4	—
104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1,911	1,949	1,916
104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined	15,002	15,393	15,094
104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis	198	858	941
104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis	12	51	58
104 & 105. (*f*) Colic	16	31	27
104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	13	6	12
104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer	1	2	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	769	2,011	1,843
107.—Intestinal Parasites	3,064	4,884	3,503
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	14	10
109. (*a*) Hernia	55	89	81
109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction	62	82	57
110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	1	3	8
110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine	21	19	47
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	6	5	2
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	1	1	1
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	29	41	13
113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	46	65	95
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	188	171	174
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	47	48	38
117. Peritonitis (cause unknown)	92	92	89
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	342	621	212
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.			
119.—Acute Nephritis	78	156	147
120.—Bright's Disease	131	241	270
121.—Chyluria	—	1	2
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	35	13	23
123.—Urinary Calculi	—	4	4
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	17	92	65
125.—Diseases of the Uretha, Urinary Abscess, &c.	67	6	21
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	—	—	2
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	38	18	12
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	8	12	12
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	1	2	3
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	39	26	12
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	3	6	3
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	3	5	8
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	1	1	2
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.			
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	33	37	32
134. (*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	9	6	—
134. (*c*) Ectopic Gestation	1	1	—
134. (*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	41	27	25
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	26	98	67
136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth	330	218	305
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	655	2,127	1,851
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	5	3	1
138. (*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia	1,034	741	747
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	2	—	2
139. (*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	—	—	5
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity	4	4	5
140. (*b*) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined)	568	375	184
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	5	3	—
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.			
142.—Gangrene	17	37	62
143. (*a*) Carbuncle	20	51	27
143. (*b*) Furuncle (Boil)	24	58	26
144. (*a*) Phlegmon	22	1	32
144. (*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	475	369	283

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

	Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
145.	(*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore	110	146	116
	(*b*) Eczema	4	6	5
	(*c*) Pemphigus	3	13	5
	(*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	8,089	10,673	8,375
	IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.			
146.	—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	5	3	4
147.	—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	9	4	4
148.	—Amputations	—	—	—
149.	—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	4	1	—
	X.—MALFORMATION.			
150.	(*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	1	2
	(*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	2	8	1
	(*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	8	14	14
	XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.			
151.	(*a*) Premature Birth	908	1,376	1,366
	(*b*) Debility	3,406	4,023	4,002
	(*c*) Want of Breast Milk	281	405	153
	(*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	—	2	4
152.	(*a*) Atelectasis	9	7	14
	(*b*) Injuries at Birth	40	112	118
	(*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	4	50	10
153.	—Lack of care	27	72	22
	XII.—OLD AGE.			
154.	—Senility	2,464	3,367	3,355
	XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.			
155.	—Suicide by Poison	18	12	16
156.	—Suicide by Asphyxia	2	4	3
157.	—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	100	126	108
158.	—Suicide by Drowning	24	35	40
159.	—Suicide by Firearms	14	14	16
160.	—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	6	5	10
161.	—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	—
162.	—Suicide by Crushing	3	5	9
163.	—Suicide by other means	5	8	5
164.	—Poisoning by Food	23	28	36
165.	(*a*) Snake-bite	185	192	224
	(*b*) Insect Stings (venomous)	6	6	11
	(*c*) Other Acute Poisonings	20	25	15
166.	—Conflagration	—	—	—
167.	—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	142	182	219
168.	—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	16	18	9
169.	—Accidental Drowning	371	392	440
170.	—Traumatism by Firearms	63	68	52
171.	—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	7	13	10
172.	(*a*) Traumatism by Fall from Trees	394	387	444
	(*b*) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees	34	34	32
	(*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	57	56	53
173.	—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	19	18	16
174.	—Traumatism by Machines	7	7	7
175.	—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	172	168	193
176.	—Injuries by Animals	46	44	60
177.	—Starvation	66	96	80
178.	—Excessive Cold	1	4	1
179.	—Effects of Heat	1	3	4

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
180.—Lightning	3	9	12
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms	18	18	24
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	65	65	92
184.—Homicide by other means	69	68	92
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	31	38	12
186. (*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution	27	31	29
186. (*b*) Other External Violence	34	34	64
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.			
187. (*a*) Dropsy	3,084	3,409	3,586
187. (*b*) Ascites	132	125	116
187. (*c*) Other ill-defined Organic Disease	1	4	2
188. (*a*) Syncope	2	5	18
188. (*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	13	28	3
189. (*a*) Heart Failure	115	196	151
189. (*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,578	1,865	1,844
189. (*c*) Teething	3	6	1
189. (*d*) Pyrexia	15,897	33,063	30,215
189. (*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia	80	222	312
189. (*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes	35	98	143
189. (*g*) Diseases not specified	8	24	25

XXIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon during the Year 1912, and according to Race in each Province and District.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Population	4151250	658907	165638	283374	409880	106507	157578	329000	25099	16883	295988	228870	106731	156585	29754	301721	39216	87389	85475	217071	162364	232998	7648	26924	2717966	1101382	266748	13053	17529
All Causes	15458	1615	395	729	2364	432	403	1087	128	108	811	795	645	483	129	1157	129	241	466	812	704	889	10	58	8398	4044	803	38	84
I.—General Diseases	2346	395	66	185	271	63	79	175	33	21	146	104	44	76	39	90	15	30	50	147	151	157	2	17	1294	828	166	9	27
1. Epidemic Diseases	863	105	13	31	123	30	48	89	19	9	18	30	16	25	16	22	6	6	11	64	82	83	1	7	216	561	51	4	20
2. Septic Diseases	12	4	3	4	2	1	6	4	2	—	9	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	9	—	10	—	—	5	6	2	—	2
3. Tuberculous Diseases	430	113	11	39	32	6	6	31	1	1	46	23	6	3	2	36	1	7	5	15	16	21	5	5	303	81	32	3	3
4. Venereal Diseases	13	4	1	3	3	2	7	4	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	5	—	—	5	7	2	1	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Disease	40	10	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	—	4	2	1	—	5	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	3
6. Other General Diseases	985	157	39	109	99	23	21	51	12	11	76	47	20	46	19	29	8	12	30	58	51	47	4	2	731	166	79	13	28
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense	1469	214	27	158	72	23	19	106	9	6	67	189	178	72	25	106	16	28	23	105	58	56	1	8	1060	320	67	8	51
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	100	35	5	11	8	5	1	2	—	—	15	4	3	1	1	2	—	3	1	4	3	2	—	—	16	16	4	1	7
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	899	156	19	23	101	29	48	79	19	18	19	9	6	24	13	38	5	26	7	99	19	44	1	8	417	383	70	5	11
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	2555	262	65	115	311	106	93	252	10	9	231	199	128	49	21	160	17	48	66	180	194	241	16	63	1658	766	102	7	17
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	58	24	1	2	6	1	2	3	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	28	21	5	—	1
II.—The Puerperal State	322	31	10	20	27	9	8	33	5	4	14	9	6	13	4	56	4	9	11	16	8	15	—	1	198	95	25	9	14
II.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	393	76	8	22	96	52	4	85	2	2	5	6	6	62	7	202	5	25	51	49	46	72	1	1	664	153	72	7	7
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion	8	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—
X.—Malformations	17	7	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	10	4	2	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy	568	50	8	10	120	18	72	35	7	5	9	5	8	9	3	11	5	3	1	14	7	6	2	3	224	305	30	2	5
XII.—Old Age	335	85	5	9	27	4	10	23	3	3	36	40	4	9	3	43	5	3	9	14	12	21	4	2	203	106	18	2	2
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	243	38	9	5	20	2	6	8	1	1	17	13	8	3	3	22	1	5	3	12	9	15	1	1	164	65	9	3	2
1. Suicide	20	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	10	9	—	—	1
2. Homicide	20	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	16	2	1	—	1
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence	199	30	6	16	21	4	7	12	1	1	15	12	7	8	1	17	1	5	3	10	7	12	1	1	134	53	8	1	2
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases	3641	240	117	127	196	126	42	474	35	38	121	221	348	226	35	502	38	56	164	148	149	231	5	39	2409	980	231	4	11
I.—General Diseases.																													
Epidemic Diseases.																													
1.—Enteric Fever	46	32	7	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	2	30	7	3	2	1
2.—Typhus Fever	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	142	9	4	3	19	2	7	11	3	8	16	5	8	2	1	4	2	1	3	6	4	7	—	1	50	76	10	1	3
(b) Malarial Cachexia	108	4	2	3	7	5	1	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	26	22	6	1	2

XXIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
5.—Smallpox { (a) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox { (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox { (c) Doubtful	15	3	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—
6.—Measles	86	13	4	18	16	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5	15	2	—	2	63	19	—	2	—
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	58	23	1	10	3	1	—	3	—	1	12	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	31	11	13	1	—
9. { (a) Diphtheria	12	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	1	—	—
9. { (b) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. { (c) Croup	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	85	6	—	—	27	6	22	—	—	—	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	1	—	1	23	61	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14. { (a) Amœbic Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14. { (b) Bacillary Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14. { (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	5237	442	49	189	1016	210	428	418	131	51	76	76	60	152	91	90	38	23	66	480	592	559	4	22	887	3872	281	14	157
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	66	54	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	49	11	3	—	1
18.—Erysipelas	69	13	1	—	3	1	2	36	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	8	43	6	—	—
19. { (a) Mumps	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
19. { (b) Varicella (Chickenpox)	12	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	4	2	—	—
19. { (c) Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. { (a) Pyæmia	25	9	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	11	11	2	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. { (b) Septicæmia	102	38	3	4	20	1	6	—	2	—	9	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	3	47	44	4	2	2
Septic Diseases. 20. { (c) Vaccinia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	14	7	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—
24.—Tetanus	431	130	5	8	26	3	12	70	2	4	85	24	—	2	16	4	1	3	—	9	7	20	—	7	181	156	77	7	3
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 28. (a) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3779	1051	93	359	304	62	56	282	6	6	441	236	62	24	22	206	8	50	31	131	158	191	4	54	2635	728	289	34	35
Tuberculous Diseases. 28. (b) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	8	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	5	2	1	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	21	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	4	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	14	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	4	—	—	1
Tuberculous Diseases. 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	64	12	—	11	7	—	2	26	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	28	29	6	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	381	29	23	26	8	3	2	7	5	3	10	3	2	1	—	153	9	25	19	19	9	25	—	—	326	33	21	1	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	29	18	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	11	—	—	—

	36.—Rickets	4515	606	104	567	686	157	170	229	109	93	40	2	1	315	103	97	48	45	99	424	306	314	1	11	3395	691	398	5	14	
	37.—Syphilis	129	45	1	3	30	1	7	4	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	11	5	13	—	2	52	65	8	1	1	
	37a.—Parangi Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws	105	1	2	1	1	9	—	—	—	1	4	16	20	9	—	22	2	4	1	5	6	1	—	—	87	9	6	—	3	
	38.—Gonococcus Infection	8	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.	39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	107	25	—	10	13	7	4	9	—	—	16	1	6	—	—	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	—	1	84	10	9	1	2	
	40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	129	25	10	11	15	4	3	3	—	—	19	11	4	—	1	7	—	3	—	7	2	4	—	3	117	6	2	—	1	
	41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	
	42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	12	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	—	—	—	
	43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	13	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	1	2	—	—	
	44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	14	3	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	1	—	—	
	45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	125	34	3	10	8	6	5	14	1	—	4	6	3	—	4	2	5	—	—	3	9	8	—	3	79	37	6	—	—	
	46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital organs excepted)	10	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	
	47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	824	125	28	89	57	9	13	48	10	5	115	52	34	59	53	7	2	16	28	12	37	25	—	1	575	182	63	—	3	
	48.—(a) Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	48.—(b) Osteo-Arthritis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	48.—(c) Chronic Rheumatism	14	4	2	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	
	48.—(d) Gout	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	49.—Scurvy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	206	62	11	28	13	4	—	31	1	2	22	3	4	3	3	3	—	7	1	2	4	2	1	2	137	52	14	—	—	
	51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	52.—Addison's Disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	53.—(a) Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	53.—(b) Lymphadenoma	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
	54.—(a) Anæmia	3662	613	242	400	183	56	14	133	6	10	489	381	143	78	23	162	8	81	208	187	136	109	—	5	2873	546	233	—	5	
	54.—(b) Chlorosis	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	
	55.—(a) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	55.—(b) Purpura	14	1	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	
	55.—(c) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	55.—(d) Other General Diseases	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
	56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	39	8	—	1	12	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	4	1	1	20	16	1	—	—	
	57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																														
	60.—Encephalitis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
	61.—(a) Simple Meningitis	96	41	1	4	8	5	4	—	3	—	4	1	—	—	3	5	1	3	1	2	1	9	3	6	41	37	7	—	2	
	61.—(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	61.—(c) Septic Meningitis from various causes	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	
	62.—Locomotor Ataxia	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
	63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	16	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	7	6	3	—	—	
	64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	200	63	4	7	27	1	13	18	—	1	6	5	—	2	2	9	5	7	6	8	7	9	2	13	79	85	20	1	—	
	65.—Softening of the Brain	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	

XXIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	582	204	44	31	38	7	7	45	—	—	60	26	3	3	—	5	1	12	—	13	20	13	1	8	423	114	30	4	2
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	28	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	3	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	25	1	2	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	142	25	2	7	15	5	13	3	1	—	6	4	—	—	—	13	—	8	1	17	6	16	1	—	59	77	1	2	2
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	735	50	23	70	36	19	10	77	4	4	36	62	66	9	5	67	11	28	7	35	38	78	—	3	498	212	20	1	2
71.—Convulsions of Infants	12774	1711	195	1406	582	160	269	911	83	62	1759	1682	656	151	81	537	166	231	217	976	566	433	2	48	9400	2042	584	54	44
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	18	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	4	4	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	63	29	3	3	6	1	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	1	43	13	5	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	10	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
76. (a) Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ears	6	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																													
77.—Pericarditis	13	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis	8	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
79. (b) Valvular Disease	69	26	—	3	8	3	—	7	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	1	35	25	3	1	1
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	549	201	25	87	49	4	17	10	—	—	73	7	2	4	3	11	1	11	2	11	21	10	3	8	415	102	17	1	3
80.—Angina Pectoris	8	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	5	2	—	—
81. (a) Aneurism	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	9	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	—	—
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids	315	93	32	19	21	4	1	—	—	—	68	25	1	7	—	5	1	18	2	6	7	5	—	—	286	16	11	—	2
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatitis, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part	13	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	7	2	—	—
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—

V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																															
86.—Diseases of the Nose	21	7	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	1	—	—		
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	13	2	—	1		
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—			
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1			
89.—Acute Bronchitis	867	214	10	52	97	33	62	94	21	—	52	19	15	2	2	15	28	11	3	60	32	45	3	14	330	405	95	11	9		
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis	104	52	1	7	6	3	4	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	7	5	—	5	44	31	18	4	2		
90. (b) Bronchiectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	714	476	20	15	63	4	21	8	5	11	31	3	—	—	4	7	—	1	3	21	12	9	—	32	384	178	96	16	8		
92.—Pneumonia	3869	676	78	117	539	141	231	564	66	137	50	41	38	57	109	168	61	48	57	248	105	288	9	38	924	2599	203	25	71		
93. (a) Empyema	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	—	—		
93. (b) Other Pleurisy	44	11	1	3	1	2	1	6	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	5	3	—	2	—	14	27	—	—	1		
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	55	14	—	1	16	—	4	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	5	6	—	2	1	22	27	2	—	1		
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1		
96.—Asthma	327	51	15	22	21	9	10	53	5	3	42	12	5	10	1	9	1	9	1	11	18	19	—	—	173	136	15	1	2		
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2948	40	67	12	276	107	105	56	97	33	9	8	—	177	11	179	123	194	727	641	7	79	1	2	2256	402	268	—	19		
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																															
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—		
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis	880	56	65	6	158	36	35	—	2	—	10	—	—	1	—	253	6	70	8	9	48	117	—	—	810	31	37	2	—		
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—		
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	22	—	—	2	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	12	10	—	—	—		
100. (b) Quinsy	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—		
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	116	3	1	2	5	—	3	22	10	1	2	5	30	—	1	4	5	2	—	17	1	2	—	—	71	42	3	—	—		
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
102.—Gastric Ulcer	21	3	—	—	1	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	17	1	—	—		
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	30	14	—	—	4	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	13	15	1	—	—		
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	253	19	5	6	50	8	8	19	8	1	13	3	32	25	6	7	1	5	3	11	10	13	1	1	147	82	21	1	—		
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1916	133	20	72	129	71	88	60	5	10	309	278	174	40	8	93	12	31	87	148	102	46	1	7	1473	355	72	3	5		
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	15094	773	338	532	1764	579	589	238	65	71	1488	1629	1038	292	80	1012	118	255	410	1212	1347	1264	2	9	10232	4287	446	5	133		
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	941	536	3	5	38	11	16	14	2	—	37	3	—	—	—	17	—	3	44	204	1	7	2	19	336	484	80	12	8		
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis	58	23	—	—	—	1	—	28	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	17	30	4	3	1		
104 & 105. (f) Colic	27	—	—	—	5	3	2	9	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	20	—	—	—		
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	12	8	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	—	—	—		
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
106.—Anchylostomiasis	1843	119	—	146	381	166	128	—	—	—	26	21	—	4	11	—	1	9	121	140	570	—	—	—	126	1653	28	—	36		
107.—Intestinal Parasites	3503	752	205	353	491	169	26	32	—	—	369	38	2	—	—	179	22	92	96	39	271	367	—	9	2973	256	247	12	6		
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	10	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	—	1			
109. (a) Hernia	31	20	3	1	6	1	1	3	—	—	8	5	—	6	—	11	1	2	6	4	1	2	—	—	52	20	9	—	—		
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction	57	18	2	2	12	1	3	3	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	30	25	2	—	—		
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	8	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	—		
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	47	5	—	3	17	1	5	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	2	1	—	2	9	34	—	1	1		
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—		

XXIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	1	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) ..	95	54	1	4	7	2	2	3	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	2	1	5	—	4	2	2	2	1	58	24	6	2	2
114.—Gallstones ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver ..	174	21	1	12	24	4	8	20	—	5	27	5	2	1	2	7	2	4	1	5	16	7	3	6	96	64	2	2	1
116.—Diseases of the Spleen ..	39	1	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	2	1	—	17	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	3	—	—	4	31	4	—	1
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) ..	88	36	2	1	12	1	9	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	6	4	3	3	1	41	34	8	—	1
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	212	13	3	3	2	—	1	46	10	3	2	—	1	102	14	2	1	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	31	126	52	2	1
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																													
119.—Acute Nephritis	147	73	6	2	15	1	2	4	1	—	18	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	6	5	6	1	4	64	57	17	1	3
120.—Bright's Disease	270	118	8	10	25	9	18	22	—	—	15	1	—	—	2	10	—	1	2	22	1	6	3	7	112	114	31	1	2
121.—Chyluria	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	23	13	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	10	1	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
124.—Diseases of the Bladder ..	65	14	3	5	10	1	2	1	—	—	13	4	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	3	1	2	—	1	51	9	4	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	21	9	2	1	5	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	12	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	12	3	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus ..	12	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	7	5	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	8	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																													
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage ..	32	4	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	20	7	5	—	—
134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	25	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	16	7	2	—	—

135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	67	13	3	6	6	1	1	4	—	—	9	3	—	1	—	6	3	4	1	1	3	2	—	—	41	17	9	—	—		
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	305	43	3	30	55	7	26	6	1	1	12	6	5	8	—	6	1	2	5	24	12	52	—	2	146	135	17	2	3		
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	1851	82	13	51	88	32	25	302	45	46	71	50	35	114	43	502	31	29	71	101	45	75	—	11	1045	625	154	7	9		
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia	747	148	75	99	86	36	16	17	4	1	25	28	20	9	3	36	9	41	30	30	19	15	—	2	594	101	49	—	1		
139. (a) Puerperal Phelgmasia, Alba Dolens	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—			
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1		
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—		
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	184	21	7	11	36	13	11	5	3	—	19	2	—	6	1	13	2	12	2	9	3	8	—	2	112	55	15	—	—		
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																															
142.—Gangrene	62	23	1	5	4	2	2	3	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	3	—	2	2	4	2	3	—	1	34	24	3	—	—		
143. (a) Carbuncle	27	6	—	1	1	—	—	8	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	16	6	4	—	—		
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil)	26	—	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	22	2	—	—		
144. (a) Phlegmon	32	3	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	7	—	1	2	6	3	1	—	—	15	13	2	—	1		
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	283	36	10	14	20	8	6	19	11	7	20	32	10	21	3	16	2	9	5	13	10	11	—	2	179	81	20	1	—		
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore	110	26	4	3	8	9	4	—	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	3	—	6	—	1	31	13	—	—	33	77	5	1	—		
145. (b) Eczema	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—		
145. (c) Pemphigus	5	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—		
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	8375	671	519	196	927	501	30	806	13	17	27	28	51	599	74	1992	52	235	505	29	415	688	—	7	6360	1309	688	5	6		
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																															
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—			
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—			
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
X.—Malformations.																															
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	14	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	4	1	—	—		
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																															
151. (a) Premature Birth	1366	185	22	23	299	2	113	110	2	3	44	15	1	1	19	21	4	24	3	374	57	44	1	12	721	575	46	6	5		
151. (b) Debility	4002	261	62	78	893	178	601	235	71	24	45	69	187	43	—	91	55	7	136	348	368	250	1	15	1355	2385	214	14	18		
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk	153	19	—	—	6	—	5	5	26	26	—	1	1	4	15	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	1	54	65	31	2	—		
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—		
152. (a) Atelectasis	14	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	1	—	—		
152. (b) Injuries at Birth	118	9	2	1	2	1	6	7	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	81	1	—	2	94	15	4	1	2		
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	10	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	2	—	—		
153.—Lack of care	22	14	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	8	5	1	—		

XXIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
XII.—Old Age.																													
154.—Senility	3355	865	98	318	279	46	103	234	3	3	363	401	49	1	32	43	5	31	9	146	122	214	4	21	2033	1066	180	28	23
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																													
155.—Suicide by Poison	16	3	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	4	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	108	19	7	7	18	6	4	9	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	6	—	1	—	7	5	12	—	—	56	47	2	—	3
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	40	6	1	2	2	—	—	19	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	27	1	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	16	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	3	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	10	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	9	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1
164.—Poisoning by Food.. ..	36	—	2	8	7	1	2	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	25	10	—	—	—
165. (a) Snake-bite	224	22	5	5	4	2	1	19	2	1	3	5	22	37	1	45	2	10	8	15	8	7	—	—	151	53	15	—	5
165. (b) Insect Stings (venomous) ..	11	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	—
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	15	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	5	2	—	—
166.—Conflagration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	219	27	4	10	54	9	33	5	1	—	20	10	5	2	—	5	1	3	2	13	3	12	—	2	117	90	9	1	—
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	9	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	446	79	19	44	23	6	5	57	2	1	47	30	12	13	4	28	5	17	2	15	14	17	2	5	277	127	19	1	9
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	52	3	2	2	4	5	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	5	—	3	3	7	6	2	—	—	45	5	2	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	10	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	—	—	—
172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees..	444	28	15	53	57	12	6	10	1	—	37	50	20	5	—	45	1	4	2	24	20	54	—	—	405	31	7	—	1
172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees ..	32	3	1	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	7	—	—	20	8	2	—	2
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	53	12	3	3	13	2	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	4	1	—	26	21	2	1	2
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries ..	16	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	7	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	193	36	9	17	24	5	5	9	1	1	16	5	5	5	—	22	2	4	3	8	9	7	—	2	135	45	11	—	—
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	60	2	—	1	3	—	1	3	1	—	2	—	5	8	2	10	—	3	11	3	5	—	—	—	44	12	3	1	—
177.—Starvation	80	48	—	7	6	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	13	62	3	—	2
178.—Excessive Cold	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

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XXIV.—Causes of Death on Estates in the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Western Provinces, and in Galle and Matara Districts in the Southern Province, and Kurunegala District in the North-Western Province during the Year 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
ALL CAUSES	20,258	5,290	1,234	2,792	2,377	2,214	3,774	686	1,167	205	162	357
I.—General Diseases ..	4,733	1,187	286	509	534	763	872	173	247	56	24	82
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	4,014	1,015	223	450	468	687	765	82	191	43	17	73
2. Septic Diseases ..	39	15	—	6	6	—	8	2	2	—	—	—
3. Tuberculous Diseases	220	38	14	25	27	12	44	18	33	4	1	4
4. Venereal Diseases ..	62	25	2	6	7	3	14	3	1	—	—	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	18	4	3	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	1
6. Other General Diseases	380	90	44	18	24	61	38	68	20	9	5	3
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	1,588	442	79	254	128	138	272	33	138	32	27	45
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	90	40	5	10	9	6	9	1	4	—	1	5
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	1,926	537	139	331	276	117	327	32	92	11	7	57
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	5,665	1,288	347	648	600	665	1,419	289	250	44	56	59
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	131	40	10	20	26	3	13	2	8	2	1	6
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	353	116	21	57	35	14	52	9	32	6	1	10
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	120	21	11	8	8	33	17	9	9	1	1	2
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy	2,351	846	122	597	283	142	197	37	77	14	12	24
XII.—Old Age	718	207	34	84	97	46	152	13	57	11	8	9
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	279	79	16	59	42	12	31	8	18	7	4	3
1. Suicide ..	53	18	2	6	10	4	8	1	3	—	—	1
2. Homicide ..	8	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
3. Judicial Hangmg or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence..	218	61	12	53	31	8	20	6	14	7	4	2
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	2,298	484	164	215	338	274	412	80	235	21	20	55
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.												
Epidemic Diseases.												
1.—Enteric Fever ..	19	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	4
2.—Typhus Fever ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
3.—Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	270	65	22	7	34	27	74	6	4	14	1	16
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	491	58	41	10	44	132	156	10	26	—	—	14
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles	20	12	—	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough ..	5	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	60	25	2	22	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	3,130	844	152	404	374	525	529	65	158	26	15	38
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (a) Mumps	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (a) Pyæmia ..	6	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (b) Septicæmia ..	33	12	—	6	4	—	7	2	2	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (c) Vaccinia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIV.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1912—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
24.—Tetanus	37	8	—	7	6	3	5	1	6	—	—	1
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	204	36	14	20	22	11	43	18	31	4	1	4
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 30.—Tuberculosis Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	7	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	53	29	3	3	5	1	7	1	1	2	1	—
37.—Syphilis	55	23	1	6	7	3	12	1	1	—	—	1
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	7	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection	7	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	11	1	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	35	9	4	3	3	6	5	2	2	—	1	—
48.—(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*d*) Gout	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (*Mellitus*)	5	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
51.—Exopthalmic Goitre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(*a*) Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(*b*) Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54.—(*a*) Anæmia	224	32	31	5	8	48	16	63	10	6	3	2
54.—(*b*) Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*b*) Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*c*) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*d*) Other General Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	9	3	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.												
60.—Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.—(*a*) Simple Meningitis	25	5	5	4	—	1	5	—	3	2	—	—
61.—(*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.—(*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

XXIV.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1912—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	51	17	1	11	4	5	8	1	3	—	—	1
65.—Softening of the Brain	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	48	18	3	6	8	5	6	—	2	—	—	—
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	62	11	5	11	10	4	11	—	5	—	2	3
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	111	24	9	8	10	8	31	—	11	—	2	8
71.—Convulsions of Infants	1266	357	55	213	95	112	209	29	110	30	23	33
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
77.—Pericarditis	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*a*) Myocarditis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*b*) Valvular Disease	11	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	54	25	3	6	3	4	5	—	3	—	1	4
80.—Angina Pectoris	5	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*a*) Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*a*) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*b*) Varicose Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids	7	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
86.—Diseases of the Nose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	272	80	21	57	45	17	39	2	6	2	1	2
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	27	4	3	4	6	2	5	—	3	—	—	—
90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	72	19	—	16	16	8	9	—	3	—	1	—
92.—Pneumonia	1456	407	109	241	189	81	260	27	74	9	5	54
93. (*a*) Empyema	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy	14	1	2	1	5	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	18	11	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	52	12	3	7	6	7	12	2	2	—	—	1
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	12	3	1	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

XXIV.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1912—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	6	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1
100. (b) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	5	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	11	3	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	28	11	3	7	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	238	62	10	65	29	12	38	10	7	—	3	2
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	3264	703	147	390	261	501	812	250	102	26	32	40
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	224	25	8	12	167	1	7	—	—	1	—	3
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (f) Colic	10	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	1,579	341	158	128	110	135	518	23	129	12	19	6
107.—Intestinal Parasites	171	98	9	15	8	4	23	5	4	3	2	—
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. (a) Hernia	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction	12	6	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	26	11	1	5	4	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	8	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	33	11	1	5	3	3	6	—	2	—	—	2
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	5	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	21	3	1	7	3	2	2	1	—	1	—	1
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.												
119.—Acute Nephritis	32	12	1	1	5	3	5	—	2	1	1	1
120.—Bright's Disease	75	20	9	15	17	—	6	—	5	—	—	3
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	7	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
123.—Urinary Calculi	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIV.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1912—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
VII.—The Puerperal State.												
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage	8	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	—
(b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Ectopic Gestation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	11	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	125	43	5	19	18	4	25	4	5	—	—	2
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	108	24	8	20	13	8	10	1	15	3	—	6
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Puerperal Eclampsia	51	23	1	8	2	1	9	—	4	—	1	2
139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	42	20	5	6	—	—	2	4	3	2	—	—
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.												
142.—Gangrene	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
143. (a) Carbuncle	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Furuncle (Boil)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
144. (a) Phlemon	11	2	1	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	1
(b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	24	8	1	3	4	2	4	—	1	—	—	1
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore	57	6	7	4	1	27	8	—	2	1	1	—
(b) Eczema	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
(c) Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.												
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.												
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.												
151. (a) Premature Birth	389	218	2	77	27	12	36	—	7	2	2	6
(b) Debility	1,936	621	117	512	254	129	159	35	70	12	10	17
(c) Want of Breast Milk	10	3	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
152. (a) Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Injuries at Birth	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
153.—Lack of care	6	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

XXIV.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1912—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
XII.—Old Age.												
154.—Senility	718	207	34	84	97	46	152	13	57	11	8	9
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.												
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	37	11	2	4	6	4	7	—	2	—	—	1
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(a) Snake-bite ..	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
165.—(b) Insect Stings (Venomous)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(c) Other Acute Poisonings..	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	69	19	3	28	7	3	5	—	1	1	2	—
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	39	8	2	3	6	4	3	—	6	6	—	1
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(a) Traumatism by fall from trees.. ..	7	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(b) Traumatism by fall from heights other than trees	6	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	15	9	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) ..	16	7	2	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	12	—	—	3	—	—	2	3	2	—	2	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	7	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186.—(a) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186.—(b) Other External Violence	18	4	—	3	7	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.												
187.—(a) Dropsy	399	125	43	47	42	24	70	15	22	3	1	7
187.—(b) Ascites	31	6	1	4	4	7	5	4	—	—	—	—
187.—(c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188.—(a) Syncope ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
188.—(b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(a) Heart-failure ..	69	23	3	6	7	4	14	1	7	1	2	1
189.—(b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,202	181	57	126	167	218	228	21	168	7	15	14
189.—(c) Teething ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(d) Pyrexia.. ..	520	123	58	27	115	13	76	36	30	4	2	31
189.—(e) Marasmus and Asthenia..	54	15	2	3	1	5	14	2	7	3	—	2
189.—(f) Other Ill-defined Causes..	12	3	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
189.—(g) Diseases not specified ..	9	3	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—

XXV.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD. Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	NATIONALITY. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES	6644	26	81	263	563	949	662	1806	1137	526	280	351	64	346	3258	1552	1032	189	203
I.—General Diseases ..	1784	4	20	69	148	291	186	545	239	106	79	97	16	120	887	370	276	51	64
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	644	2	5	35	56	92	62	201	69	35	23	64	12	52	280	163	93	13	31
2. Septic Diseases ..	32	1	—	—	2	3	4	16	4	—	—	2	—	4	20	1	4	1	2
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	749	—	13	24	66	81	77	244	124	52	46	22	2	43	395	144	109	30	26
4. Venereal Diseases ..	39	—	—	3	3	—	2	22	3	5	—	1	—	1	28	2	6	1	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Disease ..	56	—	1	1	2	3	3	29	8	2	2	5	—	6	33	7	10	—	—
6. Other General Diseases..	264	1	1	6	19	112	38	33	31	12	8	3	2	14	131	53	54	6	4
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense	780	1	13	42	88	50	102	47	211	114	65	47	9	45	377	147	157	31	14
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	135	1	4	8	11	22	14	41	15	7	8	4	5	7	73	29	17	2	2
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	1191	6	20	59	129	227	137	240	201	88	31	53	10	62	540	308	176	36	59
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	1087	2	6	25	65	112	59	458	198	63	35	64	12	41	548	312	135	20	19
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	205	—	2	10	22	19	27	91	18	2	3	11	4	7	110	50	29	—	5
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	101	—	1	4	7	12	13	29	12	13	4	6	—	3	45	19	26	4	4
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	78	1	3	—	1	3	—	52	13	—	2	3	1	2	39	24	12	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	2	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	374	—	2	20	31	80	48	68	39	44	17	25	—	20	186	79	68	12	9
XII.—Old Age	319	1	1	9	29	58	33	33	89	34	21	11	4	16	160	61	59	14	5
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	187	7	2	4	3	12	3	101	33	11	3	8	2	6	80	77	12	1	9
1. Suicide ..	11	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	7	3	1	—	—
2. Homicide ..	22	1	1	1	—	2	1	13	—	2	—	1	1	2	12	4	3	—	—
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—
4.—Accident and other External Violence ..	142	6	1	2	3	9	2	86	19	7	1	6	1	4	50	69	8	1	9
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	394	3	7	12	29	63	40	96	68	44	12	20	1	16	208	75	63	18	13
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																			
Epidemic Diseases.																			
1.—Enteric Fever	248	—	—	11	10	54	14	68	34	8	5	44	9	24	136	40	27	2	10
2.—Typhus Fever ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	66	—	2	7	3	1	4	22	11	9	6	1	—	2	26	17	11	6	4
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	16	—	1	1	2	2	1	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	2	3	1	1
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough.. ..	11	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	5	—	3	1	—
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	2	5	—	1	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	267	2	2	14	39	22	35	94	23	14	11	11	3	14	85	101	46	3	15
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
18.—Erysipelas ..	11	—	—	2	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	2	—	—
19. (a) Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.																			
20. (a) Pyæmia ..	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	2	—	1	7	—	1	—	—
20. (b) Septicæmia ..	23	1	—	—	2	2	3	13	2	—	—	—	—	3	13	1	3	1	2
20. (c) Vaccinia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

XXV.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the year 1912—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
24.—Tetanus	109	1	1	3	9	50	17	8	12	6	2	—	—	3	46	25	28	5	2
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.																			
28.—(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	707	—	12	24	63	79	72	230	120	51	38	18	1	40	370	137	105	29	25
28.—(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis ..	13	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	2	—	—	2	1	2	5	4	—	—	1
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	12	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	2	2	—	1	8	1	2	—	—
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) ..	8	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	1	—
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	71	—	—	1	4	39	18	—	9	—	—	—	1	7	38	9	16	—	—
37.—Syphilis	39	—	—	3	3	—	2	22	3	5	—	1	—	1	28	2	6	1	1
37a.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.																			
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	1	1	—	4	—	1	9	1	5	—	—
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	4	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	—	1	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	—
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified ..	19	—	—	1	1	1	1	11	2	—	1	1	—	2	12	3	2	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female GenitalOrgans excepted)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever ..	9	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	1
48.—(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
48.—(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
48.—(*d*) Gout ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) ..	28	—	—	—	2	10	1	8	4	—	3	—	—	2	20	3	3	—	—
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(*a*) Leucocythæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(*b*) Lymphadenoma ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
54.—(*a*) Anæmia	24	—	—	1	3	11	2	3	1	1	—	2	—	2	11	8	2	—	1
54.—(*b*) Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*b*) Puerpura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55.—(*c*) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*d*) Other General Diseases ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																			
60.—Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
61.—(*a*) Simple Meningitis ..	39	—	—	3	3	3	8	12	6	2	1	1	3	4	15	8	7	—	2
61.—(*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
61.—(*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	54	1	1	5	5	5	4	9	12	4	2	6	2	8	18	12	13	1	—
65.—Softening of the Brain ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

XXV.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1912—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.									NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	70	—	3	1	14	16	7	7	13	5	2	2	1	5	38	9	13	2	2
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	17	—	—	—	1	3	1	4	1	1	6	—	1	—	8	6	—	2	—
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	7	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	—
71.—Convulsions of Infants	570	—	7	33	64	21	81	6	172	100	50	36	—	23	284	108	119	26	10
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	1	—	1	1	5	1	1	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eye and their Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76.—(*a*) Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76.—(*b*) Other Diseases of the Ear	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																			
77.—Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
78.—(*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
78.—(*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79.—(*a*) Myocarditis	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1
79.—(*b*) Valvular Disease	26	—	—	1	1	2	2	16	2	1	1	—	2	—	15	6	1	1	1
79.—(*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	69	1	3	4	6	15	7	11	9	4	7	2	2	4	36	19	7	1	—
80.—Angina Pectoris	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
81.—(*a*) Aneurism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
81.—(*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
81.—(*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82.—(*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	—	—
82.—(*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83.—(*a*) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83.—(*b*) Varicose Veins	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
83.—(*c*) Hæmorrhoids	8	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—
83.—(*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84.—(*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84.—(*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84.—(*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
85.—(*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
85.—(*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
87.—(*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87.—(*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	8	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	1
87.—(*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	175	1	1	8	22	40	37	9	21	22	3	11	1	10	86	30	34	7	7
90.—(*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	50	—	—	—	—	17	2	3	21	4	1	2	—	5	25	4	11	4	1
90.—(*b*) Bronchiectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	409	—	6	22	37	112	43	35	100	26	6	22	—	27	227	77	61	12	6
92.—Pneumonia	489	3	13	24	67	50	53	167	53	31	12	16	4	16	173	178	65	12	41
93.—(*a*) Empyema	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
93.—(*b*) Other Pleurisy	11	1	—	2	—	1	1	5	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	4	—	—	1
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	9	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	—	1
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
96.—Asthma	21	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	1	5	7	—	—	—	11	6	3	1	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																			
99.—(*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
99.—(*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	18	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	9	4	4	1	—
99.—(*c*) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99.—(*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—

XXV.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1912—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD. Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	NATIONALITY. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	13	—	—	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	9	2	1	—	—
(b) Other Diseases of the stomach (Cancer excepted)	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	—
(a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to Food	47	—	—	3	3	7	4	1	7	11	3	8	—	5	26	8	7	—	1
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	96	1	1	6	16	9	4	32	10	7	3	7	1	3	39	27	23	—	3
(d) Enteritis	497	—	—	9	10	32	16	260	132	11	7	20	2	15	216	188	59	10	7
(e) Gastro-enteritis	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	7	1	—	2	1	1	14	1	2	3	1
(f) Colic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
(h) Duodenal Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	72	1	—	—	—	—	1	67	2	—	—	1	—	—	38	31	2	—	1
107.—Intestinal Parasites	145	—	2	2	12	41	12	6	19	24	11	16	—	6	97	18	18	3	3
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—
109. (a) Hernia	13	—	—	1	1	1	3	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	3	—	—
(b) Intestinal Obstruction	17	—	—	—	2	3	2	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	2	1	—	—
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—
(b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	50	—	1	2	7	6	7	18	4	1	2	2	2	1	29	10	6	1	1
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	1	2	—	2	3	5	—	—	1	1
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	32	—	1	1	5	3	6	12	1	3	—	—	2	1	13	9	6	—	1
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																			
119.—Acute Nephritis	71	—	—	5	11	8	12	26	7	—	—	2	—	2	36	19	11	—	3
120.—Bright's Disease	99	—	2	5	10	6	14	42	10	1	1	8	2	3	54	23	16	—	1
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	1	1	1	2	1	6	4	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.																			
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Ectopic Gestation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	1	1	—	—	9	2	2	1	—
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	47	—	1	2	6	6	9	13	7	1	—	2	—	2	18	11	10	3	3
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Puerperal Eclampsia	16	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	3	1	1	1	—	—	6	6	4	—	—

XXV.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1912—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
140. (b) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined) ..	14	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	6	1	1	—	1	5	—	8	—	—
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																			
142.—Gangrene	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	5	—	—	—	—	1	11	7	3	—	—
143. (a) Carbuncle ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (a) Phlegmon ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified.. ..	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	1	—	—	1	9	6	1	—	—
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	22	1	1	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	—	1	—	—	10	8	4	—	—
145. (b) Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (c) Pemphigus ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)..	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—MALFORMATIONS.																			
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																			
151. (a) Premature Birth ..	134	—	—	—	1	27	1	55	28	11	3	8	—	6	98	17	6	4	3
151. (b) Debility ..	193	—	2	20	30	34	47	8	7	26	10	9	—	7	69	51	53	7	6
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk ..	17	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	8	5	3	—	—
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
152. (a) Atelectasis ..	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
152. (b) Injuries at Birth ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	6	2	—	—	—	7	1	5	1	—
XII.—OLD AGE.																			
154.—Senility	319	1	1	9	29	58	33	33	89	34	21	11	4	16	160	61	59	14	5
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																			
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXV.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1912—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD. Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	NATIONALITY. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (a) Snake-bite ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
165. (b) Insect Stings (Venomous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	—	—
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	19	5	—	—	—	7	1	—	2	2	—	2	1	2	7	5	1	1	2
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from trees	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	1	1	—	2	7	5	1	—	—
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	42	—	—	—	—	1	—	37	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	33	2	—	2
178.—Excessive Cold ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	11	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	4	4	2	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	1	—	—
185.—Fractures (cause not specified) ..	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—
186. (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—
186. (b) Other External Violence ..	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	—	—
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																			
187. (a) Dropsy	31	—	—	3	1	2	4	—	6	10	2	3	—	1	11	3	10	5	1
187. (b) Ascites	5	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
187. (c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
188. (a) Syncope	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
188. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (a) Heart-failure ..	38	1	3	1	1	1	—	12	11	—	2	6	1	6	18	4	4	—	5
189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over ..	191	—	3	5	12	51	17	63	21	6	3	10	—	6	108	44	27	4	2
189. (c) Teething	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
189. (d) Pyrexia	10	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	7	1	1	1	—
189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	108	—	1	2	13	4	18	14	28	23	4	1	—	3	55	20	19	7	4
189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
189. (g) Diseases not specified ..	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1

XXVI.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon in the Years 1911, 1912, and the Average for 1898–1911.

ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.	Average for 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
Vehicles and Horses.			
(*a*) On railways :—			
Run over on the line	19	16	26
Otherwise	4	2	3
(*b*) Vehicles other than railway locomotives :—			
Cart or carriage	20	35	35
Machinery	3	7	7
Motor car	2	14	14
Bicycle	—	1	—
Trolly	—	—	1
Tram car	—	1	3
Rickshaw	—	—	—
Motor lorry	—	1	—
Weapons and Implements.			
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab	68	81	62
Falls and Blows.			
Fall from height	45	34	32
Fall from trees	380	387	444
Fall of heavy substances on	76	76	112
Falls	17	56	53
Falls into pits or drains	6	12	16
Falls into wells	7	98	144
Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.			
Burns and scalds	143	182	219
Explosions	—	4	5
At quarry (blasting)	2	—	—
Bursting of a soda water bottle	—	1	—
Weather Agencies.			
Lightning	11	9	12
Sunstroke	4	1	4
Asphyxia.			
Drowning	362	282	280
Suffocation	13	—	3
Foreign body in air passage	1	4	2
Poisons.			
Snake-bite	190	192	224
Other poisons	44	53	51
Other and Ill-defined Causes.			
Injury at birth	74	112	118
Injury by Brahmin lizard (hikanala)	1	—	—
Do. Buffalo	7	3	7
Do. Cattle	7	3	9
Do. Bear	—	—	—
Do. Fox	—	1	1
Do. Crocodile	13	10	15
Do. Leopard	—	2	5
Do. Elephant	6	12	14
Do. Fish	—	1	2
Do. Dog	—	1	1
Do. Horse	—	—	1

XXVI.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

	Average for 1898–1911.	1911.	1912.
Injury by Rat	2	1	2
Do. Scorpion	—	—	—
Do. Centipede	—	2	—
Do. Wasp	4	4	3
Do. Hornets	—	—	3
Do. Ape	—	—	1
Do. Wild boar	—	—	1
By wire shoot snapping	2	1	2
Rupture of blood vessel	—	—	—
Being jammed between two vessels	—	—	—
Run over by stone-roller	—	—	—
Cask of oil striking the limb	—	—	1
Steel axe striking the abdomen	—	—	1
Shock of injury by nitric acid	—	—	1
Being jammed between two cranes	—	—	—
By prick of nail	—		2
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter	151	151	208
Suicide.			
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab	19	19	26
Poison	17	12	16
Drowning	23	35	40
Hanging	100	126	108
Otherwise	11	17	17
Execution.			
Hanging	27	31	29

XXVII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1912, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, in Thirty-one Towns of Ceylon proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and Still-births and the Deaths of Children under One Year and their Proportion per 1,000 registered Births, and the Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in each Town.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1912 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.			Total stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents.	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year including stillbirths.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.†	Rainfall in Inches.†
														Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate.*				
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.				
All Thirty-one Towns	‡517,877	527,764	7,473	6,997	14,470	10,675	8,452	19,127	494	412	906	3,631	15,130	29·6	26·9	29·9	28·4	31·6	30·0	4,711	326	—	—
Western Province.																							
Colombo	‡219,557	226,969	2,701	2,487	5,188	3,792	2,852	6,644	209	177	386	611	5,838	24·7	22·9	28·7	25·7	32·0	28·6	1,939	354	81·4	80·88
Negombo	13,045	12,138	369	343	712	380	292	672	18	16	34	55	509	35·4	36·1	28·8	29·9	29·3	30·5	173	243	—	64·68
Moratuwa	27,256	26,922	646	602	1,248	518	608	1,126	26	30	56	17	1,108	46·3	46·4	31·1	41·2	29·4	38·8	305	244	—	—
Kalutara	13,005	13,191	220	190	410	239	215	454	14	11	25	90	360	35·1	31·1	27·5	27·3	26·8	26·6	94	229	—	134·60
Panadure	5,709	5,958	66	61	127	98	89	187	10	5	15	81	104	25·6	21·3	20·1	17·5	21·3	18·5	32	252	—	—
Central Province.																							
Kandy	30,149	30,627	385	339	724	641	493	1,134	16	18	34	234	900	27·7	23·6	33·4	29·4	35·1	30·8	243	336	76·6	75·89
Gampola	5,521	5,751	71	89	160	157	131	288	10	7	17	134	154	36·0	27·8	36·2	26·8	38·3	28·3	59	369	—	99·86
Nawalapitiya	3,767	3,816	61	61	122	153	130	283	2	4	6	157	124	26·7	33·0	28·3	32·5	33·7	38·7	39	320	—	—
Hatton and Dikoya	3,025	3,055	22	27	49	102	90	192	1	3	4	136	52	20·1	60·0	30·9	17·3	—	—	16	327	—	162·63
Matale	5,702	5,900	65	49	114	264	204	468	12	6	18	309	159	30·9	19·3	49·3	26·9	56·2	30·7	55	482	—	61·15
Nuwara Eliya	14,910	§14,824	70	80	150	79	81	160	6	5	11	50	110	10·5	‖10·1	6·1	‖7·4	7·9	‖9·7	49	327	59·4	75·44
Northern Province.																							
Jaffna	40,441	41,310	675	686	1,361	761	661	1,422	37	29	66	50	1,362	37·2	32·9	29·5	34·0	31·1	34·7	467	343	82·0	31·21
Mannar	3,777	3,573	55	50	105	131	87	218	3	1	4	41	177	47·7	29·4	38·1	49·5	43·5	56·5	56	533	83·2	38·93
Mullaittivu	1,392	1,402	20	16	36	57	47	104	5	3	8	21	80	42·3	25·8	49·5	57·1	54·2	62·5	28	778	—	26·08
Vavuniya	803	840	5	7	12	51	22	73	—	1	1	20	29	24·5	14·3	44·1	34·5	53·1	41·5	9	750	—	25·29
Southern Province.																							
Galle	39,936	40,286	687	601	1,288	596	563	1,159	37	22	59	105	1,051	32·4	33·0	27·5	26·1	26·9	25·5	298	231	79·6	101·34
Matara	13,851	14,107	267	261	528	222	164	386	7	7	14	52	332	37·6	37·4	26·3	23·5	25·5	22·8	103	195	—	80·54
Weligama	8,672	8,809	174	166	340	94	87	181	6	16	22	1	179	36·8	38·6	19·4	20·3	—	—	58	171	—	—
Hambantota	3,092	3,126	66	52	118	95	53	148	—	—	—	33	114	43·2	37·7	39·3	36·5	41·2	38·2	33	279	80·8	59·48
Tangalla	3,505	3,658	57	59	116	69	56	125	1	3	4	12	109	33·6	31·7	26·8	29·8	28·3	31·5	28	241	—	65·88

Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa	10,671	10,76	170	171	341	207	195	402	14	11	25	32	370	31·0	31·7	31·5	34·4	32·5	35·4	159	466	82·5	48·18
Trincomalee ..	8,840	8,50	132	140	272	200	186	386	15	8	23	14	371	37·5	32·0	36·8	43·6	42·7	50·6	104	357	82·8	44·92
North-Western Province.																							
Kurunegala ..	8,167	8,40	86	94	180	349	218	567	7	3	10	273	294	30·2	21·4	42·6	35·0	50·2	41·9	64	356	84·0	76·86
Puttalam	5,930	6,10	74	62	136	140	77	217	8	6	14	38	178	33·1	22·3	32·7	29·2	33·5	29··	60	441	80·5	50·06
Kalpitiya	1,591	1,610	21	14	35	30	25	55	7	2	9	—	55	25·0	21·7	46·3	34·2	—	¶—	21	600	—	—
Chilaw	5,033	5,145	66	69	135	118	88	206	3	7	10	48	158	29·1	26·2	35·6	30·7	36·2	31·3	42	311	—	56·17
North-Central Province.																							
Anuradhapura ..	5,361	5,590	55	60	115	227	110	337	5	3	8	8	329	22·5	20·6	43·5	58·9	50·2	67·9	57	496	81·8	33·44
Province of Uva.																							
Badulla	6,487	6,574	90	82	172	228	208	436	10	5	15	202	233	37·0	26·2	37·0	35·4	37·8	36·2	63	366	73·7	60·31
Lunugala	515	563	8	2	10	121	69	190	3	3	3	165	25	15·0	17·8	26·3	44·4	—	¶—	7	700	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																							
Ratnapura	5,476	5,680	61	54	115	438	238	676	1	3	4	479	335	28·9	20·2	60·5	41·4	62·6	42·8	44	383	80·8	149·95
Kegalla	2,536	2,563	28	23	51	118	113	231	1	—	1	197	30	30·7	15·8	38·1	11·7	39·8	12·2	6	118	—	—

* By "Corrected Death-rate" is here meant the rate calculated for the population of each town on the basis that its age- and sex constitution is the same as for the whole Island, and also excluding (as in the crude death-rate) the deaths in hospitals of estate coolies and other non-residents.

† Blanks indicate that there are no observatories or rain gauges.

‡ This includes the population as added on the extension of the town limits, see paragraph 111 of report.

§ Estimated to the end of June, 1912, by natural increase method owing to the inability of applying the intercensal method, as the limits of the town were altered between 1901 and 1911.

‖ Calculated for non-estate events on the population, exclusive of the estate population at the Census of 1911.

¶ Corrected death-rates for Kalpitiya and Lunugala towns not available, as the population of these towns has not been enumerated at the Census of 1911 by age and sex; the death-rate given for "All Towns" is therefore independent of these towns, but is scarcely affected by their rates.

XXVIII.—Causes of Death of Infants and Others according to Race registered during the Year 1912, in each of Thirty-one Towns proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.

Causes of Death.	All Thirty-one Towns.	Western Province.					Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.					Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.				N.C. Province.	Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Moratuwa.	Kalutara.	Panadure.	Kandy.	Gampola.	Hatton and Dikoya.	Nawalapitiya.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Matara.	Weligama.	Hambantota.	Tangalla.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Kalpitiya.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Lunugala.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ..	19127	6644	672	1126	454	187	1134	288	283	192	468	160	1422	218	104	73	1159	386	181	148	125	402	386	567	217	55	206	33	436	190	676	231	84	503	8825	6845	2285	313	269
I.—*Infantile Mortality*	3805	1553	139	249	69	17	209	42	33	12	37	38	401	52	20	8	239	89	36	33	24	134	81	54	46	12	32	49	48	4	40	5	8	119	1856	1077	597	98	50
(*a*) *One Week and under.*																																							
Prematurity ..	398	113	17	32	12	2	44	1	5	2	—	18	54	2	1	—	37	10	1	—	1	—	18	13	3	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	230	120	31	5	3
Debility ..	377	111	10	6	1	1	19	9	—	—	15	—	55	23	7	—	6	5	—	4	—	26	—	9	24	6	3	6	10	2	19	—	—	5	102	167	89	8	6
Convulsions ..	371	149	18	27	12	2	8	13	9	3	—	1	1	3	—	1	10	7	18	8	6	27	11	6	2	—	5	10	2	1	1	1	2	175	104	71	10	8
Diarrhœa ..	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—
Tetanus ..	186	54	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	52	22	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	77	57	46	2	—
Bronchitis ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—
Pneumonia ..	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Other causes ..	77	31	3	8	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	5	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	21	13	6	3
(*b*) *Over One Week and under One Year.*																																							
Prematurity ..	46	19	3	5	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30	7	4	1	2
Debility ..	294	105	21	5	5	—	44	6	—	—	11	—	30	5	—	—	24	1	—	2	—	7	—	3	3	2	—	2	11	—	6	1	—	6	134	91	53	8	2
Convulsions ..	703	312	21	40	19	7	39	8	6	5	5	8	22	9	4	—	29	32	8	7	13	51	24	6	2	3	4	6	17	1	5	—	1	27	374	162	106	26	7
Diarrhœa ..	125	35	10	28	1	1	4	1	3	1	—	1	14	—	1	—	4	2	2	2	—	4	2	2	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	7	73	29	13	1	2
Enteritis ..	147	94	1	26	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	93	25	14	3	1
Tetanus ..	63	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	26	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	33	13	14	2	—
Bronchitis ..	199	99	1	3	7	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	65	2	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	7	70	71	36	8	6
Pneumonia ..	309	176	16	36	6	—	16	1	3	—	3	7	5	2	4	—	14	2	—	2	—	1	2	6	—	—	4	2	—	4	—	1	—	16	193	48	39	8	5
Other causes ..	493	229	16	27	5	1	14	1	5	1	2	2	72	6	3	6	29	3	5	7	4	15	8	4	6	—	4	10	2	—	5	1	4	18	240	154	63	10	4
II.—*General Mortality* (*One Year and over*)	15322	5091	533	877	385	170	925	246	250	180	431	122	1021	166	84	65	920	297	145	115	101	268	305	513	171	43	174	288	388	186	636	226	76	384	6972	5763	1688	215	219
Smallpox ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	12	4	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—
Influenza ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia or fever ..	119	8	—	6	—	—	5	—	2	—	15	—	15	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	52	1	—	2	—	—	—	38	61	17	3	—
Enteric fever ..	432	248	2	58	23	12	14	10	1	2	5	1	10	1	1	—	25	3	3	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	10	30	283	58	39	2	10
Malaria ..	705	66	39	9	6	1	46	6	4	—	4	—	195	25	1	12	27	34	19	16	36	18	38	26	1	—	5	24	13	1	24	9	—	9	253	331	89	15	8
Malarial cachexia ..	630	16	35	16	11	2	8	14	19	1	20	—	17	15	7	16	8	33	—	13	1	71	30	54	13	17	13	11	19	10	99	41	—	3	201	361	59	5	1
Cholera ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ..	1477	107	89	45	52	36	99	81	75	70	92	9	90	23	22	15	38	34	7	11	15	27	18	73	22	1	31	2	13	6	212	62	2	19	502	853	96	3	12

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XXIX.—Statement of Revenue derived from Stamps under the Ordinances Nos. 1 of 1895, 8 of 1886, and 19 of 1907.

	Average, 1898 to 1911.						1912.					
	Declarations, &c.			Applications for Copies, &c.	Stamps under Ordinance No. 8 of 1886.*	Total.	Declarations, &c.			Applications for Copies, &c.	Stamps under Ordinance No. 8 of 1886.	Total.
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.				Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.			
CEYLON ...	Rs. 1,735·62	Rs. 515·97	Rs. 5,463·76	Rs. 3,141·23	Rs. 162·42	Rs. 11,019·00	Rs. 1,500·00	Rs. 262·00	Rs. 13,350·00	Rs. 3,529·50	Rs. 160·00	Rs. 18,801·50
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Registrar-General's Office	161·52	—	—	632·85	—	794·37	443·00	1·00	150·00	728·00	—	1,322·00
Western Province	357·34	238·48	2,741·14	671·19	68·01	4,076·16	202·00	17·00	6,330·00	501·25	81·75	7,132·00
Central ,, ...	193·82	89·27	521·25	268·97	—	1,073·31	229·25	47·00	1,330·00	425·75	19·25	2,051·25
Northern ,, ...	130·80	10·83	739·87	302·19	11·58	1,195·27	67·50	2·25	1,690·00	480·50	13·00	2,253·25
Southern ,, ...	504·98	43·66	1,082·48	822·52	—	2,453·64	190·25	48·25	2,650·00	812·00	18·00	3,718·50
Eastern ,, ...	18·01	2·50	45·53	61·00	5·08	132·12	15·25	7·00	60·00	70·25	12·00	164·50
North-Western ,, ...	126·51	15·89	89·20	139·80	76·92	448·32	95·50	6·25	170·00	179·75	10·75	462·25
North-Central ,, ...	29·76	15·70	20·11	13·16	·08	78·81	31·50	36·25	—	16·25	—	83·00
Uva ,, ...	33·03	48·65	74·76	40·32	—	196·76	40·25	10·25	180·00	83·75	1·50	315·75
Sabaragamuwa ,, ...	179·85	50·99	149·42	189·23	·75	570·24	185·50	87·75	790·00	232·00	3·75	1,299·00

* Average from 1909 to 1911 only, figures for previous years not having been ascertained.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1913.

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REPORT.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. **General.**—Ceylon is not so much a field for the study of vital statistics as a jungle of almost bewildering complexity. Within an area half the size of England is comprised a mixed population of Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, Malays, Burghers, Europeans, and Others. There are four main religions, including Buddhists 60 per cent., Hindus 23 per cent., Christians 10 per cent., Muhammadans 7 per cent. There is a large immigrant population. There are three distinct marriage laws: one for Kandyan Sinhalese, one for Muhammadans, and another for the general community. There is a varied climate, there are dry zones and moist zones, there are mountainous districts and there are low-lying districts, and there is a long coast line. The temperature varies from a monthly mean of 59° F. in the town of Nuwara Eliya, where the thermometer at times falls to freezing point, to a monthly mean of 82° F. in the towns both of Mannar and of Trincomalee. The annual rainfall ranges from an average 36 inches a year in Hambantota to 149 inches in Ratnapura and to over 200 inches in some of the hill stations. There is a wet season and a dry season. In 1912, for instance, there were 52 days of incessant rain in one locality, while in another at a dry period of the year there were 128 days of continuous drought. There is a wide diversity of occupation amongst the people, though the majority of them are engaged in different forms of agriculture. It is impossible to take into account more than a very few of these heterogeneous conditions. The provincial, district, urban, and racial rates are distinguished, but there is only one table giving seasonal figures (Table XXV.). No data are available for the preparation of occupational rates, except in the case of the estate population. I have endeavoured to abridge this Report as much as possible by relegating all tables to the Appendix, by avoiding in the body of the Report a mere recital of figures that appear in the tables, by omitting tables which contain identical figures, and, finally, by excluding the comments and tables usually devoted to the Municipality of Colombo, as these find a place in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health of that city. No separate chapter has been devoted in the report to the estate population or to the different towns, as statistics of these communities are dealt with under their appropriate headings of Marriages, Births, and Deaths. There are two other new features in this Report. Firstly, there is an index, which, it should be observed, does not pretend to be an exhaustive one, and which, therefore, excludes minor details. Secondly, the maximum and minimum rates are distinguished in the tables by special heavy type. The preparation and printing of elaborate statistical tables is naturally a work of time, and this Report will fall into the category of those which it is the fashion to describe as "belated."

II.—POPULATION.

2. **Estimated Population.**—Estimated on the basis of the Census of 1911, the population (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the end of 1913 was 4,262,097, as against 4,189,246 at the end of 1912, an increase of 72,851, or nearly 2 per cent., on that of the previous year. This increase is due to the excess, 42,871, of births over deaths, and the excess, 29,980, of immigrants over emigrants. Table I. in the Appendix gives the estimated population for each year from 1867.

3. **Constitution of the Population.**—The population, which in round numbers is 4,262,100, approximately, comprised the various nationalities shown below:—

Nationality.		Number.		Percentage of Total Population.	
Sinhalese	Low-country	1,750,000	2,768,000	41·1	65·0
	Kandyan	1,018,000		23·9	
Tamils	Indigenous ..	617,200		14·5	
	Immigrants and their descendants* ..	541,500		12·7	
Moors		269,700		6·3	
Burghers		27,400		·6	
Malays		13,300		·3	
Europeans		7,800		·2	
Others		17,200		·4	

* Exclusive of the military and the shipping; chiefly employed on tea, cacao, and rubber estates.

There are 113 males to every 100 females in the population of Ceylon, while in England and Wales the proportions are reversed, and there is a deficit of males, of whom there are only 94 to every 100 females. In the immigrant races, Europeans and Indian Tamils, there is a greater preponderance of males over females than in the general population, and a comparatively low percentage of the very young and of the very old. As mortality is excessive in the early and later periods of life, and as in Ceylon generally (though not in the European community) the female mortality is in excess of the male mortality, the age- and sex-constitution of any particular section of the community has an important bearing upon the death-rate of that section. Table XX. gives the sex- and age-constitution of the population.

4. **Growth of the Population.**—The population, which was about 2,400,000 (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the first regular Census in 1871, doubles itself in about fifty years, and at the present rate of increase will reach 4,801,000 in 1921. In the decade between the Census of 1901 and that of 1911 the increase was 15 per cent. The density of the population had increased in that period from 141 to 162 to the square mile, and ranged in 1911 from 12 in the Mullaittivu to 814 in the Colombo District. The density is considerably less than that of England and Wales, 618; slightly less than that of India, 177; and vastly greater than that of the Federated Malay States. All races in Ceylon showed an increase in the decade, the greatest increase being among the Veddas, 34 per cent., and next among the Europeans, 20 per cent. The number of persons per house is 5·2, and per family 4·7. In the last ten years the arrivals of Indian coolies have exceeded the departures by 325,000 approximately. In 1912 the excess was 39,635. In 1913 it was 29,980, the arrivals being 120,354 and the departures 90,374. The average excess for the period 1901–1910 was 27,349. Figures showing the

excess for each year since 1871 will be found in Table I. in the Appendix, and further details are given in my Report for 1912, page L 4. No account is kept of the immigration of other races, but the immigration of Europeans must have been considerable in the period 1901–1910, as the population rose from 6,300 at the Census of 1901 to 7,592 at the last Census, an increase of 1,292. The excess of European births over deaths in that period was only 360.

5. **Estate Population.**—The term "estate" as used in this Report means any land of ten or more acres in cultivation situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 9 of 1912. This Ordinance has been brought into operation mainly in districts containing tea, cacao, rubber, and other plantations under European management, viz., those in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, Galle and Matara of the Southern Province, and Kurunegala of the North-Western Province. The Colombo District comprises the estates in the Avissawella division. The estimated estate population in the middle of 1913 was 607,700, composed chiefly of Tamil immigrants from India and their descendants. It comprised 329,680 males and 278,020 females, and was constituted as shown below :—

Europeans	2,800	Ceylon Tamils	23,040
Burghers	1,990	Moors	6,640
Sinhalese	45,560	Malays	1,460
Indian Tamils	521,110	Others	5,100

The population of each estate district at the Census of 1911 is given in Table XVI.

6. **Urban Population.**—The urban population is to the rural as 12 is to 88, thus almost reversing the conditions which obtain in England and Wales, where the proportion is 78 urban to 22 rural. Separate statistics are kept of events registered in the 31 towns proclaimed under sections 31 to 36 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance. The Registrars of Births and Deaths in these towns, of which a list appears in Table XVIII. in the Appendix, are qualified medical men. The estimated urban population at the middle of 1913 was 552,523 (313,078 males and 239,445 females); to this total Colombo contributes approximately 236,000, *i.e.*, nearly three-sevenths. There are 433 females to 567 males in every thousand persons in the towns, whereas in the general population the proportion is 470 to 530; there is also a comparatively large number of persons in the prime of life, and a comparatively small number of young children. The population of each town is given in Table XVIII.

III.—MARRIAGES.

7. **Island Marriage Rate.**—There is a special marriage law for Kandyans, which embodies to a large extent their ancient marriage customs; there is another special law for Muhammadans; while the marriages of other races and denominations are regulated by the "General Marriages" Ordinance. Exclusive of Muhammadan marriages, 24,580 unions were registered in the year 1913; of these, 18,443 were general and 6,137 were Kandyan marriages. These figures correspond to a rate of 12·5 per 1,000 of the population, exclusive of Muhammadans. This rate was 1·2 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912, but ·7 below the average rate. It was highest in the North-Western and lowest in the Eastern Province.

The marriage-rate has ranged from a maximum of 28·5 in 1871, the year of the introduction of the last Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, to a minimum of 8·2 in 1885. Detailed statistics of marriages will be found in Tables I.–VIII. in the Appendix.

8. **Racial Marriage Rates.**—The marriage rates of the various races, exclusive of Muhammadans, are given in Table II. These figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account of the unions, legal though unregistered, contracted according to custom and religion among Hindus and Low-country Buddhists. This omission accounts for the low rate, 5·3, among the Tamils, who are mostly Hindus, and the unions of Indian Tamils in Ceylon are seldom registered. The European marriage rate, 32·6, is double both the Burgher rate, 16·2, and the Sinhalese rate, 15·4, and is nearly treble the Island rate, 12·5. It is more than double the average rate, 15, in England and Wales, and rose from an average of 22·6 to its highest figure, 32·6, in 1913. This high rate is partly due to the large proportion in Ceylon of Europeans of a marriageable age—a proportion which more than compensates for the comparatively small number of females; many brides, too, come from abroad. When the marriage rate is calculated, not on the whole population, but on the unmarried, widowed, and divorced portion of marriageable age, the contrast between the European rates and other rates is not so marked. Thus calculated the European rate is 68, the Island rate 49, the Sinhalese 59, the Burgher 51, and the Tamil 22. The rate for England and Wales on this basis is 46, and is considerably lower than the European rate in Ceylon. If, however, the rate is calculated separately for males and females of the marriageable portion of the community, the European male rate in Ceylon is 53, and closely corresponds to the average English rate, 51. Similarly calculated the European female rate in Ceylon is 108, and is more than double the corresponding English female rate, 43. This high rate is partly due to the disproportionate numbers of the sexes in the European community, in which there are 612 males to 388 females in every 1,000 of the population, whereas in the Island generally there are only 530 males in every 1,000 persons; moreover, as stated above, many brides-elect, who have not until their marriage formed part of the European population in Ceylon, come direct from Europe to be married in this Island and so swell the female marriage rate.

9. **Mixed Marriages.**—There were 168 mixed marriages in 1913, as against 165 in the previous year, and an average of 131 from 1898 inclusive. Of those that were contracted in the year under review, 15 were between Europeans and Burghers, average 9; 3 between Europeans and Sinhalese, average 2; 0 between Europeans and Tamils, average 1; 44 between Burghers and Sinhalese, average 34; 6 between Burghers and Tamils, average 8; 78 between Sinhalese and Tamils, average 67; other mixed marriages 22, average 10.

10. **Kandyan Marriages.**—In 1913 there were registered 6,137 Kandyan marriages, as compared with 5,114 in 1912; the figures for the year under review correspond to a rate of 12·0 per 1,000 of the Kandyan population. Registration is necessary to the validity of a Kandyan union. The number of marriages so registered fluctuates considerably, and varies with the moral pressure that is brought to bear by those in authority. Such a remote cause as the war between Spain and the United States of America affected in 1898 the registration of Kandyan marriages in the Kegalla District, where a rumour

was current that all bachelors over 18 would be impressed for service in the war. The result was that the number of marriages registered in 1898 was almost double that of the previous year. Marriage according to customary ceremony or mere cohabitation without ceremony often occurs for a long time before a union is registered. According to the report of the Commissioner of Census for 1911 the custom of polyandry is not yet extinct, though it is dying out. In 1900 in one district with a population of 188,000 it was reported that there were nearly 2,000 cases in which a woman had registered her marriage with one brother but was living as the consort of two, while there were 144 cases in which three brothers shared the same wife. The Ordinance No. 13 of 1859 (now replaced by Ordinance No. 3 of 1870) made polyandry illegal, but as in the case of unions prior to that year it was not illegal, a case of devolution of property even now in courts in the Kandyan districts turns on the issue whether C was the son of A alone, or whether he had two fathers, viz., A and A's brother B. Tables V. and VI. give detailed statistics of Kandyan marriages.

11. **General Marriages Ordinance, No. 19 of 1907.**—18,443 marriages were registered under this Ordinance during the year, corresponding to a rate of 12·7 per mille of the population, exclusive of Kandyans and Muhammadans. The number of marriages registered in 1912 was 16,619, and the rate was 11·6. General marriages are not subject to the same fluctuations, and the figures show a steady increase since 1906. Statistics will be found in Tables VII. and VIII.

12. **Muhammadan Marriages.**—These marriages are registered under Ordinance No. 8 of 1886. Registration is not essential to the validity of unions among Muhammadans. The Ordinance does not appear to be popular, except in the Puttalam and Jaffna Districts, and to a minor extent in the Colombo and Galle Districts. 821 Muhammadan marriages were registered in 1913. The registered rate in 1913 was only 5·6 per mille of the Muhammadan population. The rate was highest, 25·1, in the Puttalam District, and sank to an almost negligible quantity, ·2 per mille, in the Anuradhapura District. Batticaloa District has the largest Muhammadan population of any district in the Island, but its marriage rate, which was low enough in 1912, viz., 1·5 per mille, dwindled to ·6 in 1913. Detailed statistics will be found in Table IX. in the Appendix.

13. **Age at Marriage.**—The mean age for marriages in the general community was, in 1913, for males 27·2 and for females 20·8. In the Kandyan community the mean male age was 26·6 and the mean female age 19·6. The average ages in England and Wales are about 27 for males and 25 for females, and apparently the only difference in Ceylon is that women marry at an earlier age than they do in England and Wales, while the male age for marriage is about the same. The similarity is, however, more apparent than real, as there is a tendency in this country for persons to overstate their age, as they seldom know the exact date of their birth, while cohabitation with or without the customary ceremonies often takes place for years before the union is registered. There has been no tendency in Ceylon in recent years for the mean age at marriage to increase, though the number of minors, *i.e.*, persons under 21 years of age, who marry under the General Marriages Ordinance, has gradually decreased since 1896. Under the Kandyan Marriages Ordinance, on the other hand, the age of majority is 18 for males and 16 for females, and the percentage of minors marrying among Kandyan females has apparently risen from 62 in 1896 to 73 in 1913. This rise may perhaps be due to the fact that women are not so prone as heretofore to overstate their age, and that unions are now more promptly registered. The highest male age at marriage in 1913 was 80, and the highest female age was 65. Detailed statistics of ages at marriage will be found in Tables V., VII., and VIII.

14. **Divorce.**—A marriage under the General Marriages Ordinance can only be dissolved by a judgment of a District Court. The process is comparatively an expensive one, and the number of divorces is few. They rose, however, from 52 in 1912 to 70 in 1913. The average for the last decade was 35. Divorces under the Kandyan Marriage Law (see Table VI.) are numerous, and totalled 631 in 1913, one of the grounds being mutual consent. The procedure is simple and costs practically nothing. A Provincial Registrar or his District Assistant has power after inquiry to order a dissolution. The proportion of divorces to marriages in 1913 was highest in the Kegalla District, viz., 18 per cent., and lowest, about 3 per cent., in the Badulla District. The percentage of divorces to marriages was for the whole Island 10·3 under the Kandyan and ·38 under the General Marriages Ordinance. The former rate is 27 times as high as the latter. Kandyan divorcees have been known to re-marry and again apply for a divorce. Among the Muhammadans divorce is a religious ceremony, and no statistics are available.

15. **Literacy.**—Among the general community 18 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the women signed the marriage registers in 1913 with a mark. Among the Kandyans there were 27 per cent. of male and 91 per cent. of female illiterates. The percentage of those unable to sign the registers has been gradually declining, but it will be long before it falls to the rate of 1 per cent. for either sex prevailing in England and Wales. In the general community illiteracy among both sexes was highest in the Matara and Hambantota Districts, among men it was lowest in the Jaffna, and among women in the Colombo District. Of the Kandyan Districts, Badulla had the highest number of male illiterates, and Anuradhapura the highest number of female illiterates. Detailed statistics on this subject will be found in the last columns of Tables V. and VII.

16. **Registered Buildings.**—At the end of 1913 there existed 860 buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages, as against 852 at the end of 1912. Ten new buildings were registered in the course of the year. Two were removed from the register. Details of registered buildings will be found in Table X. The proportion of marriages solemnized during 1913 in such buildings was 15 per cent.

IV.—BIRTHS.

17. **Island Births and Birth-rate.**—The births registered during the year 1913 totalled 162,827, the largest number ever recorded in Ceylon in a single year. These figures correspond to a rate of 38·6 per 1,000 persons living. The rate is higher than that of the preceding year, 33·3, and than the average, 37·7, of the last fifteen years, 1898–1912, the period of improved registration. The Ceylon average birth-rate is similar to that of other tropical countries, though considerably lower than that of some of the provinces of India, where in 1912 a rate of 48 was recorded in the Central Provinces and a rate of 45 in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The Ceylon rate is much higher than the average, 27, of England and Wales, where the rate has fallen 31 per cent. since 1876—a decline which is attributed partly to the

fall in the number of persons married to 1,000 marriageable persons in the population, and partly to the postponement of marriage by women. In Ceylon similar factors are not present, and the rate has shown no marked tendency in the last sixteen years either to rise or to fall. Tables I. to IV. and XI. to XV. give detailed statistics of births with respect to race, sex, and locality.

18. **Racial Birth-rates.**—Statistics of births according to race will be found in Tables II., XI., and XII. The rate for each race, except for Europeans and Moors, was in the year reviewed higher than the average. The Malay rate, 43, was the highest; the European rate, 23, was the lowest. The Sinhalese rate, 41, was slightly in excess of the Island rate, 38; the Tamil rate, 32, was considerably below it. These rates, however, are crude rates, and take no account of the varying constitution of the different sections of the population. In the immigrant Tamil community, for instance, there are 568 males to 432 females in every 1,000; in the whole Island there are 530 males only to every 470 females. Among Europeans there is more than one disturbing factor, the number of women of child-bearing age is proportionately higher in the European than in the general population; this factor tends to exaggerate the crude European birth-rate; on the other hand, the small proportion of females to males (388 to 612 per 1,000) in the European community tends to lower the crude European birth-rate. The crude birth-rate is an imperfect measure of the fertility of a community. A better test is to calculate the number of births per 1,000 of the female population of conceptive ages. The rates thus calculated for Ceylon are :—

Europeans	**97**	Moors	183
Burghers	139	Malays	**217**
Sinhalese	202	Others	187
Tamils	131	All Races	179

The fertility of the population of England and Wales similarly calculated for the year 1912 was 95, and closely approximates to that of the European community in Ceylon.

19. **Provincial and District Births.**—The Provincial rates for 1913 and 1912 were as follows :—

	1913.	1912.
North-Central Province	**34·1** ..	30·3
Northern Province	35·4 ..	34·2
Western Province	36·2 ..	30·5
Central Province	40·3 ..	36·2
Eastern Province	40·5 ..	**40·4**
Southern Province	40·7 ..	38·9
North-Western Province	41·7 ..	**27·1**
Province of Uva	42·5 ..	39·4
Province of Sabaragamuwa	**44·8** ..	31·7

Of the districts, Kegalla led in 1913 with a birth-rate of 45, followed by Ratnapura and Kurunegala each with a rate of 44 per mille. Fifty per cent. of the districts recorded rates in excess of 40. The lowest rate, just under 31, was found, as in the last three years, in the Puttalam District. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables III., IV., XI., and XII.

20. **Estate Births.**—The total number of births reported in 1913 from the estates amounted to 18,276, viz., 57 Europeans, 51 Burghers, 853 Sinhalese, 16,962 Tamils, 163 Moors, 59 Malays, and 131 "Others." The total corresponds to a rate of 36 per 1,000 of the estate population, which is estimated at 607,700, and is composed mainly of Indian Tamil immigrants and their descendants. The birth-rate was higher than the average, 26·7, and than the rate, 33, of the previous year; it ranged from 26·5 in the Kurunegala estates to 39·4 in those of the Ratnapura District. See Tables XVI. and XVII.

21. **Urban Birth-rate.**—The births registered in the 31 towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance numbered 15,930, of which 8,248 were of males and 7,682 of females. These figures correspond to an annual birth-rate per 1,000 of 28·8, as against 26·9 in the previous year. The urban birth-rate is distinctly lower than the Island birth-rate, 38. The difference is no doubt due largely to the smaller proportion of females in the towns. In the general population there are 470 females in every 1,000 of both sexes, whereas in the towns there are only 433 females. On the other hand, the excess of persons in the prime of life would tend to enhance the birth-rate. Excluding Vavuniya and Lunugala, which have a proportion under 1,000, and Nuwara Eliya, in which the population is largely migratory, the town of Moratuwa had the highest birth-rate, 45, and "Hatton and Dikoya" the lowest, 21. The number of births registered in the city of Colombo during the year was 5,693, and corresponded to a rate of 24·1, as against 22·9 in the previous year and an average of 23·1. The excess of males in the Municipality of Colombo is especially marked. 973 stillbirths were registered in the 31 towns, as against 906 in 1912. No stillbirths are registered in other parts of the Island. Detailed statistics will be found in Table XVIII.

22. **Sex Proportion at Birth.**—In 1913 there were born in Ceylon 83,112 males and 79,715 females, the former being to the latter as 104 to 100. The proportions in England and Wales are similar to those obtaining here. The proportion of male births to female births in Ceylon has fallen gradually from 114 in 1867 to 104 in the present time. This fall may be more apparent than real, for in Ceylon, as in the East generally, the birth of a son is regarded as of more importance than that of a daughter, and in an era when registration was imperfect there would be a greater tendency to neglect to give information of the birth of a girl than that of a boy.

V.—DEATHS.

23. **Island Deaths and Death-rate.**—The deaths from all causes registered in 1913 numbered 119,956, and corresponded to a rate of 28·4 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is lower than that of the previous year, 32·4, and than the mean, 29·3, for the period 1898–1912. Statistics prior to 1898 are *unreliable*, registration being imperfect (see paragraph 51). The average Ceylon death-rate is generally lower than the rates prevailing in the Straits, in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Central Provinces of India; it is similar to the rates which obtain both in Bengal and British Guiana; but the mortality per 1,000 in Ceylon exceeds that both of Madras, 23, and of Jamaica, 24. The Ceylon death-rate is more than double the rate, about 14, of England and Wales, and is three times that of Australia and of New Zealand. Ceylon is said to be famous for the longevity of its inhabitants, and the deaths registered in 1913 included those of 218 reputed centenarians. Little reliance can be placed on these figures, as the

natives of Ceylon often do not know their exact ages. In England and Wales the yearly average of centenarian deaths is 62.

24. **Standardized Death-rates.**—The death-rate which is expressed by the proportion of deaths from all causes to each 1,000 of the population living at all ages is called the "crude" rate. This, however, is not always a good test of the mortality of any particular area or community; to quote from the report of the Registrar-General of England and Wales for 1911:—"The comparison of total death-rates as ordinarily stated per 1,000 population may be quite misleading. As mortality is much the highest in infancy and old age and higher in the male than in the female sex, it is natural for a population containing comparatively few infants and aged persons to have a lower death-rate than one in which the opposite conditions prevail ....., therefore the most important death-rates have been reduced to a common standard showing the rates which would have obtained had the sex- and age-constitution of the populations in question been similar to that of England and Wales in 1901." Rates so calculated, which were formerly known as "corrected" rates, are now known as "standardized" rates. Standardized rates have been calculated for the principal towns of Ceylon, and to a certain extent for the European and estate populations, both of which contain a comparatively few of the very young and of the very old. As in Ceylon the mortality among females is generally higher than among males, a preponderance of males in any community would have an opposite effect to what it would produce in England, where the male mortality is in excess of the female. In this report the rates have been standardized to the population of the whole Island as shown in the Census of 1911.

25. **Racial Death-rates.**—The death-rates of the different races in Ceylon will be found in Table II. both for 1913 and 1912; the average rates are also given. The highest rate, nearly 33 per mille, was recorded in 1913 among the Tamils. The figures in Table II. include immigrant Tamils, but it will be seen from Table XIV. that the indigenous Tamil death-rate is nearly as high. Next in descending order come the Malays, followed successively by the Moors, the Sinhalese, the Burghers, and the Europeans. In their average death-rates the races observe the same relative order. In all, except the Burgher and Tamil communities, the rates for 1913 were slightly below the average. The Tamil, Moor, and Malay rates exceed that of the Island as a whole, while the Sinhalese, Burgher, and European rates fall short of the Island rate. The crude and standardized rates for each race are given below for purposes of comparison:—

Race.	Crude Death-rate, 1913.	Standardized Death-rate, 1913.
Tamils (Ceylon and Immigrant)	**32·9**	**36·8**
Malays	29·3	30·0
Moors	28·0	29·4
Sinhalese	26·6	26·4
Burghers	23·1	23·9
Europeans	**11·4**	**12·4**

Tables XII.–XV., XVII., XXIII., XXIV., XXVIII., XXX., and XXXI. give further particulars of deaths by race.

26. **European Death-rate.**—The average European death-rate for the last decade, 16·65, was considerably lower than the average Ceylon rate, while the European rate, 11·4, for 1913 was not only less than half that, 28·4, of the entire population of Ceylon, but was even lower than the average rate, about 14, which obtains in England and Wales. At first sight it looks as if a tropical climate were as nearly as healthy for Europeans as their natural environment. This, as one knows, is far from being the case. The general debilitating effects of moist heat and malaria are too well known to require emphasizing. To quote from a medical work on the subject:—"Europeans must always pay a certain penalty for the change of climate involved by a residence in the East ....., blood degeneration is initiated in his (the European's) system from the very commencement of tropical residence." Again, Drs. Castellani and Chalmers, in their Manual of Tropical Medicine (1913 edition), state at page 104: "A uniformly damp hot climate endured for years diminishes the resistance against disease, and has a markedly deleterious effect on the nervous system (of a white race)." There are many reasons why the crude European death-rate in Ceylon is misleading. The population is comparatively small, about 7,800, and accidental variations have a more marked effect on the rates. There is a comparatively small proportion of the very young and very old—the periods in which mortality is at its maximum. The elderly European, as a rule, leaves Ceylon in order to end his days in Europe; even the young at times go home only to die. The rates are calculated on a population which is enumerated early in March, just as the annual exodus to Europe commences, and which is therefore in excess of the average. Again, those who come out to Ceylon from Europe are, as a rule, picked men in the prime of life; they have often passed a medical examination, they belong to the well-nourished and well-educated classes, and have at least an elementary knowledge of hygiene. At different age-periods between 20 and 55 the death-rate of European males in Ceylon is in some cases double, and in some cases treble what it is for England and Wales at the corresponding age-periods, while between the ages of 20 and 25 it is five times as high. On the other hand, the death-rates of European females in this Island, except in the case of those above 55 years of age, are only slightly in excess of the corresponding rates in England and Wales. The subjoined figures elucidate the argument:—

Age Period.	Average Male European Death-rate.		Average Female European Death-rate.	
	In England and Wales.	In Ceylon.	In England and Wales.	In Ceylon.
0–5 ..	45·5 ..	48·7 ..	38·0 ..	33·0
5–10 ..	3·3 ..	5·1 ..	3·4 ..	2·3
10–15 ..	2·0 ..	5·8 ..	2·1 ..	3·1
15–20 ..	3·0 ..	6·4 ..	2·8 ..	4·2
20–25 ..	3·9 ..	20·5 ..	3·3 ..	7·1
25–35 ..	5·2 ..	16·4 ..	4·4 ..	5·8
35–45 ..	8·6 ..	17·4 ..	7·0 ..	8·3
45–55 ..	15·5 ..	21·4 ..	12·0 ..	11·1
55 and upwards	55·2* ..	51·6 ..	49·2* ..	29·6

* These figures are approximate, as they have been worked out on the estimated number of deaths in the years 1906–1910, but not on the actual number, which is not available in the reports of the Registrar-General of England and Wales.

No data are available to show whether mortality is higher among bachelors than among married men, but according to the Medical Officer of Health, Colombo (*vide* his Report for 1912), it is the young bachelors in Colombo who suffer most. One-quarter of the European deaths in Colombo in 1912 were due, he states, to infection which obtained entrance with the food supply. He suggests that the lack of supervision in bachelors' kitchens is in part responsible for this mortality. His theory is supported by the marked contrast referred to above between the male and the female European death-rate. The presence of a woman in the household generally ensures cleanliness in the kitchen and care in the preparation of food, and the practice of domestic economy in chummeries would not only prevent great waste of money but of life. It is curious that the death-rate in Ceylon of European children below the age of 5 approximates to the rate in England and Wales, while for female European children between the ages of 0–2 and 5–10 it is actually lower (see paragraph 30). There are good grounds, however, for believing that the recent advances in tropical medicine and hygiene and the diffusion of this knowledge have had an appreciable effect on the crude European death-rate, which has fallen from 23·6 in 1901 to 11·4 in 1913. The fall has been especially noticeable since 1908.

27. **Provincial and District Deaths and Death-rates.**—The death-rate in 1913 in the Provinces ranged from 22·8 in the Western to 41·3 in the Province of Uva—the only Province in which the mortality exceeded that of the previous year. The following figures show the death-rate per 1,000 for the different Provinces for 1913 and 1912 :—

Province.	1913.	1912.
Western	**22·8**	**24·6**
Southern	28·7	35·7
North-Western	28·8	35·7
Central	30·8	31·3
Eastern	31·0	32·9
Northern	31·1	35·6
Sabaragamuwa	33·3	40·2
North-Central	34·6	**54·5**
Uva	**41·3**	37·4

In the districts the lowest rate, 19, was recorded, as usual, in Negombo and in Chilaw; the highest, 45·6, in Mannar, which in the previous year was surpassed by the Mullaittivu, Hambantota, and Anuradhapura Districts with rates of 64, 60, and 54, respectively. Of the registration divisions, (the town of) Nuwara Eliya boasted the lowest rate, viz., 13·4, but as the rate is calculated not on the town's average population, which is not known, but on a census taken at the height of the Nuwara Eliya season, the recorded rate is obviously flattering to the sanatorium of Ceylon. With the exception of Nuwara Eliya, the lowest rate in any division was 13·9 in Siyane Korale East of the Colombo District. The highest divisional rate was 73·3, and was recorded in the Bintenna pattu of the Eastern Province. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables III., IV., and XII.–XV.

28. **Estate Deaths.**—The total number of deaths on estates reported in the year was 19,462, and included the deaths of 19 Europeans, 22 Burghers, 654 Sinhalese, 18,353 Tamils, 165 Moors, 9 Malays, and 240 "Others." The crude estate death-rate was 38·4 per mille, as compared with a rate of 39·9 in 1912 and with an Island rate of 28·4. The estates, however, as pointed out in paragraph 3, contain a relatively small proportion of the very young and very old, and the standardized estate death-rate is 47·3, *i.e.*, had the sex- and age-constitution of the estate communities been the same as that of the Island as a whole, the recorded death-rate would have been 47·3 per mille in 1913, as compared with 48·6 in 1912. Mortality in the year was highest in the estates in the Ratnapura District, where the crude death-rate was 67·2, as against a rate of 72·7 in 1912, and an average of 55·2. The lowest death-rate, 30·3, was in the estates in the Nuwara Eliya District, where the average is 22·7. An improvement in the average mortality is apparent only in the estates in the Matale, Colombo, and Kalutara Districts. Detailed statistics of deaths on estates by race and district will be found in Tables XVI., XVII., and XXIX.

29. **Urban Death-rate.**—The number of deaths registered in the thirty-one towns (*vide* paragraph 6) was 18,844, of which 10,242 were of males and 8,602 of females, and corresponded to a crude death-rate of 27·5 per mille. By excluding deaths of non-residents in hospitals and correcting for age- and sex-constitution, a standardized (*vide* paragraph 24) urban death-rate of 29·9 is obtained for the year 1913. This rate is nearly identical with that of the previous year, viz., 30·0, and slightly less than that of 1911, when the rate was 31·6. It is higher than the Island rate, 28·4. Among the towns (excluding Vavuniya, Lunugala, and Nuwara Eliya, for reasons stated in paragraph 21), the lowest mortality during the year was recorded in Kegalla, where the standardized death-rate was 17·4; the highest rates, 52·1 and 52·0, were found in Mannar and Anuradhapura respectively. As a general rule, the towns on the south-western seaboard have a much lower death-rate than towns situated elsewhere. Moratuwa, where the rate was 38·8 in 1912 and 43·1 in 1913, is a marked exception to this rule. In the city of Colombo 6,544 deaths were registered, and the standardized death-rate of this city was 27·9 in 1913, as against 28·6 in the previous year, and an average rate since 1908 of 30·9. The subjoined list places the towns in descending order of their standardized death-rates :—

Mannar	**52·1**	Mullaittivu	31·9
Anuradhapura	52·0	Puttalam	31·8
Kurunegala	44·5	Gampola	30·0
Badulla	43·4	Galle	29·7
Moratuwa	43·1	Negombo	28·7
Matale	41·2	Colombo	27·9
Ratnapura	39·7	Kalutara	26·5
Nawalapitiya	39·2	Kandy	25·7
Hambantota	38·3	Tangalla	24·4
Trincomalee	38·2	Panadure	23·6
Jaffna	35·2	Weligama	21·5
Batticaloa	35·1	Matara	19·8
Chilaw	35·0	Kegalla	**17·4**
Hatton and Dikoya	33·0	Nuwara Eliya	**13·4**

Detailed statistics of the mortality in towns will be found in Tables XVIII. and XXXI., and for the city of Colombo will be found in Table XXX. and in the report of the Medical Officer of Health, Colombo.

30. **Infant Mortality.**—The infant mortality of a population is calculated on the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age to every 1,000 births in the same year. It is generally regarded as a reliable test of the sanitary condition of a locality, as infants are especially susceptible to adverse conditions, while migration and age- and sex-distribution have no appreciable effect on the figures. The infant mortality rate in Ceylon was 189 in 1913, as compared with 215 in 1912, and with an average of 185. As a general rule, the mortality in the first quarter of a year exceeds that of each of the other three quarters, and this is perhaps due to extreme variations of temperature in the early months of the year. The infant mortality rates in Ceylon approximate to those of other tropical countries, but are considerably higher than the average, 127, of England and Wales. The infant mortality rate on estates was 246 per 1,000 births registered. The rate was highest, 299 per 1,000 births, in the estates in the Matara District, and lowest in those of the Colombo District. The urban infant mortality corresponded to a rate of 246 per 1,000 births, and was thus identical with the estate rate. It ranged from 128 in the town of Matara to 348 in the town of Batticaloa. In Colombo the infant mortality in 1913 was 285. There were in the city only 5 European deaths to 75 births. The rate among the different races in Colombo ranged from 67 per 1,000 births among the Europeans to 391 among the Tamils. The Burgher rate in Colombo was 181, the Sinhalese 261, the Malay 260, and the Moor 350. The low European infant mortality is, no doubt, in part due to the fact that the majority of Europeans in Ceylon belong to the fairly well-to-do and educated classes, and correspond to the social class shown as No. 1 in the report of the Registrar-General of England and Wales for 1911. The infant mortality in this class in England and Wales is 76, as against a general infant mortality of 127. Most European infants are sent up-country during the hot weather and many go to Europe. The different rates are summarized below :—

	Ceylon.	Estate.	Urban.	Colombo.
European ..	**99**	88	**52**	**67**
Burgher ..	188	157	187	181
Sinhalese ..	170	159	210	261
Tamil	218	**253**	**330**	**391**
Moor	234	190	295	350
Malay	**286**	**34**	268	260
All Races ..	185	246	246	285

Of the Provinces, the lowest infant mortality rate was in Western, 150, and the highest in the North-Central, 264; and of the districts, the lowest rate, 129, was in Chilaw, which, with Negombo, records the lowest mortality for all ages, and the highest, 325, was in Mannar, which records the highest mortality for all ages. Detailed statistics are given in Tables XIII.–XV., XVIII., XIX.

31. **Sex Proportion at Death.**—Of the 119,956 deaths registered during the year, 60,745 were of males and 59,211 were of females. The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 27·2 for males and 29·8 for females, the rate per 1,000 persons of either sex being 28·4. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was as 1,026 to 1,000, the average in the period 1898 to 1912 being 1,034 to 1,000. These proportions are derived from unequal numbers of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. Had the population comprised an equal number of males and females in the year reviewed, there would have been 916 male deaths to every 1,000 female deaths. On an average female death-rate exceeds the male death-rate by 9 per cent., whereas in England and Wales the proportions are reversed, the average male standardized mortality being in excess of the female by 14 per cent. There is a marked excess of female mortality in Ceylon in the period 20–45, the period of childbearing. Tables XXI.–XXIII. give details of sex mortality in different age groups and races.

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

32. **General.**—Causes of death are given in detail in Tables XXVII. and XXVIII., and are classified according to the International or Bertillon System. Table XXXI. gives similar details for the towns, Table XXX. exclusively for Colombo town, and Table XXIX. for the estates. In the towns causes of death are certified by qualified medical men, or are ascertained after inquiry and inspection of the deceased by the town registrars, who are themselves qualified men. Deaths on estates are reported by the medical officers for the several estate divisions. Some reliance can be placed on the statistics for the towns and estates, but the figures for the Island in Tables XXV. to XXVIII., which are largely based on information supplied by persons entirely ignorant of Western medicine, are unreliable, or too vague in many cases to be of much practical value, *e.g.*, deaths due to phthisis might be attributed to any other disease in which severe cough is one of the symptoms, while deaths due to malaria or enteric are not differentiated, but are often assigned merely to "fever," and are shown in the returns as "pyrexia." In Table XXVI. in the Appendix are given the death-rates per million in each district in the Island from some of the principal diseases. It is proposed in future returns to confine this table to statistics of urban and estate deaths. The numbers appearing in brackets next to the headings of paragraphs are the numbers under which the diseases are tabulated in the detailed lists of causes of death.

33. **Principal Causes of Death.**—The principal causes of death in 1913, exclusive of diseases of infancy, were fever (including enteric, malaria, and pyrexia), diarrhœa, diseases (undefined) of the skin, dysentery, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and anæmia. Corresponding to a general diminished death-rate, the number of deaths registered under each of the foregoing heads was less in 1913 than in 1912. There were reported 394 fatal cases of enteric, as against 461 in 1912; 2,134 deaths were registered as due to malaria and malarial cachexia, as against 2,507 from these causes in 1912; the majority of the fatal cases attributed to "pyrexia" were doubtless due to malaria. The total deaths from fevers were 25,297, as against 33,201 in 1912. Diarrhœa claimed 11,760 victims, as against 15,094 in 1912. To dysentery were attributed 4,190 deaths, as against 5,237 in 1912. 4,265 fatal cases of tuberculosis, including phthisis, were registered, as against 4,306 in 1912, but the deaths from phthisis increased from 3,795 in 1912 to 3,843 in 1913. 3,577 deaths from pneumonia were registered in 1913, 3,869 in 1912; 2,196 (chiefly on estates) from anchylostomiasis, 1,843 in 1912. There were 523 deaths from cancer, an increase on the number (406) registered in the previous year. There were 70 deaths from cholera, of which 58 occurred in Colombo and

9 in Negombo. There was only one case of smallpox. The proportions in which the more important diseases contribute to the death-roll of the Island are shown by Diagram I. in the Appendix, in which the whole area of the circle represents deaths from all causes, and its various sectors deaths from particular causes or groups of causes.

34. **Anchylostomiasis** (106*).—2,196 deaths were registered in 1913 as due to anchylostomiasis. These figures correspond to a rate of 520 per million for the Island. The rate reached its maximum, 1,775, in the district of Kegalla, and was very high in the Matale District, 1,552, and exceeded the Island rate in the Ratnapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Kalutara, and Badulla Districts. No cases occurred either in the Eastern Province or in the Mannar, Mullaittivu, Hambantota, and Puttalam Districts. The number of deaths is excessive in districts where the estates are worked by immigrant Tamils. In the year reviewed there were 1,837 deaths from anchylostomiasis among Tamils, 253 among Sinhalese, 76 among Moors. These deaths include 1,771 reported from the estates as due to this disease, and the estate death-rate from anchylostomiasis is therefore 2,914 per million. There has been a steady increase in the death-rate from anchylostomiasis from 78 per million in 1903 to 520 per million in 1913. Many deaths may be attributed to anæmia which are really due to anchylostomiasis, but the increase in the number of deaths assigned to anchylostomiasis cannot be attributed to any great extent to improved diagnosis, for while the number of deaths from this disease on estates rose from 290 in 1905 to 1,771 in 1913, there has been no corresponding decrease in the number of deaths from anæmia until 1912 and 1913. In 1912 there was an increase of 93 in the anchylostomiasis figures and a decrease of 66 in the anæmia figures; and in 1913 there was an increase of 192 in anchylostomiasis figures and a decrease of 111 in anæmia. The reports of a Commission appointed by Government to consider what measures should be taken to combat the disease have been published as Sessional Papers XV. and XXXI. of 1910. Interest in the subject has been re-awakened this year (1914) by a lecture delivered at Kandy by Mr. Wycliffe Rose, Director-General of the Rockfeller Universal Health Commission.

35. **Appendicitis** (108).—11 deaths were registered under the headings "appendicitis and typhlitis," as against 10 in 1912 and an average of 3. Whether these were due to operation or not is not stated. It is significant that 3 of the deaths, *i.e.*, more than 25 per cent., were of Europeans, 2 were of Sinhalese, 4 of Tamils, and 2 of "Others." One death out of a total of 10 due to appendicitis in 1912 was of a European, 1 out of 14 in 1911, 1 out of 7 in 1910, 3 out of 11 in 1909, 1 out of 3 in 1908. Considering the proportion (·2) of the European community to the Island population and the large number of successful operations, there is no doubt that Europeans are much more subject to appendicitis than other races; whether this is due to their diet or their physical constitution does not seem to be known. Errors in diet conduce to appendicitis, but especially articles that contain seeds and pips and are hard and indigestible. Ceylon beef generally answers to the latter description. Europeans consume proportionately more meat and more preserved provisions than the native population. Sir James Crichton Browne (quoted in the "Tropical Agriculturist" for April, 1914) disposes of Dr. Stephens's suggestion that bananas may be a factor in the increased prevalence (in England and Wales) of appendicitis.

36. **Cancer** (39 to 45).—523 deaths from cancer were registered, as against 406 in 1912. Of the 523 fatal cases, 141, or 27 per cent., were assigned to cancer of the buccal cavity, due no doubt to irritation set up by the common habit of chewing betel. 3 Europeans, 7 Burghers, 404 Sinhalese, 80 Tamils, 28 Moors, and 1 Malay died of cancer. It is proportionately more prevalent among the Sinhalese than among the Tamils. The rate in Ceylon has apparently risen from 65 per million in 1910 (the rise may be due to improved diagnosis) to 124 per million in 1913, and is similar to rates recorded in 1912 in other tropical countries, viz., Straits 96, Jamaica 174, British Guiana 198. It is considerably lower than the rate, 993, which prevails in England and Wales, and than the average of other countries in the temperate zones. In his pamphlet entitled "The Menace of Cancer," 1913, Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Statistician of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, comments on the low cancer death-rate of Ceylon in the following words:—"According to this table (statistics of cancer mortality, 1900–1909) there is a range in the cancer death-rates from 5·1 per 100,000 (*i.e.*, 51 per million) for Ceylon to 127·7 for Switzerland. The low cancer death-rate for Ceylon cannot possibly be the result of serious errors in diagnosis or mistakes in classification of the causes of death, since the vital statistics for this Island are generally accepted as entitled to confidence. Eliminating, however, the native or non-European population, it appears that for the period of 1898 to 1910 the European cancer death-rate of the Island of Ceylon was only 19·4 per 100,000 of population, and for the city of Colombo 30·7. This result would seem to substantiate the conclusion that for reasons which it would be of the greatest possible importance to know the local incidence of cancer among Europeans in the Island of Ceylon is quite considerably below the corresponding cancer death-rates in England and other European countries from which they come."

As already pointed out, the diagnosis of disease is very imperfect indeed in the villages, but the urban statistics are entitled to some confidence, and the urban cancer rate for 1913 was 190 per million, and one knows from inquiry from medical men that cancer is not of frequent occurrence in Ceylon. Mr. Hoffman, then, is correct in his conclusions as far as the general population is concerned. Ceylon shares with the Straits, Jamaica, and British Guiana (other countries of low cancer mortality) a climate of tropical heat and bright sunshine, and, it is believed, the diet of the inhabitants of these countries is in the main a simple one, but whether either or both of these conditions have any effect on the prevalence of cancer is not known. The fact, however, that the European cancer death-rate is much lower in Ceylon than in European countries generally does not prove that the European is less subject to cancer in Ceylon than elsewhere. In the first place, the European community in Ceylon is so small (7,800) that accidental variations in the number of deaths from any cause would exaggerate the variations in the death-rate from that particular cause, *e.g.*, the deaths of Europeans from cancer during each year from 1906 to 1913 have been 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 2, 0, 3. The number 3 for 1909 and 1913 would yield a high rate, viz., about 385 per million, though it must be admitted that the rates for the other years would be comparatively low. In the second place, Europeans, if attacked with so serious a disease as cancer, would probably return to Europe for treatment and operation, and if eventually they succumbed, their deaths would not appear in the registers of this country. Finally, cancer is a disease of later life, and very few Europeans stay in the Island after 55, and a very large majority, indeed, return to Europe to end their days.

* The number in brackets are those under which the diseases are tabulated in the detailed list of Causes of Death.

37. **Cholera** (12 and 13).—70 deaths, *i.e.*, 58 in Colombo, 9 in Negombo, and 1 each in Kandy, Kurunegala, and Ratnapura, were registered from cholera in 1913, as against 13 in 1912, and an average of 90.

38. **Diarrhœa** (103c).—11,760 deaths, corresponding to a rate of 3,179 per million, were registered as due to diarrhœa; the deaths in 1912 were 15,094, and the rate 4,098. The rate was highest, 7,497, in the Ratnapura, and lowest, 822, in the Jaffna, District. There were 3,588 Tamil and 7,689 Sinhalese deaths assigned to diarrhœa; the Tamil rate is, therefore, considerably higher than the Sinhalese. In the city of Colombo diarrhœa caused 2 per cent. of the Tamil and 1 per cent. of the Sinhalese deaths.

39. **Dysentery** (14).—4,190 deaths were registered from dysentery in 1913, as against 5,239 in 1912, the respective rates per million being 993 and 1,262. The districts with the highest mortality from this cause were Mannar, Badulla, and Nuwara Eliya, and the lowest rates were found in the Kurunegala, Chilaw, and Negombo Districts. Tamils appear to be much more susceptible to dysentery than Sinhalese, for 3,208 Tamil deaths were attributed to this cause and only 703 Sinhalese deaths. So also in the city of Colombo the highest percentage of mortality from dysentery was among Tamils, 5 per cent., followed by 3 per cent. among Burghers, Moors, and Malays, and the lowest, 2 per cent., was among Europeans and Sinhalese.

40. **Enteric Fever** (1).—394 deaths were registered from enteric fever, as against 461 in 1912. The figures for 1913 correspond to a rate of 93 per million living. The rate in the Colombo District, 402, far exceeds that of any other district in the Island, the Galle District being next with a rate of 104. The figures are, however, very untrustworthy. Causes specified in the rural registrars' returns as "sannipatha una" were until 1911 tabulated under the heading "enteric," but this practice was discontinued in 1911, and no case is now tabulated as enteric unless certified to be such by a qualified medical practitioner. Cases returned as "sannipatha una" are now classified as "pyrexia," which is a vague term, implying a feverish condition of the body. Enteric is especially fatal to Europeans and Burghers, but the apparent comparative immunity of Sinhalese and Tamils in the Island generally may be due to errors in diagnosis or classification. In the city of Colombo 10 per cent. of the total European deaths were due to this cause, 3 per cent. of the Burgher, and 3 per cent. of the Sinhalese, but only 2 per cent. of the Tamil deaths, as of Moors and Malays. Racial rates are given below :—

	Percentage of Enteric to Total Causes fatal to each Race.	Rate per Million Living.
Europeans	7·9	905
Burghers	2·5	586
Sinhalese	·4	97
Tamils	·1	52
Moors	·4	112
Malays	1·0	303

41. **Diseases of early Infancy** (151, 152, and 153).—These numbered 6,286, as against 5,689 in 1912. This division includes the sub-heads of debility, which was responsible for 4,665 deaths, or 74 per cent., premature birth 1,415, injuries at birth 122, and want of breast milk 57. Other deaths of infants are distributed under various heads in the lists of causes, the majority being classified under convulsions, from which 12,811 infants died, and infantile diarrhœa, which caused 1,655 deaths.

42. **Malaria and Malarial Cachexia** (4).—2,134 deaths were registered in 1913 as due to the above causes, as against 2,507 in 1912. These figures give a rate of 506 per million for 1913, as against 604 in the previous year. The Mannar District, with a rate of 3,586, has the highest mortality from malaria and malarial cachexia, while the Trincomalee, Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, and Ratnapura Districts have each rates in excess of 1,000 per million. As, however, deaths described as being due to "fever" otherwise undefined are classed under "pyrexia," it is probable that the "pyrexia" rates give a better indication of the prevalence of malaria. Hambantota District heads the list with 1,859 deaths (at the rate of 17,555 per million) from pyrexia, next comes Batticaloa with a rate of 11,767, closely followed by Jaffna, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Mannar, and Mullaittivu Districts in the order named. Two Europeans, 480 Sinhalese, and 1,392 Tamils succumbed to malaria or malarial cachexia. These figures are curious when the proportions these races bear to the general population are considered (*vide* paragraph 3). The anomaly is probably due to the cause indicated above, for one finds that the Sinhalese deaths attributed to pyrexia are more than double the Tamil deaths attributed to the same cause. Estate deaths (chiefly of Tamils) due to malaria would be correctly diagnosed. The death-rates from malaria and malarial cachexia are lowest in the Galle, Kalutara, Nuwara Eliya, Colombo, and Kandy Districts; these districts, too, have low pyrexia death-rates.

43. **Pneumonia** (92).—3,577 deaths were registered as due to pneumonia, as against 3,869 in the previous year. The death-rate per million from this cause was 1,014. Mullaittivu had the highest death-rate of any district, viz., 4,747, Trincomalee District came next with a rate of 2,422, and then Nuwara Eliya District with 2,017. The lowest rate was in the Matale District. Pneumonia is much more prevalent among the Tamils than the Sinhalese, the Tamil deaths being 2,458 and the Sinhalese 796. In the city of Colombo pneumonia caused 11 per cent. of the total Tamil, 4 per cent. of the Sinhalese, and 4 per cent. of the European deaths. Of the total deaths, 1,444 occurred on the estates, chiefly in the Kandy and Nuwara Eliya Districts.

44. **Puerperal state** (134 to 141).—3,304 deaths, as against 3,224 in 1912, were attributed to diseases of parturition. 162,827 children were born in the year, so that the mortality of mothers per 1,000 births was 20·3, as against 23·3 in 1912, and an average of 22·8. This rate is enormously high, especially when compared with that which prevails in England and Wales, where in 1911 the mortality per 1,000 births was only 3·87. Mortality in 1913 was highest among the Tamils, whose death-rate was 28·4 per 1,000 births, and more than double the average. There were 182 European births in the year, but only one death from parturition.

45. **Smallpox** (5).—One death from smallpox was registered in 1913, as against 15 in 1912, and an average of 67. The victim was a Tamil and died in the Kegalla District; the infection was traced to Southern India.

46. **Tuberculosis** (29 to 35).—The total deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, including phthisis, numbered 4,265, as against 4,306 in 1912. These figures represent a rate of 1,011 per million of the population. In England and Wales in 1911 the death-rate per million from this cause was 1,468. It must be remembered, however, that tuberculosis may often escape diagnosis in the reports of the village registrars, and the real rate is probably much higher than the recorded rate. The latter rose from 869 in 1891 to 1,152 in 1909; it has declined slightly in recent years, except in 1911, when it rose to 1,157. A campaign has now been started in Ceylon against tuberculosis, and an Anti-Tuberculosis Fund has been established as a memorial to King Edward VII. The fund to date amounts to Rs. 361,800, and will be supplemented by grants from Government and local bodies in order to meet the cost of building and maintaining hospitals and sanatoria. The foundation stone of the Central Institute in Colombo was laid by His Excellency the Governor in June of the present year, 1914. In this country the disease generally takes the form of pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis), to which cause 3,843 of the total deaths from tuberculosis in 1913 were assigned. In Colombo in 1913 phthisis was most fatal to Burghers, Sinhalese, and Malays, and caused 11 per cent. of the deaths of each of these races, but only 4 per cent. of the European deaths.

47. **Violent Deaths** (Table XXXII.): (*a*) *Suicide* (155 to 163).—233 deaths (4 Europeans, 3 Burghers, 127 Sinhalese, 90 Tamils, 5 Moors, and 4 Others) resulted from suicide, corresponding to a rate of 55 per million persons living. The rate in England and Wales in 1911 was 99 per million. If any conclusions can be drawn from small figures, the European in Ceylon seems more liable to commit suicide than any of the other races, and he has a greater tendency to suicide in Ceylon than in England and Wales. Suicide is very rare among the Malays. The favourite mode of suicide in Ceylon is hanging, which accounted for 125 deaths in 1913.

(*b*) *Homicide* (182 to 184).—193 deaths were attributed to homicide in 1913, as against 208 in 1912, and an average of 156. The figures for 1913 correspond to a rate of 46 per million persons living—a rate which is nearly six times as high as that of England and Wales.

(*c*) *Executions* (186*a*).—21 judicial executions (18 of Sinhalese and 3 of Tamils) were registered in the Island in 1913, as against 29 in 1912, and an average of 27. The number corresponds to a rate of 5 per million, as compared with a rate of ·3 per million in England and Wales.

(*d*) *Drowning* (169).—452 deaths were registered from drowning, including 59 deaths due to floods, which in 1913 were responsible for a total of 144 deaths; a large number of these deaths was not registered at the time, owing to a mistaken idea that a death could not be registered unless the corpse were recovered. These floods occurred in January and October, November, and December of 1913, and resulted in 35 deaths in the Kegalla District, 30 in Badulla, 26 in Kandy, 14 in Ratnapura, 14 in Batticaloa, 11 in Galle, and 14 in other districts. The total deaths from drowning included 145 deaths from falls into wells and 25 from falls into pits. The mortality from these causes has risen to the present figures from averages of 16 and 8 respectively, and the rise seems to point to a neglect of the provisions of the Wells and Pits Ordinance.

(*e*) *Landslips.*—20 deaths were due to landslips, which occurred in the Kandy District in 1913, viz., 5 in January and 15 in October. The latter took place in Pallebage of Uda Bulatgama. Part of the hillside came down, overwhelming four houses, and the débris covered an area of about 100 acres. Two of the inmates of the houses escaped, the others were buried in the ruins.

(*f*) *Miscellaneous Accidents, &c.*—209 deaths were due to snake-bite, against an average of 192; 208 to burns and scalds, average 147; vehicles caused 87 deaths, of which motor cars were responsible for 21, as against 14 in the previous year. There were 14 deaths by lightning, average 10. Crocodiles caused 14, elephants 8, cattle 7, buffaloes 4, and horses 2. The Brahmin lizard or "hikanala" (*Mabuia carinata*) is said to have been responsible for one death. 49 deaths were ascribed to starvation, average 67. These deaths occurred chiefly in towns.

48. **Miscellaneous Diseases.**—There were 33 deaths from alcoholism, as against 39 in 1912, and an average of 17; 1 from alcoholic cirrhosis of liver, 13 in 1912, average 28; 3 from beri-beri, average 1; 17 from diphtheria and croup, average 14. In England and Wales diphtheria and croup are responsible for 9·5 for every 1,000 deaths; the Ceylon rate is ·1 per 1,000 deaths. Elephantiasis caused 3 deaths, average 2; hydrophobia 1, average 33; influenza 100, average 115; leprosy 61, average 86; measles 90, average 156; meningitis 112, average 65; old age, 3,163, average 2,525; parangi (yaws) 84, average 111; rickets 4,345, average 1,591 (the increase is due to change in tabulation since 1907); scarlet fever 1 in the Fort, Colombo, of a third class passenger bound for Australia; septicæmia 91, average 67; syphilis 127, 129 in 1912, average 77. There were no deaths registered from anthrax, glanders, pellagra, plague, or yellow fever.

49. **Principal Causes of Death on Estates.**—The chief causes of mortality on estates were diarrhœa, which accounted for 14 per cent. of the total deaths, dysentery 14 per cent., debility of infants under three months 12 per cent., debility of infants three months and over 5 per cent., anchylostomiasis 9 per cent., pneumonia 7 per cent., convulsions of infants 7 per cent., malaria and malarial cachexia 3 per cent., premature birth 3 per cent., tuberculosis 1 per cent. For detailed statistics see Table XXIX. The proportions of principal causes of death to total deaths in the estates are shown by Diagram II. in the Appendix, in which the whole area of the circle represents the deaths in the estates from all causes, and its various sectors the deaths from particular causes or groups of causes.

50. **Principal Causes of Death in the Towns.**—In the 31 towns of the Island (inclusive of Colombo), of the total number of deaths at all ages, pneumonia accounted for 10 per cent., infantile convulsions and diarrhœa for 8 per cent., phthisis for 7 per cent., malaria and malarial cachexia for 7 per cent., dysentery for 5 per cent., debility for 5 per cent., enteritis for 4 per cent., anchylostomiasis for 4 per cent., bronchitis for 3 per cent., and enteric fever for 2 per cent. In the city of Colombo phthisis accounted for the largest percentage of deaths, viz., 10 per cent., followed by convulsions of infants 9 per cent., enteritis 8 per cent., debility 7 per cent., pneumonia 6 per cent., broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, and senility each 5 per cent., dysentery and enteric each 3 per cent., diarrhœa 2 per cent. Detailed statistics of causes of death in towns will be found in Table XXXI., and of Colombo separately in Table XXX., but reference should be made to the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Colombo, for fuller information on the Vital Statistics of the city. Diagram III. in the Appendix shows the proportions of principal causes to total deaths in all the towns, the whole area of the circle representing the deaths in the towns from all causes.

and its various sectors the deaths from particular causes or groups of causes. Diagram IV. shows graphically the relative mortality in the city of Colombo in each month of the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 incident to enteric fever, phthisis, and pneumonia.

VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

51. **Retirement of Mr. Arunachalam.**—The writer of the present report succeeded Mr. (now Sir) Ponnambalam Arunachalam on April 11, 1913. Sir Ponnambalam, who first acted as Registrar-General in 1887, held that post for a period of nearly twenty-five years. He was responsible for several improvements both in the law and in the working of the Department. Ordinance No. 20 of 1891 was introduced under his auspices; it provided among other things for the appointment of qualified medical men as Registrars of Births and Deaths in Municipal and Local Board areas. The law as to the registration of births and deaths was subseqeuntly amended and consolidated by Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, since the introduction of which the registration of these events has been much more accurate and complete. The law as to the registration of "general" marriages received its final shape in Ordinance No. 19 of 1907.

52. **Staff.**—Mr. A. de S. Wikramatilaka, Registrar of Lands, Kurunegala, was appointed in January, 1913, Second Assistant to the Registrar-General—an additional staff appointment sanctioned by Government with effect from July 1, 1912. He has had the supervision of the Marriage, Birth, and Death Branch of the Head Office, including the Statistical Branch. Mr. William de Zoysa was the Chief Statistical Clerk, and was in charge of the preparation of reports on Vital Statistics.

53. **New Salary Scheme.**—An immediate increase of 12 per cent. in the emoluments of the staff, as a whole, was the main result of the new Salary Scheme. The post of Assistant Registrar-General held by Mr. N. W. Morgappah has been raised from the Special Class of the Clerical Service to the Fifth Class of the Civil Service, and now carries with it a salary of £300 rising to £400.

54. **Amalgamated Offices.**—In January, 1913, the Land Registry, which had been discontinued since 1897, was re-established at Puttalam, and was amalgamated with the office of the Assistant Provincial Registrar. There are other amalgamated offices at Anuradhapura, Kegalla, Mannar, Matara, Mullaittivu, and Trincomalee, but it is proposed to dissolve the combination at Matara, where the Registrar of Lands is fully occupied with his legitimate duties.

55. **Registration Divisions.**—In consequence of the extension of the Local Board limits of Batticaloa, the registration limits of the Batticaloa Town division were similarly extended to make them co-terminous with the Local Board limits. Several divisions in the districts of Kandy, Jaffna, Mannar, Ratnapura, and Kegalla were also altered for the purposes of the General Marriage, Kandyan Marriage, and Birth and Death Registration Ordinances.

56. **Irregularities in Registrars' Offices.**—A surprise inspection of the records of a registrar in the Galle District by the Assistant Provincial Registrar revealed the fact that the registrar had taken the signature of parties to several blank folios in the Marriage, Birth, and Death Registers. He was dismissed from office and made to compensate the parties for the trouble and expense to which they were put in order to have the events properly registered. It was subsequently discovered that this registrar was in the habit of entering up particulars of births and deaths in his registers from particulars given in the headmen's reports and forging the signatures of the informants in the registers. This necessitated an Order in Council under Ordinance No. 3 of 1912 validating all events registered by him. Surprise inspections by the Registrar-General revealed similar but less grave irregularities in other registrars' offices. There is no doubt that these offices should be periodically inspected, and that the periodical inspection of the registrars' records at the Kachcheri is insufficient to detect anything but very minor irregularities. Neither the Registrar-General or his Assistants, nor the Provincial Registrars or their Assistants, have time to make systematic visits, and a special Inspecting Officer has been allowed to the Department from October 1, 1914. This officer will be a clerk in Class I., Grade II., of the Clerical Service, and will draw a commuted allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

57. **Theft of a Record.**—Two clerks, who were instrumental in removing a record from one of the files of duplicates kept in the Head Office, were dismissed.

58. **Canonical Marriage.**—In March, 1913, a marriage was solemnized by a Roman Catholic priest without the formalities required by the General Marriages Ordinance, and between parties not competent to marry under the Ordinance—one of them being a minor, and the consent of the parents to the marriage having been withheld. The question arose whether the priest had acted in contravention of the law; the matter was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, who were of opinion that the Ordinance was not intended to interfere with the rights of the clergy to celebrate a sacrament of their church, and that the prohibition in the Ordinance did not mean an absolute prohibition of the marriage.

59. **Prosecutions.**—During the year under review 204 prosecutions were instituted for various offences against the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Ordinances. Of this number, 149 (or 74 per cent.) resulted in convictions, 13 (or 6 per cent.) in acquittals. The balance for various reasons had not been definitely disposed of at the end of the year. The total cases included 3 of bigamy, and a curious case of marriage by false personation. In this latter case the intended bridegroom was ill and his brother personated him, both at the giving of notice of marriage and at the marriage ceremony before the registrar. The brother was fined Rs. 200 and the woman Rs. 100 by an unsympathetic Magistrate. This reminds one of a case related by Forbes in his "Eleven Years in Ceylon," and quoted by Mr. Denham in his "Review of the Results of the Census of 1911." The bridegroom's horoscope would not suit that of his intended bride, but that of his infant brother corresponded. The child personated the bridegroom in the marriage procession. The marriage was pronounced legal, the evasion being only considered a pious fraud, or a concession to the will of the planets.

60. **Records and Offices.**—The total number of duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths received at the Head Office during the year 1913 amounted to 302,199. In spite of recent additions, the present recordroom space is only sufficient for another two years, and the recordkeeper's office is cramped and overcrowded. The duplicates and protocols of deeds attested by notaries in the Colombo District are also stored in the Head Office, and the question of building a new office on modern lines must be taken up seriously next year.

A new office for the Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, is an absolute necessity, and plans have been prepared. New offices for the Provincial Registrar, Galle, and for the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matale, are in contemplation in connection with the proposed extension of the Kachcheries at those stations.

61. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The cost of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Department in 1913 (excluding the salaries of the Provincial Registrars and their Assistants, who have other departments under their charge) was Rs. 150,713·15, viz. :—

	Rs.	c.
(*a*) One-third of the salaries of the Registrar-General and his Assistant	7,382	68*
(*b*) Salaries of the clerical staff	38,660	65
(*c*) Payments to Stipendiary Registrars	17,638	75
(*d*) Fees paid to other Registrars of Births and Deaths ..	59,806	63
(*e*) Fees paid to headmen for reporting births and deaths ..	14,757	93
(*f*) Salaries to bookbinders, peons, and sweepers	6,414	9
(*g*) Other expenditure, including travelling expenses, stationery, office requisites, &c...	6,052	42

* One-half and one-sixth of the salaries are respectively shown in my Reports for the Land Registration Branch and Trade Marks and Joint Stock Companies Registration Branch.

The revenue derived from stamps was Rs. 21,045·75, and from fees from searches, copies, &c., at the Head Office Rs. 1,075·25 (the fees in other offices being drawn by the clerks), or in all Rs. 22,121.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 31, 1914.

BERTRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CEYLON, 1867 to 1913.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered; Yearly Increase of Population by Excess of Births over Deaths and by Immigration; the Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 Persons living per Annum; and the Number of Persons living to each Person Married, Born, or Dead in each of the Years 1867 to 1913.

Year.	Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year.	Marriages registered.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.*	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.†	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
							Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867‡	2,328,622	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868§	2,354,878	—	47,096	59.441	— 12,345	—	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	2,363,328	—	52,825	48,023	4,802	—	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	2,382 042	—	63,527	42.238	21,289	—	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	2,417,402	32,014	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	2,451,276	17,688	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	2,461,894	22,108	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	2,516,453	23,248	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	2,530,720	13,239	71,102	55,614	15,488	— 8,807	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	2,573,305	12,780	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	2,669,556	21,460	71,529	84,781	— 13,252	78,587	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	2,741,078	12,406	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9.905	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	2,772,363	12,307	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,853	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	2,758,785	13,650	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28.083	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	2,755,558	12,087	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	2,773,389	13,214	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	2,781,711	15,890	82,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	2,793,689	13,770	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	2,815,166	10,723	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	2,830,359	20,214	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887*	2,855,216	17,171	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	2,901,262	14,638	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	2,938,977	12,791	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	2,980,245	15,108	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	3,021,579	14,737	96,493	86,643	9,850	43,107	10·5	31·9	28·7	95	31	35
1892	3,088,405	16,683	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856	11·7	30·2	27·5	86	33	36
1893	3,121,093	17,327	97,800	92,422	5,378	18.495	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894	3,144,561	22,783	104,301	87,784	16,517	18.964	15·4	33·2	27·9	64	30	36
1895	3,193,821	30,691	101,480	88,301	13,179	42,938	20·4	31·8	27·6	48	32	36
1896	3,240,501	19,679	103,854	81.898	21,956	35,069	12·8	32·0	25·3	77	31	40
1897	3,315,768	21,819	125,019	78,538	46,481	43,862	14·0	37·7	23·7	71	27	42
1898	3,395,519	24,254	131,620	90,256	41,364	31,158	15·3	38·8	26·6	65	26	38
1899	3,429,745	32,494	132,190	104,983	27,207	— 13,236	20·1	38·5	30·6	49	26	33
1900	3,520,574	28,192	136,051	100,873	35,178	95.058	17·2	38·6	28·7	58	26	35
1901	3,582,697	23,736	134,252	98,813	35,439	2,260	14·2	37·5	27·6	75	27	36
1902	3,629,986	27,816	141,893	99,680	42,213	23,846	16·4	38·5	27·5	65	25	36
1903	3,703,615	23,534	148,027	96,084	51.943	15,731	13·7	40·0	25·9	78	25	39
1904	3,767,826	21,947	145,253	93,940	51,313	21,056	12·5	38·5	24·9	86	26	40
1905	3,901,471	21,188	150,785	108,160	42,625	94,567	11·7	38·7	27·7	86	26	36
1906	3,883,168	18,005	141,847	136,271	5.576	29.286	9·7	36·5	35·1	108	27	29
1907	3,885,967	18,983	130,403	119,377	11,026	— 7,947	10·3	33·6	30·7	102	30	33
1908	3,923,369	21,052	160,713	117,982	42,731	7.661	11·3	41·0	30·1	93	24	33
1909	3,969,629	20,121	148,891	122,969	25,922	18.558	10·7	37·5	31·0	98	26	32
1910	4,035,173	21,977	157,554	110,195	47,359	53,953	11·7	39·0	27·3	92	25	37
1911	4,120,813	21,386	156,398	143,380	13.018	38,620	11·1	38·0	34·8	91	26	29
1912	4,151,251	21,733	138,303	134,383	3,920	39,635	11·3	33·3	32·4	91	30	31
1913	4,220,458	24,580	162,827	119,956	42,871	29,980	12·5	38·6	28·4	86	26	35

* The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

† The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births, and in column 7 that the number of emigrants exceeded the immigrants.

‡ The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

§ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868, and continued to be in force till January 1, 1897, when the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into force.

II.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons living according to Race, in the Years 1912 and 1913, and the Yearly Average, 1898–1912.

	Number registered.			Proportion per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.	Average. 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.
Marriages.						
All Races	23,094	21,733	24,580	13·2	11·3	12·5
Europeans	78	121	126	**22·6**	**31·6**	**32·6**
Burghers	196	216	221	15·9	16·0	16·2
Sinhalese	19,782	18,359	21,165	16·0	13·5	15·4
Tamils*	3,021	3,011	3,026	**6·0**	**5·5**	**5·3**
Others	17	26	42	2·5	3·0	4·8
Births.						
All Races	143,612	138,303	162,827	37·7	33·3	38·6
Europeans	165	190	182	**25·1**	**24·8**	**23·5**
Burghers	772	822	919	31·3	30·5	33·7
Sinhalese	102,166	93,539	114,369	**41·0**	34·4	41·6
Tamils*	30,971	34,518	36,427	30·2	31·3	32·0
Moors	8,886	8,312	9,812	37·1	31·2	36·5
Malays	405	474	580	33·1	**36·3**	**43·9**
Others	247	448	538	17·1	25·6	31·1
Deaths.						
All Races	111,823	134,383	119,956	29·3	32·4	28·4
Europeans	124	100	88	**18·9**	**13·1**	**11·4**
Burghers	559	583	630	22·6	21·6	23·1
Sinhalese	70,417	83,987	73,185	28·1	30·9	26·6
Tamils*	32,676	40,444	37,412	**31·8**	**36·7**	**32·9**
Moors	7,283	8,038	7,523	30·3	30·1	28·0
Malays	370	385	387	30·5	29·5	29·3
Others	394	846	731	27·4	48·3	42·2

* Inclusive of immigrants.

III.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1912 and 1913, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1912.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	MARRIAGES (General and Kandyan).			BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	191
CEYLON	28,295	21,733	24,580	143,612	138303	162827	111,823	134383	119956
Western Province	6,866	7,606	8,335	33,903	33,856	40,694	23,422	27,378	25,639
Central Province	3,989	2,174	2,288	23,329	24,384	27,413	19,141	21,093	20,962
Southern Province	4,402	3,961	4,462	24,876	24,546	25,974	17,043	22,525	18,317
Northern Province	2,028	1,960	2,020	13,405	12,705	13,198	10,596	13,248	11,617
Eastern Province	421	336	275	7,696	7,525	7,616	5,777	6,132	5,822
North-Western Province	4,779	2,673	3,713	15,029	11,596	17,955	12,753	15,290	12,418
North-Central Province	943	269	300	3,269	2,588	2,890	3,327	4,660	2,933
Province of Uva	1,512	846	1,005	7,972	8,559	9,246	7,322	8,125	8,985
Province of Sabaragamuwa	3,355	1,908	2,182	14,133	12,544	17,841	12,442	15,932	13,263
Western Province.									
Colombo	3,906	4,314	4,766	18,533	18,745	22,454	14,045	16,135	15,015
Negombo	1,220	1,217	1,515	6,026	4,611	7,256	3,356	3,953	3,325
Kalutara	1,740	2,075	2,054	9,344	10,500	10,984	6,021	7,290	7,299
Central Province.									
Kandy	2,581	1,462	1,522	14,466	14,926	16,656	11,605	12,664	12,359
Matale	852	387	426	4,072	3,534	4,514	3,335	4,392	4,125
Nuwara Eliya	556	325	340	4,791	5,924	6,243	3,701	4,037	4,478
Southern Province.									
Galle	2,026	2,269	2,095	11,170	12,335	11,495	7,139	8,117	8,545
Matara	1,706	1,234	1,617	9,215	9,011	9,994	5,855	7,955	5,602
Hambantota	670	458	750	4,491	3,200	4,485	4,049	6,453	4,170
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1,798	1,780	1,795	11,865	11,571	11,560	8,846	10,877	9,910
Mannar	172	146	170	934	671	1,006	1,077	1,283	1,133
Mullaittivu	58	34	55	606	463	632	673	1,088	574
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	311	264	205	6,522	6,485	6,490	4,754	4,836	4,832
Trincomalee	110	72	70	1,174	1,040	1,126	1,023	1,296	990
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	3,805	1,857	2,589	11,234	8,294	13,335	9,852	11,575	9,563
Puttalam	245	139	236	1,031	867	1,208	1,170	1,298	1,141
Chilaw	729	677	888	2,764	2,435	3,412	1,731	2,417	1,714
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	943	269	300	3,269	2,588	2,890	3,327	4,660	2,933
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	1,512	846	1,005	7,972	8,559	9,246	7,322	8,125	8,985
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	1,436	842	960	5,962	5,714	7,206	5,514	7,043	6,329
Kegalla	1,919	1,066	1,222	8,171	6,830	10,635	6,928	8,889	6,934

IV.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1912 and 1913, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1912.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.		
	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.
CEYLON ..	13·1	11·3	12·5	37·7	33·3	38·6	29·3	32·4	28·4
Western Province	15·1	**14·7**	15·9	**34·5**	30·5	36·2	**23·6**	**24·6**	**22·8**
Central Province	8·4	6·9	7·1	36·4	36·2	40·3	29·9	31·3	30·8
Southern Province	15·4	13·0	14·5	41·5	38·9	40·7	28·3	35·7	28·7
Northern Province	12·0	10·9	11·2	37·9	34·2	35·4	30·1	35·6	31·1
Eastern Province	**6·7**	**5·9**	**4·8**	**42·9**	**40·4**	40·5	32·1	32·9	31·0
North-Western Province ..	**19·6**	13·4	**18·5**	38·9	**27·1**	41·7	33·3	35·7	28·8
North-Central Province ..	17·1	7·1	8·0	40·6	30·3	**34·1**	**41·3**	**54·5**	34·6
Province of Uva	9·6	8·1	9·6	40·9	39·4	42·5	37·5	37·4	**41·3**
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	12·0	10·0	11·3	40·7	31·7	**44·8**	35·1	40·2	33·3
Western Province.									
Colombo	14·9	14·2	15·6	32·1	28·4	33·8	24·2	24·5	22·6
Negombo	15·6	14·8	18·0	38·0	27·3	42·1	**21·0**	**23·4**	**19·3**
Kalutara	15·3	15·6	15·3	37·7	37·0	38·2	24·2	25·7	25·4
Central Province.									
Kandy	9·2	7·7	7·0	37·2	36·4	40·2	29·8	30·9	29·9
Matale	12·0	7·7	8·5	42·0	33·1	42·2	39·4	41·2	38·6
Nuwara Eliya	**4·9**	**4·2**	**4·3**	**31·0**	37·6	39·1	24·0	25·6	28·0
Southern Province.									
Galle	15·4	16·0	14·5	40·7	**41·7**	38·4	26·0	27·4	28·5
Matara	11·7	11·1	14·4	42·5	39·4	43·1	26·8	34·8	24·1
Hambantota	11·9	8·8	14·2	41·4	30·0	42·3	37·1	60·5	39·4
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11·6	10·9	11·0	37·7	35·1	34·9	28·2	33·0	29·9
Mannar	**20·5**	**17·0**	20·0	37·9	26·7	40·5	**43·8**	**51·1**	**45·6**
Mullaittivu	7·8	4·3	7·1	39·1	27·4	38·0	**43·8**	**64·4**	34·5
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	6·1	5·6	**4·3**	**43·5**	41·4	41·0	31·6	30·9	30·6
Trincomalee	10·7	7·4	7·2	40·2	34·9	37·9	34·4	43·6	33·3
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	20·1	12·9	17·9	41·8	27·5	44·0	36·3	38·4	31·5
Puttalam	19·8	10·2	17·3	32·6	**22·1**	**30·9**	37·0	33·1	29·2
Chilaw	19·3	16·2	**20·9**	34·7	27·9	38·5	21·5	27·7	**19·4**
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	17·1	7·1	8·0	40·6	30·3	34·1	41·4	54·5	34·6
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	9·6	8·1	9·6	40·9	39·4	42·5	37·6	37·4	41·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	13·2	10·5	12·0	41·2	35·1	44·1	38·4	43·2	38·8
Kegalla	12·3	9·5	10·8	40·3	29·3	**45·3**	33·0	38·1	29·5

V.—Marriages (Kandyan) registered in 1913 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition and Age of Parties; Signature in Marriage Register; and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

Province and District.	Total.	Contracted between.									Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	The number who signed the Register with Marks.		Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages.			
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.	Average, 1898–1912.		1913.	
																					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ..	6,137	4,689	204	688	174	180	22	110	47	23	748	4,494	66	26·6	17	55	19·6	12	1,656	5,625	34·2	94·8	27·0	91·7
Central Province ..	1,561	1,257	30	140	13	59	4	38	12	8	211	1,211	59	26·0	17	50	19·0	12	388	1,322	35·1	**91·8**	24·9	**84·7**
Southern Province ..	14	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	33	25·4	20	23	18·4	15	5	13	43·0	93·0	35·7	92·9
Northern Province ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46·3	95·5	—	—
Eastern Province ..	32	26	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	52	29·7	20	35	20·8	15	18	32	**54·2**	**99·5**	**56·3**	**100·0**
North-Western Province	1,858	1,332	92	249	87	43	9	24	15	7	193	1,227	66	26·4	17	55	20·1	13	411	1,767	**28·0**	96·0	22·1	95·1
North-Central Province	254	182	7	37	13	7	1	3	4	—	11	130	54	28·7	18	40	21·6	14	46	247	29·4	98·6	**18·1**	97·2
Province of Uva ..	837	670	39	74	36	13	—	3	2	—	63	556	65	29·3	18	50	20·4	13	367	814	45·0	97·4	43·8	97·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1,581	1,209	36	182	24	58	8	42	14	8	266	1,336	60	25·5	18	45	18·7	12	421	1,430	36·3	94·3	26·6	90·4
Central Province.																								
Kandy ..	1,067	870	19	93	5	38	2	27	8	5	170	878	57	25·5	17	50	18·6	12	266	868	35·8	**89·8**	24·9	81·3
Matale ..	336	256	10	42	7	7	1	7	4	2	25	215	58	27·8	18	40	20·1	13	75	305	30·9	96·6	22·3	90·8
Nuwara Eliya ..	158	131	1	5	1	14	1	4	—	1	16	118	59	26·1	17	45	19·1	14	47	149	39·8	93·0	29·7	94·3
Southern Province.																								
Galle ..	12	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	33	25·3	20	23	18·8	16	4	12	43·7	92·3	33·3	**100·0**
Matara ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	26·5	25	18	16·5	15	1	1	38·6	97·7	50·0	**50·0**
Northern Province.																								
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46·3	95·5	—	—
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ..	30	24	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	52	30·0	20	35	20·8	15	17	30	**57·3**	**99·5**	**56·7**	**100·0**
Trincomalee ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25·0	25	22	22·0	22	1	2	29·0	99·1	50·0	**100·0**
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ..	1,772	1,268	87	238	84	42	9	23	15	6	187	1,162	66	26·3	17	55	20·2	13	395	1,681	**27·8**	95·9	22·3	94·9
Puttalam ..	86	64	5	11	3	1	—	1	—	1	6	65	40	26·1	19	35	18·7	15	16	86	34·1	97·9	18·6	**100·0**
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ..	254	182	7	37	13	7	1	3	4	—	11	130	54	28·7	18	40	21·6	14	46	247	29·4	98·6	**18·1**	97·2
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ..	837	670	39	74	36	13	—	3	2	—	63	556	65	29·3	18	50	20·4	13	367	814	45·0	97·4	43·8	97·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ..	669	515	20	68	12	24	4	18	4	4	81	552	60	26·1	18	45	18·9	13	217	617	40·8	94·8	32·4	92·2
Kegalla ..	912	694	16	114	12	34	4	24	10	4	185	784	60	25·1	18	45	18·5	12	204	813	33·0	94·0	22·4	89·1

VI.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces in each Province and District of Ceylon, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in the Periods 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, and in each of the Years 1907–1913.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Southern Province.				Northern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Galle.		Matara.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871–1880* ...	8,871	165	1·9	874	19	309	10	398	2	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	/	98	—	15	—	3,033	46	72	1	739	7	911	6	1,567	43	810	30
1881–1890 ...	5,171	188	3·6	815	32	349	10	174	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	/	34	—	1	—	1,475	47	60	1	308	8	881	8	535	42	416	35
1891–1900 ...	9,009	402	4·0	1,707	76	542	31	361	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	52	—	9	—	2,194	78	112	3	814	17	1,069	20	956	67	1,172	93
1901–1910* ...	6,138	585	9·5	911	115	372	39	211	32	20	1	4	—	—	—	5	—	59	—	5	1	1,540	121	62	6	566	40	752	34	684	80	945	117
1907 ...	4,952	488	9·9	744	98	245	34	197	32	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	36	—	2	1	1,082	90	45	6	332	37	512	39	584	70	1,156	81
1908 ...	5,643	630	11·2	818	117	305	37	159	39	16	1	13	—	—	—	3	—	50	—	—	—	1,426	171	68	6	438	38	576	31	581	85	1,190	105
1909 ...	4,988	574	11·5	852	102	288	27	210	30	9	2	5	—	—	—	6	—	53	—	1	—	1,180	203	38	10	362	24	591	31	580	50	804	95
1910 ...	5,614	598	10·1	926	102	392	35	177	26	21	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	33	—	8	—	1,541	135	72	7	402	42	694	28	568	103	775	118
1911 ...	5,087	517	10·2	1,032	115	298	32	178	25	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	37	—	1	—	1,407	160	55	2	372	8	588	22	502	83	604	69
1912 ...	5,114	687	13·4	958	146	302	38	181	25	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	1	1,346	134	41	3	234	44	674	35	542	90	788	171
1913 ...	6,137	631	10·3	1,067	118	336	48	158	26	12	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	30	—	2	—	1,772	142	86	5	254	28	837	26	669	76	912	161

* Yearly average.

VII.—Marriages, other than Kandyan and Muhammadan, registered in 1913 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition, Nationality, and Age of the Parties; Mode of Solemnization, Signature in Marriage Register, and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Marriages of: Widowers.	Widows.	Marriages Contracted between: European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Marriages Contracted between Persons of same Race: European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others.	Marriages of Persons not 21 Years of Age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	The Number who signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.	Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages: Average, 1898–12. Males.	Females.	1913. Males.	Females.
CEYLON ..	18443	15543	533	1893	374	54	24	5	15	2	2282	912	15	3	—	44	6	78	22	117	189	14965	2984	20	490	9081	80	27·2	16	65	20·8	10	3717	3378	10878	23·2	69·2	18·3	59·0
Western Province ..	8335	7141	207	836	127	14	6	1	3	—	966	335	12	2	—	23	1	26	12	90	135	7706	313	15	111	3150	75	27·3	17	64	21·3	13	1948	1439	4121	20·6	**60·0**	17·3	**49·4**
Central Province ..	727	622	15	66	10	6	6	1	—	1	76	26	2	1	—	5	1	11	3	24	17	474	185	4	25	413	65	27·2	17	48	20·5	12	237	98	400	20·3	60·9	13·5	55·0
Southern Province ..	4448	3747	129	489	74	6	—	—	3	—	566	203	—	—	—	2	1	5	2	1	11	4412	14	—	203	2570	74	28·0	17	65	21·0	12	41	1112	3323	32·5	**82·6**	**25·0**	74·7
Northern Province ..	2020	1672	45	216	72	10	4	—	1	—	289	117	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2015	—	62	1245	80	26·6	16	50	19·6	12	625	206	1093	**12·7**	68·9	**10·2**	54·1
Eastern Province ..	243	195	11	25	12	—	—	—	—	—	37	23	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	15	2	219	—	4	133	57	27·4	19	46	20·4	10	97	35	148	19·4	71·2	14·4	60·9
North-Western Prov.	1855	1484	92	199	62	9	3	2	4	—	265	156	—	—	—	8	2	21	1	—	6	1649	167	1	57	1043	60	26·4	17	54	20·2	13	705	335	1163	23·6	73·7	18·1	62·7
North-Central Prov...	46	34	2	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	24	18	—	1	19	48	30·1	18	36	21·8	13	5	9	34	**33·7**	82·3	19·6	73·9
Province of Uva ..	168	147	10	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	10	12	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	2	123	37	—	3	92	60	27·8	17	40	20·7	14	24	28	121	19·1	69·7	16·7	72·0
P. of Sabaragamuwa..	601	501	22	49	11	9	4	—	4	1	64	33	—	—	—	2	—	8	1	—	—	574	16	—	24	416	75	25·9	18	50	19·6	13	35	116	475	23·9	76·0	19·3	**79·1**
Western Province.																																							
Colombo ..	4766	4102	111	476	66	8	3	—	—	—	542	177	10	2	—	19	1	6	11	90	129	4317	166	15	79	1816	75	27·2	17	60	21·1	13	1263	711	2125	18·9	**55·3**	14·9	**44·6**
Negombo ..	1515	1298	38	155	19	3	1	—	1	—	175	57	2	—	—	3	—	20	—	—	2	1359	129	—	21	694	60	26·4	18	40	20·4	13	545	259	783	18·9	63·7	17·1	51·7
Kalutara ..	2054	1741	58	205	42	3	2	1	2	—	249	101	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	2030	18	—	11	640	70	28·0	19	64	21·3	14	140	469	1213	25·4	68·1	22·8	59·1
Central Province.																																							
Kandy ..	455	402	9	35	3	3	2	1	—	—	38	13	2	1	—	3	1	4	2	17	17	299	107	2	12	243	65	27·2	17	48	20·7	13	152	57	218	18·9	56·2	12·5	47·9
Matale ..	90	72	2	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	62	23	1	2	59	52	27·1	18	38	19·6	14	24	12	50	18·6	65·6	13·3	55·6
Nuwara Eliya ..	182	148	4	19	4	3	3	—	—	1	23	8	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	7	—	113	55	1	11	111	58	27·0	17	48	20·3	12	61	29	132	25·2	71·8	15·9	72·5
Southern Province.																																							
Galle ..	2083	1785	48	206	37	4	—	—	3	—	246	85	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	8	2063	5	—	24	1051	74	29·0	18	55	21·1	14	32	468	1357	26·5	73·4	22·5	65·1
Matara ..	1615	1353	49	186	25	2	—	—	—	—	211	74	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	1604	6	—	104	1033	72	27·0	17	50	20·5	13	8	423	1280	37·5	88·2	26·2	79·3
Hambantota ..	750	609	32	97	12	—	—	—	—	—	109	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	745	3	—	75	486	70	27·2	18	65	20·3	12	1	221	686	**37·9**	**95·8**	**29·5**	**91·5**

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VIII.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in Ceylon in 1912 and 1913, and the Average in 1898–1912, according to Province, District, Civil Condition, and Minority.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1898–1912.								1912.								1913.							
	Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON ..	13850	420	1452	247	1699	667	603	7913	14087	449	1756	327	2083	776	421	8260	15623	538	1908	374	2282	912	490	9081
Western ..	6005	141	634	85	719	226	187	2940	6493	179	801	133	934	312	94	2929	7161	208	839	127	966	335	111	3150
Central ..	494	17	55	10	65	27	20	309	637	17	71	13	84	30	29	414	635	16	66	10	76	26	25	413
Southern ..	3794	132	388	50	439	182	245	2316	3303	127	446	68	514	195	141	2228	3753	129	492	74	566	203	203	2570
Northern ..	1742	50	178	51	229	100	76	1104	1684	47	184	45	229	92	74	1217	1686	45	217	72	289	117	62	1245
Eastern ..	259	10	35	9	44	19	9	228	230	11	44	15	59	26	10	190	195	11	25	12	37	23	4	133
North-Western ..	1109	54	123	33	156	87	41	713	1055	45	145	41	186	86	34	757	1496	94	203	62	265	156	57	1043
North-Central ..	49	3	5	2	6	5	1	19	32	1	2	—	2	1	3	24	34	3	5	4	9	7	1	19
Uva ..	108	5	9	3	12	8	3	65	151	8	10	3	13	11	6	99	148	10	8	2	10	12	3	92
Sabaragamuwa ..	293	8	25	4	29	12	21	220	502	14	53	9	62	23	30	411	515	22	53	11	64	33	24	416
Western.																								
Colombo ..	3424	80	354	48	402	128	115	1754	3704	107	429	74	503	181	58	1679	4113	111	476	66	542	177	79	1816
Negombo ..	1081	23	105	11	116	33	62	655	1017	31	152	17	169	48	23	552	1302	38	156	19	175	57	21	694
Kalutara ..	1500	39	174	27	201	66	10	531	1772	41	220	42	262	83	13	689	1746	59	207	42	249	101	11	640
Central.																								
Kandy ..	324	10	36	6	42	16	9	199	437	12	51	9	60	21	13	271	407	10	35	3	38	13	12	243
Matale ..	57	4	8	1	9	5	4	37	73	2	9	1	10	3	3	59	73	2	12	3	15	5	2	59
Nuwara Eliya ..	113	3	12	2	14	6	7	73	127	3	11	3	14	6	13	84	155	4	19	4	23	8	11	111
Southern.																								
Galle ..	1711	54	198	29	227	83	27	945	1913	67	234	39	273	106	22	1106	1789	48	209	37	246	85	24	1051
Matara ..	1489	58	138	16	154	74	117	923	1037	36	143	17	160	53	86	822	1355	49	186	25	211	74	104	1033
Hambantota ..	593	20	52	5	57	25	101	447	353	24	69	12	81	36	33	300	609	32	97	12	109	44	75	486
Northern.																								
Jaffna ..	1594	35	143	26	169	61	68	956	1560	39	163	18	181	57	69	1088	1537	38	180	40	220	78	61	1092
Mannar ..	110	12	27	22	50	35	7	115	99	8	17	22	39	30	4	106	112	7	21	30	51	37	1	110
Mullaittivu ..	38	2	8	3	11	5	2	33	25	—	4	5	9	5	1	23	37	—	16	2	18	2	—	43
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ..	180	7	21	5	26	12	5	159	176	10	31	11	42	21	6	48	144	7	17	7	24	14	2	97
Trincomalee ..	79	3	14	4	18	7	3	69	54	1	13	4	17	5	4	42	51	4	8	5	13	9	2	36
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala ..	399	22	44	9	54	31	23	250	428	15	52	16	68	31	18	317	678	43	77	19	96	62	39	441
Puttalam ..	78	9	17	12	28	21	4	68	64	6	18	10	28	16	7	52	114	11	13	12	25	23	2	75
Chilaw ..	632	23	62	13	74	35	14	395	563	24	75	15	90	39	9	388	704	40	113	31	144	71	16	527
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura	49	3	5	2	6	5	1	19	32	1	2	—	2	1	3	24	34	3	5	4	9	7	1	19
Uva.																								
Badulla ..	108	5	9	3	12	8	3	65	151	8	10	3	13	11	6	99	148	10	8	2	10	12	3	92
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ..	146	5	14	2	16	7	8	105	256	8	30	6	36	14	11	193	242	16	27	6	33	22	6	184
Kegalla ..	147	3	12	1	13	5	14	115	246	6	23	3	26	9	19	218	273	6	26	5	31	11	18	232

IX.—Muhammadan Marriages and their Rates in 1913 compared with 1912, and the Average in 1898–1912.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Muhammadan Population at the Census of 1911.	Number of Marriages.			Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.		
		Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.
CEYLON ..	279,543	591	747	821	4·5	5·2	5·6
Western.							
Colombo ..	51,516	179	313	336	7·7	11·7	12·4
Negombo ..	3,927	9	14	15	5·5	7·1	7·4
Kalutara ..	17,642	27	35	42	3·3	3·9	4·6
Central.							
Kandy ..	31,066	49	77	40	3·4	4·9	2·5
Matale ..	6,597	—	4	1	·1	1·2	·3
Nuwara Eliya ..	2,750	1	2	3	·9	1·4	2·0
Southern.							
Galle ..	11,653	80	72	80	14·4	12·0	13·2
Matara ..	7,081	15	27	12	4·3	7·5	3·3
Hambantota ..	3,087	—	—	13	—	—	8·4
Northern.							
Jaffna ..	3,562	35	52	39	21·1	**28·3**	21·1
Mannar ..	8,093	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	1,248	3	11	6	5·3	18·0	9·9
Eastern.							
Batticaloa ..	60,727	28	48	20	1·0	1·5	·6
Trincomalee ..	10,361	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western.							
Kurunegala ..	13,924	18	43	29	2·8	6·2	4·2
Puttalam ..	11,937	127	126	150	**23·6**	21·3	**25·4**
Chilaw ..	3,674	1	2	—	·3	1·1	—
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura	10,033	1	—	1	·4	—	·2
Uva.							
Badulla ..	7,718	10	6	13	2·7	1·5	3·3
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura ..	3,117	8	11	17	7·0	6·9	10·7
Kegalla ..	9,830	—	4	4	·2	·8	·8

X.—Number and Classification of Buildings registered for Solemnization of Marriages in Ceylon and remaining on the Register on December 31, 1913.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
CEYLON ...	860	548	93	118	18	19	22	8	1	—	23	10
Western Province ...	286	167	43	46	2	14	—	4	—	—	6	4
Central Province ..	52	16	2	27	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3
Southern Province ...	45	11	17	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ...	263	205	9	10	14	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Eastern Province ...	44	21	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	124	101	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	1
North-Central Province ...	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	31	19	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1
Western Province.												
Colombo	176	91	21	39	1	13	—	3	—	—	5	3
Negombo	69	51	13	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kalutara	41	25	9	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Central Province.												
Kandy	33	10	2	18	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Matale	7	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nuwara Eliya ...	12	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southern Province.												
Galle	23	6	6	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Matara	16	2	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	140	102	5	7	1	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Mannar	98	80	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	25	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	37	16	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	37	25	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Puttalam	29	27	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	58	49	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	12	8	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	19	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1

XI.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District during 1913.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	162827	83,112	79,715	182	98	84	919	490	429	114369	58,462	55,907	36,427	18,505	17,922	9,812	4,981	4,831	580	308	272	538	268	270
Western Province ...	40,694	20,936	19,758	79	48	31	611	322	289	34,992	18,008	16,984	2,600	1,301	1,299	2,003	1,034	969	263	142	121	146	81	65
Central Province ...	27,413	13,928	13,485	77	39	38	111	63	48	15,544	7,892	7,652	10,056	5,071	4,985	1,431	763	668	118	62	56	76	38	38
Southern Province ...	25,974	13,240	12,734	4	—	4	53	25	28	24,960	12,730	12,230	314	152	162	582	303	279	48	25	23	13	5	8
Northern Province ...	13,198	6,746	6,452	1	—	1	19	12	7	89	48	41	12,567	6,419	6,148	515	262	253	2	1	1	5	4	1
Eastern Province ...	7,616	3,819	3,797	2	2	—	52	27	25	427	199	228	3,959	2,037	1,922	2,991	1,471	1,520	65	31	34	120	52	68
North-Western Province ...	17,955	9,209	8,746	6	2	4	29	15	14	15,808	8,101	7,707	887	460	427	1,165	603	562	41	22	19	19	6	13
North-Central Province ...	2,890	1,442	1,448	—	—	—	3	3	—	2,299	1,150	1,149	194	94	100	366	178	188	—	—	—	28	17	11
Province of Uva ...	9,246	4,682	4,564	9	5	4	8	6	2	6,204	3,136	3,068	2,690	1,374	1,316	265	126	139	28	17	11	42	18	24
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	17,841	9,110	8,731	4	2	2	33	17	16	14,046	7,198	6,848	3,160	1,597	1563	494	241	253	15	8	7	89	47	42
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	22,454	11,573	10,881	76	46	30	563	297	266	19,079	9,802	9,277	1,215	632	583	1,145	594	551	246	133	113	130	69	61
Negombo ...	7,256	3,767	3,489	—	—	—	21	14	7	6,727	3,503	3,224	336	159	177	155	80	75	6	3	3	11	8	3
Kalutara ...	10,984	5,596	5,388	3	2	1	27	11	16	9,186	4,703	4,483	1,049	510	539	703	360	343	11	6	5	5	4	1
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	16,656	8,531	8,125	39	22	17	76	40	36	10,105	5,164	4,941	5,201	2,657	2,544	1,096	578	518	84	44	40	55	26	29
Matale ...	4,514	2,255	2,259	3	2	1	8	5	3	3,146	1,562	1,584	1,067	529	538	266	142	124	16	8	8	8	7	1
Nuwara Eliya ...	6,243	3,142	3,101	35	15	20	27	18	9	2,293	1,166	1,127	3,788	1,885	1,903	69	43	26	18	10	8	13	5	8
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	11,495	5,821	5,674	3	—	3	27	16	11	10,945	5,553	5,392	184	82	102	323	163	160	8	4	4	5	3	2
Matara ...	9,994	5,110	4,884	1	—	1	21	6	15	9,664	4,927	4,737	112	63	49	191	112	79	3	1	2	2	1	1
Hambantota ...	4,485	2,309	2,176	—	—	—	5	3	2	4,351	2,250	2,101	18	7	11	68	28	40	37	20	17	6	1	5
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	11,560	5,923	5,637	1	—	1	16	11	5	6	3	3	11,405	5,845	5,560	125	59	66	2	1	1	5	4	1
Mannar ...	1,006	505	501	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	2	2	675	331	344	326	172	154	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	632	318	314	—	—	—	2	1	1	79	43	36	487	243	244	64	31	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	6,490	3,256	3,234	2	2	—	42	22	20	389	183	206	3,388	1,747	1,641	2,577	1,262	1,315	1	—	1	91	40	51
Trincomalee ...	1,126	563	563	—	—	—	10	5	5	38	16	22	571	290	281	414	209	205	64	31	33	29	12	17
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	13,335	6,803	6,532	3	2	1	15	12	3	12,384	6,333	6,051	372	182	190	520	253	267	29	18	11	12	3	9
Puttalam ...	1,208	642	566	—	—	—	4	—	4	418	224	194	258	133	125	512	279	233	9	3	6	7	3	4
Chilaw ...	3,412	1,764	1,648	3	—	3	10	3	7	3,006	1,544	1,462	257	145	112	133	71	62	3	1	2	—	—	—
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	2,890	1,442	1,448	—	—	—	3	3	—	2,299	1,150	1,149	194	94	100	366	178	188	—	—	—	28	17	11
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	9,246	4,682	4,564	9	5	4	8	6	2	6,204	3,136	3,068	2,690	1,374	1,316	265	126	139	28	17	11	42	18	24
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	7,206	3,681	3,525	—	—	—	18	9	9	5,930	3,030	2,900	1,071	548	523	98	48	50	2	1	1	87	45	42
Kegalla ...	10,635	5,429	5,206	4	2	2	15	8	7	8,116	4,168	3,948	2,089	1,049	1,040	396	193	203	13	7	6	2	2	—

XII.—Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality in Ceylon and in each District and Revenue Division during 1913.

		1913. BIRTHS.																1913. DEATHS.											
		All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
		Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Males.
	CEYLON	342937	53,113	79,711	98	64	430	420	26,450	25,507	16,050	17,822	4,931	4,893	308	272	306	272	219958	60,745	59,311	70	18	336	194	36,772	36,473	19,060	18,320	3,979	3,844	186	208	479	358
Western Province.	Colombo District	21,454	11,573	10,881	46	30	197	206	7,905	7,777	1,972	1,776	1,337	1,337	45	41	15,015	7,776	7,237	45	8	304	197	8,919	8,548	1,263	930	542	396	66	104	272	64
	Colombo Municipality	5,692	2,979	2,713	45	30	105	145	1,800	1,512	565	506	405	427	127	104	63	51	6,544	3,561	2,983	43	7	186	146	1,410	1,362	760	535	365	309	82	103	210	99
	Alutkuru Korale South	2,952	1,460	1,492	1	1	4	4	1,427	1,464	10	2	4	4	1	—	1	—	1,013	722	291	—	—	—	—	707	717	26	6	4	2	—	—	1	1
	Hewagam Korale ...	3,530	1,780	1,750	—	—	—	—	1,560	1,547	242	192	15	9	1	—	1	—	1,046	998	963	—	—	—	37	643	314	310	11	8	—	—	3	1
	Salpiti Korale ...	1,745	1,005	740	1	—	21	13	1,000	1,126	27	11	1,006	1,126	27	11	1,006	1,126	27	11	1,006	1,126	27	11	1,006	1,126	27	11	1,006	1,126	27	11	1,006	1,126
	Siyane Korale East ...	2,443	1,278	1,165	—	—	—	—	1,241	1,141	2	2	24	26	—	—	—	—	999	473	526	—	—	—	—	497	497	6	6	13	23	—	—	—	—
	Siyane Korale West ...	2,199	1,099	1,100	—	—	—	—	1,067	1,055	1	1	25	24	—	—	—	—	1,026	455	571	—	—	—	—	255	255	1	1	5	5	—	—	—	—
	Negombo District ...	7,226	3,751	3,475	—	—	14	7	3,510	3,294	156	127	62	73	3	3	—	—	4,211	1,774	1,374	—	—	11	7	1,526	1,414	150	107	43	43	1	—	1	1
	Negombo Local Board ...	981	500	481	—	—	12	7	413	378	37	30	18	21	1	1	—	—	734	334	340	—	—	—	—	280	253	70	43	33	23	—	—	1	1
	Alutkuru Korale North	1,543	781	762	—	—	—	—	751	744	12	11	18	7	—	—	—	—	1,070	541	529	—	—	—	—	526	526	11	11	3	2	—	—	—	—
	Hunnigam Korale ...	1,744	906	838	—	—	—	—	891	818	5	5	7	14	—	—	—	—	716	371	345	—	—	—	—	305	313	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara District ...	10,984	5,624	5,360	1	1	11	16	4,703	4,493	1,150	1,020	360	368	6	3	1	1	7,203	3,597	3,606	1	1	34	24	2,851	2,756	1,035	1,000	281	276	1	1	3	2
	Kalutara Local Board ...	437	215	222	1	1	4	2	156	160	8	7	44	45	—	—	—	—	430	242	188	—	—	—	—	162	127	21	21	39	28	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara Totamune ...	1,503	748	755	—	—	3	3	1,010	1,020	20	20	222	224	1	1	1	1	3,184	1,573	1,611	—	—	1	1	1,205	1,203	57	43	346	357	—	—	1	1
	Pasdun Korale West ...	1,471	760	711	—	—	1	1	981	1,000	128	113	16	16	1	1	—	—	767	344	423	—	—	—	—	307	307	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Pasdun Korale East ...	1,736	885	851	1	—	1	1	815	886	226	218	11	13	1	1	—	—	1,216	615	601	—	—	—	—	542	540	249	242	4	6	—	—	—	—
	Beyagam Korale ...	2,014	1,016	1,049	—	—	3	8	1,041	1,031	769	809	67	56	4	1	—	—	1,716	831	885	—	—	—	—	797	797	704	671	7	7	—	—	—	—
	Kandy District ...	16,656	8,361	8,135	22	17	46	36	6,184	6,341	2,257	2,344	578	548	44	40	26	25	12,557	6,155	6,304	6	5	24	20	5,130	5,134	1,595	1,456	381	350	21	23	26	17
	Kandy Municipality ...	1,782	911	871	2	2	22	21	1,000	1,021	48	43	73	69	3	3	—	—	1,975	981	994	—	—	19	13	1,010	1,012	62	52	25	21	3	3	1	1
	Harispattu ...	2,034	976	1,058	—	—	6	2	925	988	43	47	113	109	—	—	—	—	1,366	618	747	1	1	—	—	659	738	167	122	42	57	—	—	—	—
	Pata Dumbara ...	2,701	1,391	1,310	1	1	2	2	1,077	1,068	203	202	99	99	9	8	—	—	1,926	971	955	1	1	1	1	757	694	263	264	57	43	1	1	4	1
	Pata Hewahata ...	2,966	1,509	1,457	1	1	14	6	874	849	1,782	1,699	72	78	7	2	—	—	1,844	1,000	844	—	—	—	—	1,000	844	1,000	844	47	43	—	—	—	—
	Tumpane ...	937	481	456	—	—	—	—	399	361	30	25	12	19	2	1	—	—	513	264	249	—	—	—	—	219	217	37	30	3	2	—	—	—	—
	Uda Dolapagam ...	3,172	1,633	1,539	18	11	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,750	1,900	1,850	1	1	6	3	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Uda Dumbara ...	1,242	622	620	—	—	—	—	500	500	97	94	8	8	—	—	—	—	697	353	477	—	—	—	—	366	414	28	23	4	4	—	—	—	—
	Udunuwara ...	1,041	541	500	—	—	—	—	500	500	97	94	8	8	—	—	—	—	697	353	477	—	—	—	—	366	414	28	23	4	4	—	—	—	—
	Udapalata ...	2,044	1,019	1,025	2	2	3	3	834	834	448	450	59	59	3	1	3	2	1,559	764	795	1	1	4	3	643	630	456	469	37	37	4	4	1	1
	Yatinuwara ...	1,448	730	718	2	2	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Matale District ...	7,141	3,664	3,477	1	1	3	1	1,567	1,564	2,000	2,000	142	124	3	2	—	—	4,120	2,026	2,094	—	—	3	2	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Matale Local Board ...	1,000	514	486	1	1	3	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Matale North ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Matale South ...	2,141	1,150	1,134	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Matale East ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Matale North ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central Province.	Nuwara Eliya District ...	6,943	3,447	3,491	15	10	18	8	2,189	1,127	1,695	1,950	45	38	10	5	3	3	6,479	2,937	3,263	4	3	2	2	693	714	1,407	1,216	18	18	2	2	1	1
	Nuwara Eliya Local Board & suburbs	627	295	332	2	2	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Kotmale ...	2,316	1,171	1,145	13	8	14	6	874	849	1,782	1,699	72	78	7	2	—	—	1,844	1,000	844	—	—	—	—	1,000	844	1,000	844	47	43	—	—	—	—
	Udu Dumbara ...	1,896	972	924	1	—	3	1	435	439	913	851	70	61	3	2	—	—	2,691	1,366	1,325	1	1	4	3	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Walapane ...	1,004	509	495	—	—	—	—	380	388	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Southern Province.	Galle District ...	11,495	5,821	5,674	—	3	21	11	3,550	3,292	92	102	149	159	6	4	1	1	8,545	4,179	4,366	—	—	14	8	3,786	3,984	161	159	292	276	2	2	13	2
	Galle Municipality ...	1,917	1,000	917	—	2	5	3	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Wanduruppu ...	948	488	460	—	—	—	—	424	445	2	2	22	20	—	—	—	—	679	353	326	—	—	—	—	265	295	4	3	10	10	—	—	—	—
	Gangaboda Patta ...	1,380	720	660	—	—	—	—	796	755	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Wellaboda Patta ...	2,978	1,535	1,474	—	—	—	—	1,530	1,440	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,254	1,120	1,134	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	60	57	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Talpe Patta ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Wallivisvaram Korale ...	2,094	1,095	1,093	—	—	—	—	975	999	32	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	1,491	704	787	—	—	—	—	699	713	43	31	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Hinduras Patta ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Matara District ...	3,974	1,110	4,864	—	1	6	15	4,237	4,737	63	49	112	79	3	1	—	—	3,802	2,802	2,802	—	—	5	5	3,627	2,863	91	66	77	66	1	1	2	2
	Matara Local Board ...	347	279	284	—	1	4	11	257	237	3	3	56	32	1	1	—	—	737	171	156	—	—	1	1	148	130	3	3	13	10	1	1	1	1
	Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits ...	764	398	366	—	—	—	—	396	353	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Walhalla Patta ...	2,064	1,064	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Weligam Korale ...	2,049	1,072	1,057	—	—	—	—	1,334	1,277	27	3	21	12	—	—	—	—	1,049	724	768	—	—	—	—	699	746	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Morawak Korale ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Kandaboda Patta ...	1,849	964	885	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Gangaboda Patta ...	1,833	1,000	833	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Hantane District ...	4,485	2,309	2,176	—	—	2	2	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Hochsanna Four Gravets ...	113	58	55	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Magam Patta (excl. Four Gravets) ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Giruwa Patta East ...	275	134	141	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Giruwa Patta West ...	472	254	218	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tangalla District ...	5,013	2,577	2,436	—	2	2	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eastern Province.	Jaffna District ...	13,569	6,995	6,637	—	1	11	5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Jaffna Division ...	1,847	933	914	—	—	2	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Valikamam East ...	913	467	446	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Valikamam North ...	1,556	1,022	534	—	—	4	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Valikamam West ...	1,747	893	854	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Vadamarachchi East ...	757	73	83	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Vadamarachchi West ...	1,944	980	964	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Thenmarachchi ...	1,067	544	523	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pachchilaippalli ...	1,000	511	489	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Kayts Division ...	1,000	511	489	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Karaitivu ...	97	47	50	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Punkari ...	178	93	87	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Islands ...	1,477	753	724	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Delft ...	193	98	95	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Nainatívu ...	14	6	8	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Mannar District ...	1,908	995	913	—	—	1	2	891	841	172	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,135	588	550	—	—	—	—	516	513	476	460	134	129	1	1	1	1
	Mannar Island Division ...	1,042	530	512	—	—	1	2	891	841	172	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	288	264	—	—	—	—	516	513	476	460	134	129	1	1	1	1
	Nanaddan Division ...	866	465	401	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	583	300	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mullaittivu District ...	633	315	314	—	1	4	3	283	281	31	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	208	166	—	—	—	—	166	158	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Maritime Pattus ...	292	150	142	—	1	4	3	138	117	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	208	166	—	—	—	—	166	158	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Vavuniya North ...	94	45	49	—	—	—	—	72	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vavuniya South ...	247	120	127	—	—	—	—	73	79	25	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	208	166	—	—	—	—	166	158	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Batticaloa District ...	6,459	3,241	3,218	2	2	22	20	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,893	2,593	2,300	—	—	25	17	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Batticaloa Local Board ...	925	462	463	2	2	10	6	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Manmunai Patta North ...	1,000	500	500	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Manmunai Patta South ...	829	172	157	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Eastern Pattu ...	307	151	156	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Chenkaladi Pattu ...	458	217	241	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Eravur and Koddaya Pattus ...	1,042	544	498	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Kovalai Pattu ...	599	299	300	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

XIII.—Sinhalese Population and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in Ceylon in the various Divisions of the Island in 1912 and 1913, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1913, and their Average Rates for 1898–1912.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1913.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1913.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	
Ceylon ..	25,481	2,750,056	93,537	114,369	83,987	73,185	41·0	34·4	41·6	28·1	30·9	26·6	170
Western Province	1,432	917,775	28,770	34,992	20,553	19,013	36·3	31·8	38·1	21·4	22·7	20·7	134
Colombo District	560⅜	523,139	15,854	19,079	11,635	10,666	34·9	30·7	36·5	21·5	20·6	20·4	137
Colombo Municipality	12	93,233	2,905	3,117	3,258	3,172	30·7	31·1	33·4	36·5	34·9	34·0	261
Alutkuru Korale South	72	76,275	2,135	2,791	1,542	1,424	34·9	28·4	36·6	20·4	20·5	18·7	128
Hewagam korale	165	80,088	2,654	3,110	1,473	1,310	37·3	33·8	38·8	18·3	18·8	16·4	110
Salpiti korale	75	109,377	3,486	3,617	2,477	2,389	33·6	32·2	33·1	20·5	22·9	21·8	154
Siyane Korale East	116½	60,750	1,799	2,382	1,094	847	35·6	30·2	39·2	**17·4**	18·4	**13·9**	**73**
Siyane Korale West	120½	103,416	2,875	4,062	1,791	1,524	47·6	28·4	39·3	17·7	17·7	14·7	90
Negombo District	247½	153,914	4,160	6,727	3,409	2,950	38·3	27·5	43·7	20·0	22·6	19·2	138
Negombo Local Board	7¼	11,003	454	788	428	545	40·4	42·2	71·6	29·2	39·8	49·5	148
Alutkuru Korale North	159	104,994	2,697	4,230	2,129	1,708	37·6	26·1	40·3	18·0	20·6	16·3	133
Hapitigam korale	81¼	37,917	1,009	1,709	852	697	39·8	27·1	45·1	21·2	22·9	18·4	145
Kalutara District	623⅜	240,722	8,756	9,186	5,509	5,397	38·1	36·9	38·2	21·8	23·2	22·4	127
Kalutara Local Board	1⅜	9,983	301	323	345	299	35·1	30·0	32·3	30·4	34·4	29·9	176
Kalutara totamune	88¼	107,185	3,904	3,968	2,602	2,572	37·4	36·9	37·0	22·5	24·6	24·0	132
Pasdun Korale East	280⅜	30,781	1,079	1,191	640	607	37·5	35·7	38·7	21·2	21·2	19·7	123
Pasdun Korale West	123¾	30,479	1,157	1,197	661	682	39·5	38·6	39·3	22·2	22·0	22·4	124
Rayigam korale	130	62,294	2,315	2,507	1,261	1,237	39·2	37·9	40·2	19·6	20·6	19·9	116
Central Province	2,279	346,245	12,838	15,544	10,153	10,217	48·5	37·7	44·9	30·2	29·8	29·5	192
Kandy District	911	224,296	8,366	10,105	6,116	6,264	45·6	37·9	45·0	28·8	27·7	27·9	182
Kandy Municipality	8½	15,859	439	526	570	477	33·9	27·6	33·2	33·6	35·9	30·1	184
Harispattu	50⅞	35,256	1,348	1,693	933	1,037	50·1	39·0	48·0	28·6	27·0	29·4	185
Pata Dumbara	107⅛	42,834	1,594	1,972	1,189	1,143	47·4	37·9	46·0	28·0	28·3	26·7	157
Pata Hewaheta	5⅛	16,694	724	853	425	488	48·5	44·3	51·1	25·7	26·0	29·2	151
Tumpane	46⅞	13,830	497	743	426	430	51·2	36·6	53·7	33·6	31·4	31·1	210
Uda Bulatgama	229⅛	14,159	405	435	225	236	32·7	29·0	30·7	21·5	**16·1**	16·7	149
Uda Dumbara	238½	22,381	931	1,070	742	802	46·9	42·2	47·8	35·0	33·6	35·8	201
Udunuwara	34⅝	16,127	640	771	425	407	48·9	40·5	47·8	28·2	26·9	25·2	189
Udapalata	105	25,976	938	1,038	655	680	43·1	36·6	40·0	27·3	25·6	26·2	209
Yatinuwara	31¼	21,180	850	1,004	526	564	48·0	41·0	47·4	27·8	25·4	26·6	187

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese. Estimated Population on July 1, 1913.	Births. 1912.	Births. 1913.	Deaths. 1912.	Deaths. 1913.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average, 1898 to 1912.	Births. 1912.	Births. 1913.	Deaths. Average, 1898 to 1912.	Deaths. 1912.	Deaths. 1913.	Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1913.
Matale District	905½	67,870	2,450	3,146	2,876	2,546	48·9	36·4	46·3	37·8	42·7	37·5	241
Matale Local Board	¼	2,227	47	93	138	132	34·5	20·8	41·8	49·8	60·9	59·3	193
Matale South	163½	29,830	1,109	1,498	964	1,043	50·5	37·8	50·2	34·3	32·9	35·0	238
Matale East	340⅜	15,966	640	748	723	684	49·5	40·4	46·8	40·1	45·6	42·8	263
Matale North	400⅝	19,847	654	807	1,051	687	47·6	32·9	40·7	39·8	52·8	34·6	233
Nuwara Eliya District	462⅞	54,079	2,022	2,293	1,161	1,407	42·6	38·1	42·4	26·1	21·9	26·0	172
Nuwara Eliya Local Board	4⅞	4,266	80	109	52	57	24·4	19·0	25·5	20·6	12·4	13·4	183
Kotmale	236⅛	16,131	634	695	319	390	38·7	40·3	43·1	24·8	20·3	24·2	187
Uda Hewaheta	108¾	19,230	784	840	455	567	44·6	41·5	43·7	25·3	24·1	29·5	168
Walapane	113⅛	14,452	524	649	335	393	48·1	36·9	44·9	30·2	23·6	27·2	160
Southern Province	2,146¼	604,761	23,492	24,960	21,381	17,083	42·3	39·2	41·3	28·0	35·7	28·2	158
Galle District	652¼	281,681	11,732	10,945	7,526	7,769	41·8	42·2	38·9	26·1	27·1	27·6	153
Galle Municipality	6½	29,536	978	892	829	926	33·2	33·1	30·2	28·5	28·1	31·3	180
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	24¾	21,877	939	872	589	608	41·9	43·5	39·9	23·4	27·3	27·8	155
Gangaboda pattuwa	128⅜	37,671	1,603	1,531	848	875	43·2	43·3	40·6	24·1	22·9	23·2	131
Wellaboda pattuwa	83¼	77,271	3,263	2,968	2,044	2,165	42·2	42·8	38·4	25·6	26·8	28·0	175
Talpe pattuwa	97	58,563	2,479	2,406	1,714	1,695	43·1	43·0	41·1	26·1	29·7	28·9	136
Walallawiti korale	146	50,175	2,192	1,977	1,308	1,352	43·8	44·3	39·4	25·9	26·4	26·9	151
Hinidum pattuwa	166	6,588	278	299	194	148	43·5	43·0	45·4	26·6	30·0	22·5	124
Matara District	481½	221,247	8,675	9,664	7,551	5,290	43·2	39·8	43·7	26·4	34·6	23·9	131
Matara Local Board	1½	11,706	448	460	335	273	38·9	38·7	39·3	28·8	28·9	23·3	122
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	7⅝	17,871	768	759	477	344	43·9	43·9	42·5	22·5	27·2	19·2	112
Wellaboda pattuwa	51½	47,412	1,769	2,043	1,459	1,019	43·1	37·9	43·1	24·1	31·2	21·5	124
Weligam korale	111	60,506	2,538	2,611	1,540	1,430	42·3	42·8	43·1	22·7	26·0	23·6	114
Morawak korale	160	18,662	757	868	693	629	39·3	40·9	46·5	33·7	37·4	33·7	189
Kandaboda pattuwa	70	26,628	935	1,322	1,693	740	45·4	35·2	49·6	33·4	63·8	27·8	163
Gangaboda pattuwa	79⅜	38,462	1,460	1,601	1,354	855	42·5	38·4	41·6	27·5	35·6	22·2	122
Hambantota District	1,012¾	101,833	3,085	4,351	6,304	4,024	41·1	30·0	42·7	37·3	61·4	39·5	229
Hambantota Four Gravets	642½	1,154	42	47	68	61	34·8	36·4	40·7	42·0	58·3	52·9	298
Magam pattuwa (exclusive of four gravets)		7,454	271	261	519	443	38·8	35·5	35·0	49·9	67·9	60·1	456
Giruwa Pattuwa East	122⅓	12,390	396	472	659	497	41·7	31·7	38·1	42·5	52·7	40·1	284
Giruwa Pattuwa West	247¾	80,835	2,376	3,571	5,058	3,018	42·0	29·2	44·2	35·5	62·2	37·3	205

EASTERN PROVINCE	3,848¼	7,047	481	427	422	395	44·3	68·8	60·6	39·3	60·4	56·0	253
Batticaloa District	2,800½	5,975	451	389	342	349	46·5	76·6	65·1	41·0	58·0	58·4	244
Batticaloa Local Board	4½	301	9	11	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North	108½	45	3	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu South	77	7	7	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	2,224	236	218	162	163	54·1	**109·8**	**98·0**	44·1	75·4	**73·3**	257
Chammanturai pattu	220	552	54	41	42	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135½	121	16	11	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai pattu	470	185	10	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	440	9	4	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	109	4	11	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu	315	901	54	45	70	70	49·5	59·2	49·9	48·2	78·5	77·7	267
Panawa pattu	473	1,090	49	38	41	45	41·7	44·6	34·9	35·0	37·3	41·3	237
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	3,016	369,770	10,156	15,808	12,985	10,323	41·2	28·1	42·7	32·6	36·6	27·9	204
Kurunegala District	1,843½	275,908	7,679	12,384	10,464	8,499	42·9	28·0	44·9	35·2	38·1	30·8	220
Kurunegala Local Board	4	4,487	115	181	347	239	36·2	25·1	40·3	**75·4**	**75·8**	53·3	188
Hiriyala hatpattu	393½	32,367	930	1,446	1,339	1,198	37·3	28·9	44·7	39·0	38·5	37·0	301
Weudawili hatpattu	174½	48,558	1,483	2,520	1,569	1,654	48·7	31·0	51·9	40·2	32·8	34·1	252
Dambadeni hatpattu	164½	51,069	1,498	2,625	1,714	1,583	45·2	29·7	51·4	34·8	34·0	31·0	229
Dewamedi hatpattu	186½	34,646	1,037	1,560	1,409	1,100	43·7	30·0	45·0	36·0	40·8	31·7	226
Katugampola hatpattu	358½	68,071	1,475	2,582	2,205	1,481	36·5	21·8	37·9	25·6	32·5	21·8	126
Wanni hatpattu	562½	36,710	1,141	1,470	1,881	1,244	42·2	30·9	40·0	39·4	50·9	33·9	229
Puttalam District	909½	17,836	324	418	549	428	34·6	25·5	23·4	35·8	43·2	24·0	306
Puttalam Local Board	8½	858	10	11	32	39	20·0	11·4	12·8	43·8	36·4	45·4	273
Domala hatpattu	430	6,135	213	244	346	215	44·2	34·5	39·8	42·3	56·0	35·0	258
Kalpitiya division	315	6,625	19	24	51	43	16·0	**13·2**	16·2	24·3	35·3	29·0	**542**
Puttalam division	156½	4,218	82	139	120	131	24·4	19·4	32·9	23·0	28·3	31·1	352
Chilaw District	262½	76,026	2,153	3,006	1,972	1,396	36·5	28·7	39·5	20·4	26·3	18·4	124
Chilaw town	¾	3,475	109	148	133	120	36·0	31·6	42·6	32·0	38·6	34·5	142
Pitigal Korale North	132½	8,845	200	310	355	216	33·2	22·5	35·0	29·7	40·0	24·4	206
Pitigal Korale Central	88¾	32,820	991	1,275	855	556	36·0	30·7	38·8	20·1	26·5	16·9	102
Pitigal Korale South	40	30,886	853	1,273	629	504	36·3	28·2	41·2	**17·5**	20·8	16·3	123
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE	4,068	64,792	2,102	2,299	3,688	2,294	42·6	32·2	35·5	40·9	56·4	35·4	271
Anuradhapura District	4,068	64,792	2,102	2,299	3,688	2,294	42·6	32·2	35·5	40·9	56·4	35·4	271
Anuradhapura town	9¾	1,935	41	55	119	87	31·6	20·5	28·4	69·8	59·5	45·0	200
Nuwaragampalata	1,442¾	27,101	884	997	1,431	952	42·7	32·4	36·8	39·9	52·5	35·1	270
Hurulupalata	1,106	19,677	663	664	1,329	640	43·0	33·3	33·7	40·5	66·8	32·5	276
Kalagampalata	310	14,527	454	513	714	524	41·9	31·0	35·3	40·5	48·8	36·1	267
Tamankaduwapalata	1,200	1,552	60	70	95	91	50·8	38·2	45·1	53·7	60·5	58·6	343

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1913.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1913.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	
Province of Uva	3,271½	135,284	5,934	6,204	5,300	5,533	47·0	44·2	45·9	40·4	39·4	40·9	213
Badulla District	3,271½	135,284	5,934	6,204	5,300	5,533	47·0	44·2	45·9	40·4	39·4	40·9	213
Badulla Local Board	3 3/16	4,173	118	175	180	196	38·9	28·2	41·9	42·0	43·0	47·0	251
Yatikinda division	195 21/32	24,004	1,034	1,223	702	903	47·9	43·8	50·9	33·0	29·8	37·6	175
Bintenna division	400	10,345	460	419	478	482	43·5	44·3	40·5	43·5	46·0	46·6	246
Buttala division	931	12,643	538	624	651	612	45·5	42·5	49·4	53·8	51·4	48·4	256
Wellawaya division	652	8,140	321	334	342	313	41·5	39·5	41·0	46·7	42·1	38·4	222
Udukinda division	186⅛	32,485	1,566	1,489	1,007	1,065	47·4	49·0	45·8	30·2	31·5	32·8	164
Wellassa division	736½	24,492	1,071	1,154	1,204	1,130	50·6	43·8	47·1	51·2	49·2	46·1	263
Wiyaluwa division	167	19,002	826	786	736	832	48·1	43·6	41·4	38·4	38·8	43·8	230
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,901	301,597	9,718	14,046	9,362	8,208	42·6	32·7	46·6	31·0	31·5	27·2	181
Ratnapura District	1,259	132,842	4,708	5,930	4,670	4,118	43·2	35·8	44·6	34·1	35·5	31·0	199
Ratnapura Local Board	2¼	3,772	89	142	226	167	33·7	23·1	37·6	43·5	58·7	44·3	261
Kuruwiti korale	211⅜	36,737	1,188	1,463	862	756	39·6	32·9	39·8	25·5	23·9	20·6	165
Nawadun korale	193⅜	27,648	1,023	1,319	929	902	45·2	37·5	47·7	35·0	34·0	32·6	210
Atakalan korale	171 11/16	18,933	780	1,007	791	761	47·7	41·7	53·2	35·8	42·2	40·2	238
Kadawata korale	130½	10,489	455	521	485	410	49·0	43·7	49·7	40·2	46·6	39·1	200
Kolonna korale	169	10,761	313	439	498	377	38·3	29·0	40·8	37·6	46·2	35·0	157
Kukulu korale	2 41/2	11,401	331	374	311	250	39·9	29·2	32·8	28·7	27·5	21·9	195
Meda korale	15 3/4	13,101	529	665	568	495	46·3	40·7	50·8	39·1	43·7	37·8	212
Kegalla District	642	168,755	5,009	8,116	4,692	4,090	44·1	30·2	48·1	29·5	28·3	24·2	168
Kegalla Local Board	7	1,761	46	63	83	89	33·3	25·9	35·8	43·1	46·8	50·5	175
Paranakuru korale	56⅛	28,887	840	1,511	788	746	46·9	29·7	52·3	31·9	27·9	25·8	177
Beligal korale	162½	45,166	1,313	2,188	1,165	942	42·6	29·7	48·4	26·5	26·3	20·9	137
Galboda korale	56¾	22,352	673	1,263	623	630	48·0	30·8	56·5	34·9	28·5	28·2	215
Kinigoda korale	42	18,907	559	1,031	613	583	49·0	30·3	54·5	35·6	33·1	30·8	240
Atulugam korale	125½	14,236	412	542	405	297	40·1	29·3	38·1	24·6	28·8	20·9	136
Dehigampal korale	74⅜	18,750	557	795	533	376	39·4	29·9	42·4	27·7	28·7	20·0	114
Panawal korale	40¼	8,087	273	325	218	175	38·9	34·2	40·2	25·6	27·3	21·6	166
Lower Bulatgama	84	10,609	336	398	264	252	39·9	32·1	37·5	24·5	25·2	23·7	126

XIV.—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1912 and 1913, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1913, and the Yearly Average, 1898–1912.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Mile.	Tamils.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1913.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1913.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	
Northern Province	3,519	355,661	12,211	12,567	12,417	10,988	36·5	34·4	35·4	29·6	35·0	31·0	200
Jaffna District	1,147¾	326,075	11,429	11,405	10,712	9,749	38·0	35·2	35·0	28·3	32·9	29·9	190
Jaffna division	18½	50,292	1,708	1,720	1,594	1,677	37·7	33·9	34·2	32·3	31·7	33·3	237
Valikamam East	40	27,219	952	912	599	642	36·6	35·3	33·5	22·3	22·2	23·6	139
Valikamam North	36¾	50,967	1,892	1,933	1,268	1,058	37·4	37·6	37·9	23·7	25·2	20·8	139
Valikamam West	38½	49,641	1,643	1,741	1,327	1,251	36·5	33·3	35·1	24·5	26·9	25·2	158
Vadamaradchi East	34½	4,023	159	157	230	161	38·8	39·4	39·0	51·8	56·9	40·0	293
Vadamaradchi West	50	54,195	1,938	1,884	1,536	1,394	36·2	36·0	34·8	25·4	28·6	25·7	166
Tenmaradchi	85	38,293	1,320	1,086	1,736	1,967	38·7	33·8	28·4	35·8	44·5	51·4	315
Pachchilaippalli	87	5,725	141	160	367	209	33·1	24·2	27·9	41·0	63·0	36·5	262
Karaichchi	157½	2,516	52	37	76	63	**12·6**	20·4	**14·7**	19·2	29·8	25·0	432
Punakari	215	4,651	169	179	221	168	41·2	36·3	38·5	44·0	47·4	36·1	263
Islands (exclusive of Delft)	59⅞	34,286	1,288	1,423	1,636	1,056	44·4	37·8	41·5	29·5	48·0	30·8	183
Delft	18½	3,949	158	160	107	91	42·5	40·8	40·5	24·1	27·6	23·0	106
Tunukkai	157½	318	9	13	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna Lagoon	149⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District	904¾	16,136	405	675	808	791	34·5	24·8	41·8	44·0	49·5	49·0	323
Mannar Islands division	47¾	6,000	154	196	294	369	34·3	25·0	32·7	41·5	47·8	61·5	454
Mantai division	634½	6,745	177	274	322	246	32·7	26·1	40·6	46·0	47·4	36·5	296
Nanaddan division	222½	3,391	74	205	192	176	36·3	21·8	60·4	45·6	56·4	51·9	239
Mullaittivu District	1,466½	13,450	377	487	897	448	38·2	27·6	36·2	44·0	65·7	33·3	275
Maritime pattus	462	5,816	199	230	468	185	40·2	33·7	39·5	44·9	**79·2**	31·8	239
Vavuniya north	544½	2,897	59	94	152	99	34·1	20·1	32·4	40·5	51·8	34·2	319
Vavuniya south	460	4,737	119	163	277	164	37·5	24·7	34·4	47·9	57·6	34·6	294

The Tamils in this table are exclusive of immigrants.

XIV.—Tamil Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils.											
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1913.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1913.
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	
Eastern Province	3,848½	102,554	4,065	3,959	3,663	3,485	42·4	39·8	38·6	34·3	35·8	34·0	250
Batticaloa District	2,800¾	85,544	3,507	3,388	2,894	2,907	43·5	41·2	39·6	33·0	27·0	34·0	247
Batticaloa Local Board	4⅓	8,908	284	266	360	341	38·5	31·5	29·9	35·8	39·9	38·3	335
Manmunai Pattu North	108½	14,067	479	492	536	464	39·2	34·0	35·0	35·1	38·0	33·0	268
Manmunai Pattu South	77	8,306	406	328	314	372	48·4	48·9	39·5	36·1	37·8	44·8	259
Bintenna pattu	701	648	69	58	42	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu	220	3,574	139	111	99	75	38·6	39·2	31·1	36·3	27·9	21·0	135
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135¼	7,466	404	386	277	317	47·4	55·0	51·7	37·8	37·7	42·5	295
Koralai pattu	470	8,334	315	363	259	318	57·3	38·0	43·6	45·4	31·2	38·2	286
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	12,695	518	545	368	413	41·2	41·4	42·9	28·5	29·4	32·5	218
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	14,740	618	580	432	378	42·5	42·4	39·3	32·5	29·6	25·6	171
Akkarai pattu	315	6,049	249	218	184	145	43·2	41·5	36·0	33·5	30·7	24·0	206
Panawa pattu	473	757	26	41	23	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District	1,048	17,010	558	571	769	578	30·5	32·7	33·6	37·9	45·0	34·0	268
Trincomalee town	3	7,093	221	211	332	249	32·1	31·4	29·7	37·3	47·1	35·1	280
Kaddukulam pattu	463	3,253	79	91	197	93	40·1	23·9	28·0	47·7	59·7	28·6	220
Koddiyar pattu	225	4,331	180	188	156	147	45·4	42·1	43·4	34·0	36·4	33·9	266
Tampalakamam pattu	357	2,333	78	81	84	89	39·0	33·2	34·7	37·8	35·7	38·1	296
North-Western Province	3,016	29,981	951	887	2,229	1,127	23·8	31·9	29·6	44·2	74·4	37·6	230
Puttalam District	909⅞	8,967	167	258	343	295	26·1	18·6	28·8	44·1	38·3	32·9	248
Puttalam Local Board	8⅝	1,223	13	20	66	61	23·4	10·3	16·3	69·6	52·2	49·9	550
Demala hatpattu	430	342	2	5	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division	315	3,482	57	76	122	119	25·4	13·4	21·8	48·5	34·9	34·2	355
Puttalam division	156¼	3,920	95	157	144	100	28·4	24·2	40·0	34·2	36·7	25·5	166

XV.—Moor Population and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1912 and 1913, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1912, and the Yearly Average for 1898–1912.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Moors.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1913.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1913.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898 to 1912.	1912.	1913.	
Eastern Province	3,848¼	72,863	2,770	2,991	1,943	1,796	45·0	38·5	41·0	29·1	27·0	24·7	201
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	62,985	2,400	2,577	1,536	1,487	44·9	38·7	40·9	29·0	24·8	23·6	191
Batticaloa Local Board	4⅛	556	15	16	19	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North	108⅕	12,004	496	566	272	342	50·5	42·2	47·1	40·9	23·1	28·5	247
Manmunai Pattu South	77	186	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	83	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu	220	6,550	239	275	209	127	44·3	36·8	42·0	30·7	32·2	19·5	124
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135½	6,530	244	282	174	185	38·8	37·8	43·2	23·5	27·0	28·3	195
Koralai pattu	470	5,172	200	177	128	116	46·4	39·2	34·2	23·7	25·1	22·4	237
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	2),208	761	761	435	427	42·5	38·2	37·7	25·6	21·9	21·1	175
Akkarai pattu	315	9,314	360	404	244	216	45·5	39·2	43·4	31·0	26·9	23·3	158
Panawa pattu	473	2,296	85	95	53	49	51·3	37·8	41·4	32·5	23·6	21·3	179
North-Western Province	3,016	28,304	1,531	1,165	1,792	878	39·1	54·9	41·2	37·2	64·3	31·0	257
Puttalam District	909⅞	11,649	364	512	390	401	39·2	31·6	43·9	38·4	33·9	34·4	291
Puttlam Local Board	8⅝	3,461	105	177	108	112	41·5	30·6	51·1	37·3	31·4	32·4	277
Demala hatpattu	430	415	19	21	29	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division	315	4,895	152	190	190	201	37·1	45·3	38·8	42·9	56·7	41·1	374
Puttalam division	156¼	2,878	88	124	63	65	42·0	30·9	43·1	30·3	22·1	22·6	153

XVI.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population.

District.	Population at the Census of March, 1911.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. Births. Average, 1898–1912.	Births. 1912.	Births. 1913.	Deaths. Average, 1898–1912.	Deaths. 1912.	Deaths. 1913.
Kandy	147,262	27·2	37·0	35·4	28·3	35·9	33·5
Matale	31,186	28·0	27·3	32·9	39·3	39·6	39·0
Nuwara Eliya	100,393	25·8	**38·1**	38·6	**22·7**	**27·8**	**30·3**
Badulla	71,957	28·9	31·1	37·0	28·7	33·0	41·6
Ratnapura	30,455	28·0	30·3	**39·4**	**55·2**	**72·7**	**67·2**
Kegalla	62,518	**38·1**	26·6	35·4	39·7	60·4	41·5
Colombo	13,377	20·5	23·6	30·6	46·7	51·3	43·4
Kalutara	30,768	25·1	32·0	35·9	39·3	37·9	38·9
Galle	6,295	26·3*	31·9	33·2	23·7*	32·6	49·2
Matara	3,191	34·4*	36·3	33·5	38·9*	50·8	45·4
Kurunegala	9,787	**19·4***	**17·6**	**26·5**	36·1*	36·5	40·6
Total Estates	507,189	26·7	33·0	36·0	30·6	39·9	38·4

* Statistics relating to these districts date from 1910, and hence the average is shown for 1910–1912.

XVII.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates according to Race on Estates in the Year 1913.

District.	Births. All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		Deaths. All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
Kandy	5206	35·4	18	23·3	14	31·9	222	28·8	4867	35·8	41	18·5	18	55·0	26	76·9	4933	33·5	6	7·8	9	20·5	156	20·2	4702	34·6	35	**15·8**	4	12·2	21	62·1
Matale	1027	32·9	2	11·9	3	—	42	30·7	958	33·1	12	29·1	5	—	5	33·3	1216	39·0	2	11·9	2	—	26	19·0	1164	40·3	11	26·6	1	—	10	66·7
Nuwara Eliya	3879	38·6	26	51·3	9	29·0	116	26·5	3693	39·3	21	36·3	11	55·3	3	6·5	3046	**30·3**	4	7·9	6	19·4	94	21·5	2920	**31·1**	11	19·0	1	5·0	10	21·8
Badulla	2664	37·0	4	12·5	3	20·5	57	19·1	2566	38·0	22	33·4	10	56·8	2	—	2995	41·6	3	9·4	3	20·5	57	19·1	2890	42·8	27	41·0	1	5·7	14	—
Ratnapura	1199	**39·4**	—	—	4	36·4	52	20·6	1042	41·5	16	35·0	—	—	85	39·9	2048	**67·2**	1	8·3	—	—	69	**27·4**	1810	72·1	31	**67·8**	1	—	136	63·8
Kegalla	2211	35·4	2	9·8	8	39·6	122	30·3	2042	36·1	31	45·0	5	37·0	1	—	2595	41·5	1	4·9	1	4·9	90	22·4	2475	42·7	24	34·8	—	—	4	5·1
Colombo	410	30·6	1	—	1	—	21	**10·6**	376	34·2	9	**49·4**	2	—	—	—	580	43·4	1	—	1	—	21	**10·6**	544	49·5	11	60·4	1	—	1	—
Kalutara	1105	35·9	2	16·0	6	32·8	103	22·1	984	38·6	2	**10·7**	7	—	1	—	1197	38·9	—	—	—	—	57	12·1	1131	44·4	6	32·1	—	—	3	—
Galle	209	33·2	1	—	—	—	47	16·7	157	**46·5**	3	—	—	—	1	—	310	49·2	—	—	—	—	39	13·9	262	**77·6**	2	—	—	—	7	—
Matara	107	33·5	—	—	2	—	19	**32·1**	82	33·0	2	—	—	—	2	—	145	45·4	—	—	—	—	8	13·5	137	55·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	259	**26·5**	1	—	1	—	52	18·2	195	**29·3**	4	—	1	—	5	—	397	40·6	1	—	—	—	37	12·9	318	47·8	7	—	—	—	34	—

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1913, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, in Thirty-one Towns of Ceylon proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and Stillbirths and the Deaths of Children under One Year and their Proportion per 1,000 registered Births, and the Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in each Town.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1913 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.			Total Stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents.	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.*	Rainfall in Inches.*
														Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Standardized Death-rate.				
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.				
All Thirty-one Towns..	517,877	552,523	8,248	7,682	15,930	10,242	8,602	18,844	525	448	973	3,312	15,182	26·9	28·8	28·4	27·5	30·0	29·9	3,918	246	—	—
Western Province.																						°	
Colombo	219,557	235,829	2,978	2,715	5,693	3,561	2,983	6,544	211	197	408	552	5,673	22·9	24·1	25·7	24·1	28·6	27·9	1,620	285	80·3	83·42
Negombo	13,045	24,087	505	456	961	395	340	735	21	17	38	74	661	36·1	39·9	29·9	27·4	30·5	28·7	156	162	—	79·22
Moratuwa	27,256	26,716	655	571	1,226	488	571	1,059	45	28	73	16	1,043	46·4	45·9	41·2	39·0	38·8	43·1	245	200	—	—
Kalutara	13,005	13,370	215	222	437	242	188	430	10	10	20	74	356	31·1	32·7	27·3	26·6	26·6	26·5	74	169	—	95·99
Panadure	5,709	6,261	78	69	147	110	89	199	5	3	8	75	124	21·3	23·5	17·5	19·8	18·5	23·6	34	231	—	—
Central Province.																							
Kandy	30,149	30,794	445	397	842	541	428	969	26	31	57	242	727	23·6	27·3	29·4	23·6	30·8	25·7	181	215	76·4	115·06
Gampola	5,521	6,026	108	100	208	160	112	272	8	9	17	98	174	27·8	34·5	26·8	28·9	28·3	30·0	47	226	—	124·23
Nawalapitiya ..	3,767	3,852	70	58	128	153	136	289	5	3	8	150	139	33·0	33·2	32·5	36·1	38·7	39·2	47	367	—	—
Hatton and Dikoya ..	3,025	3,075	35	32	67	135	126	261	2	1	3	174	87	16·0	21·8	17·3	28·3	—	33·0	23	343	—	155·91
Matale	5,792	6,003	114	106	220	242	240	482	7	8	15	266	215	19·3	36·6	26·9	35·8	30·7	41·2	59	268	—	113·34
Nuwara Eliya ..	14,910	†14,857	77	90	167	67	76	143	3	5	8	50	87	‡10·1	‡22·5	‡7·4	‡11·7	‡9·7	‡13·4	38	228	59·9	120·81
Southern Province.																							
Galle	39,936	40,621	587	575	1,162	707	631	1,338	35	28	63	106	1,232	33·0	28·6	26·1	30·3	25·5	29·7	230	198	80·2	93·86
Matara	13,851	14,354	279	268	547	171	156	327	4	2	6	37	290	37·4	38·1	23·5	20·2	22·8	19·8	70	128	—	60·85
Weligama	8,672	8,939	206	170	376	110	103	213	2	3	5	1	212	38·6	42·1	20·3	23·7	—	21·5	55	146	—	—
Hambantota ..	3,092	3,154	58	56	114	72	58	130	2	3	5	22	108	37·7	36·1	36·5	34·2	38·2	38·3	37	325	81·1	45·49
Tangalla	3,505	3,851	67	65	132	64	59	123	6	4	10	28	92	31·7	34·3	29·8	23·9	31·5	24·4	25	189	—	49·07
Northern Province.																							
Jaffna	40,441	42,139	684	677	1,361	755	739	1,494	39	26	65	31	1,453	32·9	32·3	34·0	34·5	34·7	35·2	366	269	81·9	67·34
Mannar	3,777	3,890	55	78	133	96	117	213	6	—	6	29	184	29·4	34·2	49·5	47·3	56·5	52·1	43	323	82·5	38·60
Mullaittivu.. ..	1,392	1,412	19	20	39	25	16	41	4	1	5	6	34	25·8	27·6	57·1	24·1	62·5	31·9	8	205	—	57·82
Vavuniya	803	878	4	10	14	26	13	39	—	1	1	19	14	14·3	15·9	34·5	15·9	41·5	—	6	429	—	52·13

* Blanks under columns "Mean Temperature" and "Rainfall in inches" indicate that there are no observatories or rain gauges.
† Estimated to the end of June, 1913, by natural increase method owing to the inability of applying the intercensal method, as the limits of the town were altered between 1901 and 1911.
‡ Calculated for non-estate events on the population, exclusive of the estate population at the Census of 1911.

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1913, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, &c.—*contd.*

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1913 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.			Total Stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.*	Rainfall in Inches.*
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Standardized Death-rate.					
														1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.				
Eastern Province.																							
Batticaloa	10,671	10,840	163	162	325	229	183	412	9	12	21	26	386	31·7	30·0	34·4	35·6	35·4	35·1	113	348	82·2	112·86
Trincomalee ..	8,840	8,335	131	124	255	157	149	306	15	10	25	16	290	32·0	30·6	43·6	34·8	50·6	38·2	75	294	83·3	95·11
North-Western Province.																							
Kurunegala ..	8,167	8,627	139	134	273	281	170	451	9	9	18	77	374	21·4	31·6	35·0	43·3	41·2	44·5	68	249	80·6	102·11
Puttalam	5,990	6,214	125	96	221	151	73	224	8	6	14	38	185	22·3	35·6	29·2	29·8	29·8	31·8	70	317	81·1	45·06
Kalpitiya	1,591	1,621	27	25	52	38	30	68	—	1	1	—	68	21·7	32·1	34·2	41·9	†—	†—	17	283	—	20·77
Chilaw	5,033	5,257	93	93	186	105	90	195	6	6	12	3	192	26·2	35·4	30·7	36·5	31·3	35·0	29	163	—	41·63
North-Central Province.																							
Anuradhapura ..	5,361	5,861	71	59	130	174	76	250	5	3	8	1	249	20·6	22·2	58·9	42·5	**67·8**	**52·0**	36	277	81·7	58·98
Province of Uva.																							
Badulla	6,487	6,641	118	127	245	260	239	499	14	12	26	238	261	26·2	36·9	35·4	39·3	36·2	43·4	68	278	73·7	102·19
Lunugala	515	549	12	11	23	153	102	255	3	2	5	229	24	17·8	41·9	44·4	43·7	†—	†—	11	478	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																							
Ratnapura	5,476	5,886	94	79	173	463	230	693	8	5	13	486	206	20·2	29·4	41·4	35·0	42·8	39·7	51	295	80·1	159·18
Kegalla	2,536	2,584	36	37	73	111	79	190	7	2	9	148	42	15·8	28·2	11·7	16·2	**12·2**	**17·4**	16	219	—	78·78

* Blanks under columns "Mean Temperature" and "Rainfall in inches" indicate that there are no observatories or rain gauges.

† Standardized death-rates for Kalpitiya and Lunugala towns not available, as the population of these towns has not been enumerated at the Census of 1911 by age and sex; the death-rate given for "All Towns" is therefore independent of these towns, but is scarcely affected by their rates.

XIX.—Deaths of Children under One Year, and their Proportion to 1,000 Births in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1912 and 1913, and the Average for 1898–1912.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1898–1912.			1912.			1913.		
	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
CEYLON ...	143,612	26,712	185	138,303	29,694	215	162,827	30,822	189
Western Province ...	33,903	4,859	**142**	33,856	5,656	**167**	40,694	6,113	**150**
Central Province ...	23,329	4,780	206	24,384	5,393	221	27,413	6,071	221
Southern Province ...	24,876	3,761	152	24,546	4,600	187	25,974	4,199	162
Northern Province ...	13,405	2,753	207	12,705	3,072	242	13,198	2,716	206
Eastern Province ...	7,696	1,741	227	7,525	1,772	236	7,616	1,751	230
North-Western Province ...	15,029	3,451	233	11,596	3,542	306	17,955	3,749	209
North-Central Province ...	3,269	900	**279**	2,588	1,078	**416**	2,890	764	**264**
Province of Uva ...	7,972	1,679	210	8,559	1,788	209	9,246	2,053	222
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	14,133	2,788	188	12,544	2,793	223	17,841	3,406	191
Western Province.									
Colombo	18,513	2,918	156	18,745	3,376	180	22,454	3,573	159
Negombo	6,026	813	135	4,611	870	189	7,256	1,022	141
Kalutara	9,344	1,128	**120**	10,500	1,410	**134**	10,984	1,518	138
Central Province.									
Kandy	14,466	2,913	201	14,926	3,162	212	16,656	3,511	211
Matale	4,072	948	237	3,534	985	250	4,514	1,098	243
Nuwara Eliya	4,791	919	189	5,924	1,246	210	6,243	1,462	234
Southern Province.									
Galle	11,170	1,535	138	12,335	1,805	146	11,495	1,830	159
Matara	9,215	1,231	134	9,011	1,560	173	9,994	1,335	134
Hambantota	4,491	995	225	3,200	1,235	386	4,485	1,034	231
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11,865	2,249	192	11,571	2,515	218	11,560	2,212	191
Mannar	934	325	**351**	671	288	**429**	1,006	327	**325**
Mullaittivu	606	179	303	463	269	**581**	632	177	280
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	6,522	1,431	220	6,485	1,441	222	6,490	1,453	224
Trincomalee	1,174	310	268	1,040	331	318	1,126	298	265
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	11,234	2,742	250	8,294	2,711	327	13,335	2,960	222
Puttalam	1,031	310	303	867	313	361	1,208	348	288
Chilaw	2,764	399	145	2,435	518	213	3,412	441	**129**
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	3,269	900	279	2,588	1,078	416	2,890	764	264
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	7,972	1,679	210	8,559	1,788	209	9,246	2,053	222
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	5,962	1,207	207	5,714	1,389	243	7,206	1,523	211
Kegalla	8,171	1,581	182	6,830	1,404	256	10,635	1,883	177

XX.—Population of Ceylon at different Age-periods Estimated at the Middle of 1912, 1913, and the Yearly Average of 1898–1912.

Age.	Average, 1898–1912.			1912.			1913.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	3,821,951	2,031,192	1,790,759	4,151,250	2,198,812	1,952,438	4,220,458	2,235,472	1,984,986
Under 5 years ..	667,497	343,342	324,155	614,623	315,280	299,343	624,870	320,537	304,333
5 years and under 10 ..	538,065	280,829	257,236	570,647	292,185	278,462	580,161	297,057	283,104
10 Do. 15 ..	401,118	221,388	179,730	512,784	274,463	238,321	521,333	279,039	242,294
15 Do. 20 ..	400,574	188,794	211,780	350,622	179,896	170,726	356,468	182,895	173,573
20 Do. 25 ..	379,177	193,640	185,537	393,210	195,992	197,218	399,765	199,259	200,506
25 Do. 35 ..	616,082	339,558	276,524	709,065	376,648	332,417	720,886	382,927	337,959
35 Do. 45 ..	375,685	212,432	163,253	453,626	258,526	195,100	461,188	262,838	198,350
45 Do. 55 ..	228,475	121,515	106,960	284,782	152,187	132,595	289,530	154,724	134,806
55 years and upwards ..	215,278	129,694	85,584	261,891	153,635	108,256	266,257	156,196	110,061

XXI.—Number of Deaths registered at different Age-periods in 1912 and 1913, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1912.

Age.	Average, 1898–1912.			1912.			1913.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	111,824	56,866	54,958	134,383	68,528	65,855	119,958	60,747	59,211
Under 5 years ..	46,770	23,409	23,361	53,864	26,947	26,917	50,865	25,660	25,205
5 years and under 10 ..	7,560	3,636	3,924	8,536	4,121	4,415	7,503	3,658	3,845
10 Do. 15 ..	4,162	2,177	1,985	5,033	2,540	2,493	4,397	2,256	2,141
15 Do. 20 ..	3,619	1,915	1,704	4,427	2,321	2,106	3,929	2,025	1,904
20 Do. 25 ..	4,809	2,104	2,705	6,085	2,801	3,284	5,372	2,271	3,101
25 Do. 35 ..	10,589	4,749	5,840	13,192	6,035	7,157	11,674	5,099	6,575
35 Do. 45 ..	8,659	4,750	3,909	11,015	6,089	4,926	9,195	5,004	4,191
45 Do. 55 ..	7,310	4,214	3,096	9,222	5,329	3,893	7,530	4,353	3,177
55 years and upwards ..	18,346	9,912	8,434	23,009	12,345	10,664	19,493	10,421	9,072

XXII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at the different Ages in 1912 and 1913, and the Yearly Average 1898–1912.

Age.	Average, 1898–1912.			1912.			1913.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	29·2	28·0	30·6	32·4	31·2	33·7	28·4	27·2	29·8
Under 5 years ..	70·3	68·5	72·3	87·6	85·5	89·9	81·4	80·0	82·8
5 years and under 10 ..	13·3	13·3	15·2	15·0	14·1	15·8	12·9	12·3	13·6
10 Do. 15 ..	9·7	9·8	11·0	9·8	9·2	10·5	8·4	8·1	8·8
15 Do. 20 ..	9·1	10·1	8·2	12·6	12·9	12·3	11·0	11·1	11·0
20 Do. 25 ..	12·7	10·8	13·9	15·5	14·3	16·6	13·4	11·4	15·5
25 Do. 35 ..	17·1	13·9	21·0	18·6	16·0	21·5	16·2	13·3	19·5
35 Do. 45 ..	22·3	22·3	23·9	24·3	23·5	25·2	19·9	19·0	21·1
45 Do. 55 ..	32·9	34·5	28·8	32·4	35·0	29·4	26·0	28·1	23·6
55 years and upwards ..	85·0	76·0	98·0	87·9	80·3	98·5	73·2	66·7	82·4

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages amongst the various Races in Ceylon and n each District during the Year 1913.

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District in each Month of 1913.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	January.								February.								March.								April.								May.								June.							
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	12138	2	48	7497	3789	702	37	63	10795	12	43	6515	3520	604	33	68	10360	4	49	6237	3320	652	31	67	9656	10	53	5787	3085	642	29	50	9691	9	48	5820	3121	600	35	58	8689	8	57	5164	2875	488	31	66
Western	2660	1	33	2051	330	197	14	34	2312	7	25	1767	308	166	14	25	2276	2	30	1761	297	146	11	29	2043	7	31	1500	302	166	18	19	2019	5	32	1514	300	138	12	18	1900	7	32	1405	285	121	22	28
Central	2024	1	7	945	969	92	6	4	1655	3	10	772	794	62	9	5	1449	2	5	691	687	55	5	4	1566	2	7	746	733	72	2	4	1636	2	5	712	823	77	10	7	1763	1	11	757	934	53	2	5
Southern	1992	—	2	1871	48	66	2	3	1675	—	2	1578	43	46	1	—	1647	—	1	1533	40	63	7	3	1603	—	6	1490	30	71	6	—	1511	—	3	1415	35	56	2	—	1318	—	3	1231	28	53	1	2
Northern	1342	—	—	4	1284	51	3	—	1243	—	—	10	1193	38	2	—	1318	—	2	8	1230	77	—	1	1141	—	3	15	1071	52	—	—	971	—	1	17	909	43	—	1	749	—	1	3	723	22	—	—
Eastern	398	—	1	27	249	113	4	4	533	1	1	43	330	144	2	12	500	—	9	47	292	147	2	3	455	1	2	27	277	141	2	5	565	—	3	27	365	158	3	9	412	—	8	27	234	137	1	5
North-Western ...	1205	—	—	974	117	105	7	2	998	—	1	835	88	71	—	3	1045	—	1	864	86	87	3	4	1009	—	3	855	79	70	1	1	1001	—	2	848	90	58	3	—	790	—	1	670	69	46	3	1
North-Central ...	288	—	—	231	27	30	—	—	288	—	1	226	26	33	—	2	247	—	—	184	25	33	1	4	255	—	—	199	29	26	—	1	213	—	—	166	24	21	—	2	197	—	—	157	21	17	1	1
Uva	825	—	3	509	296	13	1	3	778	1	2	477	275	15	3	5	607	—	1	360	228	15	—	3	614	—	1	349	237	22	—	5	698	1	2	432	234	22	2	5	609	—	—	343	242	15	1	8
Sabaragamuwa ...	1404	—	2	885	469	35	—	13	1313	—	1	807	458	29	2	16	1271	—	—	789	435	29	2	16	970	—	—	606	327	22	—	15	1077	1	—	689	341	27	3	16	951	—	1	571	339	24	—	16
Western.																																																	
Colombo... ...	1524	—	31	1144	206	97	14	32	1357	7	25	1006	176	106	14	23	1340	2	28	998	177	96	11	28	1199	7	29	855	185	89	18	16	1184	5	28	838	191	92	12	18	1107	7	30	771	173	78	22	26
Negombo ...	358	—	2	316	27	13	—	—	300	—	—	267	23	8	—	2	310	—	1	280	23	6	—	—	256	—	1	227	24	4	—	—	242	—	—	225	13	4	—	—	245	—	2	219	14	8	—	2
Kalutara ...	778	1	—	591	97	87	—	2	655	—	—	494	109	52	—	—	626	—	1	483	97	44	—	1	588	—	1	418	93	73	—	3	593	—	4	451	96	42	—	—	548	—	—	415	98	35	—	—
Central.																																																	
Kandy	1244	1	7	620	537	73	4	2	994	2	7	507	418	48	7	5	927	2	5	456	413	45	3	3	963	2	7	479	419	52	1	3	926	—	4	429	420	60	7	6	1127	1	7	494	577	42	2	4
Matale	380	—	—	205	158	16	1	—	295	—	1	179	100	13	2	—	236	—	—	141	86	8	1	—	270	—	—	148	102	18	1	1	263	1	—	155	91	14	2	—	258	—	1	162	86	9	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	400	—	—	120	274	3	1	2	366	1	2	86	276	1	—	—	286	—	—	94	188	2	1	1	333	—	—	119	212	2	—	—	447	1	1	128	312	3	1	1	378	—	3	101	271	2	—	1
Southern.																																																
Galle	870	—	2	794	28	43	—	3	789	—	1	725	31	32	—	—	733	—	1	666	19	46	—	1	773	—	5	703	21	44	—	—	693	—	—	627	24	41	1	—	607	—	3	555	14	34	—	1
Matara	605	—	—	574	17	14	—	—	479	—	—	458	11	10	—	—	531	—	—	498	19	12	2	—	491	—	1	463	7	18	—	—	452	—	3	427	10	12	—	—	417	—	—	395	10	12	—	—
Hambantota ...	517	—	—	503	3	9	2	—	407	—	1	395	6	4	1	—	383	—	—	369	2	5	5	2	339	—	—	322	2	9	6	—	366	—	—	361	1	3	1	—	294	—	—	281	4	7	1	1
Northern.																																																
Jaffna	1173	—	—	2	1157	13	1	—	1128	—	—	1	1107	18	2	—	1121	—	2	1	1097	20	—	1	936	—	3	—	921	12	—	—	810	—	1	2	798	9	—	—	649	—	1	1	640	7	—	—
Mannar	111	—	—	2	73	34	2	—	83	—	—	1	64	18	—	—	135	—	—	3	85	47	—	—	144	—	—	2	104	38	—	—	103	—	—	2	69	32	—	—	69	—	—	2	53	14	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	58	—	—	—	54	4	—	—	32	—	—	8	22	2	—	—	62	—	—	4	48	10	—	—	61	—	—	13	46	2	—	1	58	—	—	13	42	2	—	1	31	—	—	—	30	1	—	—
Eastern.																																																
Batticaloa ...	328	—	—	23	208	96	—	1	446	—	—	36	280	120	—	10	424	—	7	42	255	120	—	—	379	1	2	25	228	119	—	4	473	—	3	24	305	133	—	8	343	—	7	25	195	111	—	5
Trincomalee ...	70	—	1	4	41	17	4	3	87	1	1	7	50	24	2	2	76	—	2	5	37	27	2	3	76	—	—	2	49	22	2	1	92	—	—	3	60	25	3	1	69	—	1	2	39	26	1	—
North-Western.																																																
Kurunegala ...	918	—	—	805	65	43	3	2	729	—	—	663	36	28	—	2	749	—	—	672	45	25	3	4	752	—	2	683	35	30	1	1	748	—	1	673	41	31	2	—	600	—	—	538	35	23	3	1
Puttalam ...	126	—	—	39	31	53	3	—	106	—	—	42	28	35	—	1	118	—	—	48	21	49	—	—	102	—	—	38	30	34	—	—	93	—	—	40	30	22	1	—	86	—	1	41	23	21	—	—
Chilaw	161	—	—	130	21	9	1	—	163	—	1	130	24	8	—	—	178	—	1	144	20	13	—	—	155	—	1	134	14	6	—	—	160	—	1	135	19	5	—	—	104	—	—	91	11	2	—	—
North-Central.																																																
Anuradhapura ...	288	—	—	231	27	30	—	—	288	—	1	226	26	33	—	2	247	—	—	184	25	33	1	4	255	—	—	199	29	26	—	1	213	—	—	166	24	21	—	2	197	—	—	157	21	17	1	1
Uva.																																																
Badulla	825	—	3	509	296	13	1	3	778	1	2	477	275	15	3	5	607	—	1	360	228	15	—	3	614	—	1	349	237	22	—	5	698	1	2	432	234	22	2	5	609	—	—	343	242	15	1	8
Sabaragamuwa.																																																
Ratnapura ...	588	—	1	411	154	11	—	11	592	—	—	385	183	7	1	16	596	—	—	395	177	9	—	15	446	—	—	285	139	7	—	15	503	—	—	361	121	5	—	16	442	—	1	273	146	6	—	16
Kegalla	816	—	1	474	315	24	—	2	721	—	1	422	275	22	1	—	675	—	—	394	258	20	2	1	524	—	—	321	188	15	—	—	574	1	—	328	220	22	3	—	509	—	—	298	193	18	—	—

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	July.								August.								September.								October.								November.								December.							
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	9404	4	44	5708	2973	589	35	51	8963	10	56	5179	3038	597	26	57	8574	12	62	5124	2720	577	23	56	8854	6	46	5355	2781	587	24	55	9985	7	54	6195	2966	655	40	68	12847	4	70	8604	3224	830	43	72
Western ...	1927	1	27	1393	291	170	19	26	1828	4	42	1330	266	144	16	26	1910	6	41	1342	322	158	12	29	1949	5	35	1394	322	158	14	21	2177	5	35	1579	332	184	21	21	2638	2	51	1977	340	220	19	29
Central ...	1830	3	8	851	878	83	6	1	1634	4	7	726	824	63	5	5	1476	1	9	727	667	61	5	6	1527	—	2	740	708	65	5	7	1903	1	9	980	808	79	15	11	2499	2	2	1570	769	139	10	7
Southern ...	1374	—	2	1280	47	43	—	2	1349	—	3	1258	36	48	1	3	1360	—	2	1258	55	41	2	2	1383	—	2	1271	58	47	2	3	1350	—	3	1247	42	53	2	3	1755	—	7	1651	51	42	2	2
Northern ...	754	—	—	13	701	40	—	—	739	—	1	8	697	33	—	—	725	1	1	6	695	22	—	—	758	—	—	10	721	27	—	—	787	—	2	7	744	33	—	1	1090	—	—	18	1020	51	—	1
Eastern ...	475	—	4	34	298	132	3	4	560	1	3	34	347	170	2	3	466	2	7	27	250	176	3	1	470	—	2	27	264	169	—	8	459	—	1	35	270	148	—	5	529	—	7	40	309	161	6	6
North-Western ...	1006	—	1	815	113	65	5	7	866	—	—	709	94	62	1	—	853	1	2	696	86	61	—	7	892	—	1	723	101	59	2	6	1051	—	—	856	101	83	2	9	1702	—	2	1478	103	111	4	4
North-Central ...	257	—	—	209	26	20	2	—	203	—	—	151	26	24	—	2	202	—	—	162	13	27	—	—	209	—	—	169	17	22	—	1	247	—	2	178	30	32	—	5	327	—	—	262	26	35	—	4
Uva ...	782	—	—	496	264	20	—	2	767	—	—	383	350	27	1	6	669	1	—	394	258	12	1	3	719	1	2	457	234	21	1	3	921	—	2	648	249	18	—	4	996	—	—	685	275	28	1	7
Sabaragamuwa ...	999	—	2	617	355	16	—	9	1017	1	—	580	398	26	—	12	913	—	—	512	374	19	—	8	947	—	2	564	356	19	—	6	1090	1	—	665	390	25	—	9	1311	—	1	923	331	43	1	12
Western.																																																	
Colombo ...	1125	1	27	775	169	109	19	25	1094	4	39	752	162	98	16	23	1110	6	41	742	171	109	12	29	1152	5	31	782	200	99	14	21	1299	5	29	906	196	123	21	19	1524	2	48	1097	190	142	17	28
Negombo ...	238	—	—	206	27	4	—	1	228	—	2	201	15	8	—	2	224	—	—	196	20	8	—	—	233	—	3	207	19	4	—	—	265	—	5	227	22	9	—	2	426	—	2	379	33	11	1	—
Kalutara ...	564	—	—	412	95	57	—	—	506	—	1	377	89	38	—	1	576	—	—	404	131	41	—	—	564	—	1	405	103	55	—	—	613	—	1	446	114	52	—	—	688	—	1	501	117	67	1	1
Central.																																																	
Kandy ...	1017	1	4	510	438	60	4	—	913	3	4	429	418	50	4	5	883	—	7	463	361	44	5	3	874	—	1	450	367	50	5	1	1105	—	9	566	463	52	12	3	1386	1	1	861	418	91	10	4
Matale ...	370	—	1	200	145	22	2	—	277	—	2	165	99	10	1	—	284	—	1	164	104	14	—	1	295	—	1	195	84	10	—	5	454	1	—	277	146	23	3	4	743	—	—	555	139	46	—	3
Nuwara Eliya ...	443	2	3	141	295	1	—	1	444	1	1	132	307	3	—	—	309	1	1	100	202	3	—	2	358	—	—	95	257	5	—	1	344	—	—	137	199	4	—	4	370	1	1	154	212	2	—	—
Southern.																																																	
Galle ...	634	—	1	575	33	25	—	—	566	—	2	512	19	30	1	2	699	—	2	626	37	32	—	2	722	—	2	662	27	29	—	2	635	—	3	575	26	28	1	2	824	—	2	749	37	33	1	2
Matara ...	391	—	1	365	14	11	—	—	431	—	1	407	11	12	—	—	395	—	—	378	14	3	—	—	412	—	—	376	24	12	—	—	424	—	—	394	11	18	1	—	574	—	3	553	9	9	—	—
Hambantota ...	349	—	—	340	—	7	—	2	352	—	—	339	6	6	—	1	266	—	—	254	4	6	2	—	249	—	—	233	7	6	2	1	291	—	—	278	5	7	—	1	357	—	2	349	5	—	1	—
Northern.																																																	
Jaffna ...	606	—	—	1	595	10	—	—	626	—	1	1	614	10	—	—	635	1	1	1	629	3	—	—	649	—	—	—	641	8	—	—	657	—	1	1	649	6	—	—	920	—	—	1	901	17	—	1
Mannar ...	104	—	—	4	73	27	—	—	66	—	—	1	44	21	—	—	64	—	—	1	44	19	—	—	70	—	—	1	54	15	—	—	83	—	—	—	59	23	—	1	101	—	—	—	69	32	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	44	—	—	8	33	3	—	—	47	—	—	6	39	2	—	—	26	—	—	4	22	—	—	—	39	—	—	9	26	4	—	—	47	—	1	6	36	4	—	—	69	—	—	17	50	2	—	—
Eastern.																																																	
Batticaloa ...	388	—	4	32	248	106	—	3	476	1	3	29	300	141	—	2	392	2	6	25	203	155	—	1	412	—	2	24	231	151	—	4	374	—	1	34	215	121	—	3	397	—	7	30	244	114	—	2
Trincomalee ...	87	—	—	2	55	26	3	1	84	—	—	5	47	29	2	1	74	—	1	2	47	21	3	—	58	—	—	3	33	18	—	4	85	—	—	1	55	27	—	2	132	—	—	10	65	47	6	4
North-Western.																																																	
Kurunegala ...	809	—	1	678	78	44	1	7	655	—	—	585	46	23	1	—	664	1	—	568	52	37	—	6	674	—	1	588	54	26	1	4	837	—	—	727	59	43	1	7	1428	—	1	1319	57	48	2	1
Puttalam ...	69	—	—	33	19	15	2	—	92	—	—	25	32	35	—	—	58	—	1	23	12	21	—	1	80	—	—	29	22	26	1	2	82	—	—	30	16	36	—	—	129	—	—	40	31	54	2	2
Chilaw ...	128	—	—	104	16	6	2	—	119	—	—	99	16	4	—	—	131	—	1	105	22	3	—	—	138	—	—	106	25	7	—	—	132	—	—	99	26	4	1	2	145	—	1	119	15	9	—	1
North-Central.																																																	
Anuradhapura ...	257	—	—	209	26	20	2	—	203	—	—	151	26	24	—	2	202	—	—	162	13	27	—	—	209	—	—	169	17	22	—	1	247	—	2	178	30	32	—	5	327	—	—	262	26	35	—	4
Uva.																																																	
Badulla ...	782	—	—	496	264	20	—	2	767	—	—	383	350	27	1	6	669	1	—	394	258	12	1	3	719	1	2	457	234	21	1	3	921	—	2	648	249	18	—	4	996	—	—	685	275	28	1	7
Sabaragamuwa.																																																	
Ratnapura ...	392	—	1	252	126	4	—	9	500	1	—	303	179	5	—	12	444	—	—	260	172	4	—	8	523	—	2	301	206	8	—	6	580	1	—	359	201	12	—	7	723	—	1	533	161	16	—	12
Kegalla ...	607	—	1	365	229	12	—	—	517	—	—	277	219	21	—	—	469	—	—	252	202	15	—	—	424	—	—	263	150	11	—	—	510	—	—	306	189	13	—	2	588	—	—	390	170	27	1	—

XXV.—Statement of Zymotic Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon in each Month in 1913.

(The Number against each Disease represents the Number of the Heading under which the Disease appears in the Detailed List of Causes of Death.)

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1913.
No. 1.—Enteric ..	30	32	44	29	46	30	35	51	30	27	10	30	394
No. 4.—Malaria and Malarial Cachexia ..	243	229	217	200	155	161	140	173	146	109	154	207	2,134
No. 10.—Influenza ..	8	9	5	11	13	11	10	10	7	2	8	6	100
No. 14.—Dysentery ..	449	397	387	314	339	386	392	341	279	242	301	363	4,190
No. 89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	78	69	77	61	76	83	60	62	69	88	67	99	889
No. 90.—Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchiectasis	11	12	18	10	13	11	14	7	7	8	17	17	145
No. 91.—Broncho Pneumonia	64	67	52	55	45	49	60	53	59	61	73	66	704
No. 92.—Pneumonia ..	337	338	312	348	297	279	324	297	268	230	273	274	3,577
Nos. 104 and 105.—Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	1,454	1,365	1,146	1,138	1,185	1,137	1,235	1,136	1,042	1,036	1,125	1,469	14,468
No. 145 (*d*).—Integumentary Diseases ..	1,033	913	840	694	700	570	640	573	586	644	797	1,198	9,188
No. 189 (*d*).—Pyrexia ..	2,309	2,178	2,019	1,931	1,891	1,526	1,714	1,639	1,572	1,526	1,743	2,717	22,765

XXVI.—Death-rates per Million of the Estimated Population from the Principal Diseases in each District of the Island.

Province and District.	Population estimated to the middle of 1913.	Enteric.	Malaria and Malarial Cachexia.	Dysentery.	Phthisis.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Anchylostomiasis.	Premature Birth.	Pyrexia.
CEYLON ..	4,220,458	93	506	993	911	3,149	244	1,014	3,179	239	520	335	5,394
Western—													
Colombo ..	664,874	402	156	510	1,551	2,597	499	1,433	967	791	364	265	1,991
Negombo ..	172,508	6	562	209	516	1,026	75	667	1,351	23	58	116	4,046
Kalutara ..	287,385	59	143	515	1,371	5,206	191	463	2,102	31	699	139	2,620
Central—													
Kandy ..	413,767	63	162	2,066	744	1,547	297	1,395	4,167	167	1,078	696	2,753
Matale ..	106,948	56	963	1,356	636	1,833	421	1,730	4,647	28	1,552	19	7,742
Nuwara Eliya	159,658	6	157	2,687	432	2,236	407	2,017	4,478	238	914	670	965
Southern—													
Galle ..	299,453	104	134	321	1,486	6,288	274	284	6,345	40	421	124	2,695
Matara ..	231,988	30	444	233	1,021	8,289	60	194	5,190	9	155	56	5,337
Hambantota	105,894	9	576	236	406	5,581	170	321	6,554	19	—	57	17,555
Northern—													
Jaffna ..	330,874	27	1,629	873	898	3,645	245	1,841	822	82	6	411	11,312
Mannar ..	24,817	40	3,586	4,956	403	1,894	363	1,612	1,048	40	—	121	9,348
Mullaittivu ..	16,642	—	300	481	300	2,764	60	4,747	1,743	60	—	240	8,473
Eastern—													
Batticaloa ..	158,158	32	866	424	240	1,106	19	436	2,213	6	—	57	11,767
Trincomalee	29,734	—	1,816	1,480	673	2,186	101	2,422	1,816	—	—	706	7,264
North-Western—													
Kurunegala	303,243	16	247	132	610	1,959	56	514	1,860	115	53	96	10,516
Puttalam ..	39,043	—	1,332	589	179	4,252	871	1,153	1,972	26	—	77	7,069
Chilaw ..	88,499	23	339	192	395	2,429	260	418	960	34	79	283	3,649
North-Central—													
Anuradhapura	84,708	24	1,369	272	272	1,771	24	602	2,538	390	47	12	9,385
Uva—													
Badulla ..	217,700	37	478	3,197	629	5,306	175	1,387	7,028	928	694	1,750	5,361
Sabaragamuwa													
Ratnapura ..	163,275	18	1,121	2,364	1,164	3,130	153	906	7,497	55	1,384	576	5,402
Kegalla ..	234,957	9	464	1,477	902	1,847	204	953	3,303	132	1,775	85	4,856

XXVII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon in 1912 and 1913, and the Average in 1898–1912 with Rates per Million for each Group.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Death-rate per Million Persons living.		
	Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.	Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.
ALL CAUSES ..	112,093	134,383	119,956	32,237	32,371	28,423
I.—General Diseases	24,963	23,467	21,422	7,291	5,653	5,076
Epidemic Diseases	14,010	8,639	7,161	4,079	2,081	1,697
Septic Diseases	97	128	119	28	31	28
Tuberculous Diseases ..	4,083	4,306	4,265	1,165	1,037	1,011
Venereal Diseases	89	137	148	26	33	35
Cancer or Malignant Disease ..	222	406	523	65	98	124
Other General Diseases ..	6,462	9,851	9,206	1,828	2,373	2,181
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	12,158	14,693	14,550	3,486	3,540	3,448
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	601	1,004	976	182	242	231
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	7,543	8,998	8,297	2,142	2,167	1,966
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	23,398	25,557	21,706	6,683	6,157	5,143
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	429	586	618	124	141	146
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	2,742	3,224	3,304	856	777	783
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	8,774	8,931	9,703	2,520	2,151	2,275
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	17	8	14	5	2	3
X.—Malformations	10	17	23	3	4	5
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	4,742	5,689	6,286	1,359	1,370	1,489
XII.—Old Age	2,525	3,355	3,163	725	808	749
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2,094	2,438	2,363	589	587	560
Suicide	172	207	233	50	50	55
Homicide	156	208	193	45	50	46
Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	27	29	21	7	7	5
Accident and other External Violence	1,739	1,994	1,916	487	480	454
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases	22,097	36,416	27,531	6,438	8,772	6,523

Causes of Death in the Island in 1912 and 1913 and the Average in 1898–1912.

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.			
Epidemic Diseases.			
1.—Enteric Fever	5,502	461	394
2.—Typhus Fever	4	18	3
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—
4. (*a*) Malaria	1,317	1,420	1,290
4. (*b*) Malarial Cachexia ..	1,041	1,087	844
5.—Smallpox (*a*) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*b*) Not Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*c*) Doubtful ..	67	15	1
6.—Measles	156	86	90
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	1
8.—Whooping Cough	71	58	36
9. (*a*) Diphtheria	5	12	5
9. (*b*) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—
9. (*c*) Croup	9	4	12
10.—Influenza	115	85	100
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	90	12	68
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	1	2
14. (*a*) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	1	—
14. (*b*) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	1	—
14. (*c*) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	5,404	5,237	4,190
15.—Plague	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	86	66	61
18.—Erysipelas	120	60	48
19. (*a*) Mumps	3	3	1
19. (*b*) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	20	12	15
19. (*c*) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.			
20. (*a*) Pyæmia	29	25	26
20. (*b*) Septicæmia	67	102	91
20. (*c*) Vaccinia	1	1	2
21.—Glanders	—	—	—

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	33	14	19
24.—Tetanus	477	431	375
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	1	1	3
Tuberculous Diseases.			
28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3,652	3,779	3,832
28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	16	11
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	1	21	5
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	32	14	6
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	66	64	51
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	—	2	6
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	2	—	1
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	310	381	332
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	2	29	21
36.—Rickets	1,591	4,515	4,345
37.—Syphilis	77	129	127
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	111	105	84
38.—Gonococcus Infection	12	8	21
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.			
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	94	107	141
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	39	129	142
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	1	6	6
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	10	12	20
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	6	13	27
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	3	14	11
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	69	125	176
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	17	10	8
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	722	824	837
48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	—	2
48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	1	1	—
48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	185	14	16
48. (*d*) Gout	3	1	—
49.—Scurvy	1	1	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	135	206	233
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	3
52.—Addison's Disease	—	1	2
53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia	—	—	—
53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma	—	2	4
54. (*a*) Anæmia	3,144	3,662	3,208
54. (*b*) Chlorosis	2	5	2
55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	5	—	—
55. (*b*) Purpura	7	14	25
55. (*c*) Hæmophilia	2	—	—
55. (*d*) Other General Diseases	4	4	7
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	17	39	33
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	1	1	—
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.			
60.—Encephalitis	58	3	14
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis	65	96	112
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	3
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	2	8	14
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	—	3	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	19	16	21
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	164	200	181
65.—Softening of the Brain	9	6	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	467	582	657
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	1	1	1
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	46	28	26
69.—Epilepsy	118	142	133
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	289	735	479
71.—Convulsions of Infants	10,824	12,774	12,811
72.—Chorea	—	—	1
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	10	18	29

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	64	63	58
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	13	10	8
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease	1	—	—
(*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears	6	6	2
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
77.—Pericarditis	11	13	27
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	2	4	4
(*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—
79. (*a*) Myocarditis	1	8	22
(*b*) Valvular Disease	38	69	61
(*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	278	549	527
80.—Angina Pectoris	23	8	8
81. (*a*) Aneurism	3	2	5
(*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	1	2	1
(*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	2	—	—
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	4	9	9
(*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	8	1	7
83. (*a*) Phlebitis	2	—	3
(*b*) Varicose Veins	—	2	1
(*c*) Hæmorrhoids	192	315	285
(*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	3	—
84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	1
(*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	2	1	3
(*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	5	2	4
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	20	13	8
(*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	9	3	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	21	21	15
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—
(*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	27	20	15
(*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	10	9	2
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	2	5	2
89.—Acute Bronchitis	589	867	889
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	131	104	142
(*b*) Bronchiectasis	2	—	3
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	428	714	704
92.—Pneumonia	3,050	3,869	3,577
93. (*a*) Empyema	4	9	10
(*b*) Other Pleurisy	40	44	50
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	15	55	36
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	7	5	6
96.—Asthma	311	327	363
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1	2
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2,904	2,948	2,481
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	16	3	4
(*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	1,013	880	794
(*c*) Parotitis (Septic)	—	1	1
(*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	1	5	5
100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	44	22	43
(*b*) Quinsy	9	4	6
(*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	50	116	74
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	1	1	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	8	21	9
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	51	30	31
(*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	148	253	229
104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa	4	—	—
(*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1,915	1,916	1,655
(*c*) Diarrhœa undefined	15,008	15,094	11,760
(*d*) Enteritis	255	941	948
(*e*) Gastro-enteritis	15	58	61
(*f*) Colic	17	27	25
(*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	12	12	16
(*h*) Duodenal Ulcer	1	—	3
106.—Anchylostomiasis	841	1,843	2,196
107.—Intestinal Parasites	3,094	3,503	3,002
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	10	11

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.
109. (*a*) Hernia	56	81	97
109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction	61	57	58
110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	2	8	7
110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine	23	47	36
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	6	2	7
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	1	1	—
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	28	13	1
113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	49	95	134
114.—Gallstones	—	—	1
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	194	174	209
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	47	39	57
117. Peritonitis (cause unknown)	92	88	75
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	333	212	151
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.			
119.—Acute Nephritis	82	147	65
120.—Bright's Disease	136	270	399
121.—Chyluria	1	2	2
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	34	23	20
123.—Urinary Calculi	2	4	1
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	20	65	62
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	64	21	20
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	—	2	4
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	36	12	4
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	8	12	10
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	1	3	2
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	37	12	10
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	3	3	6
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	4	8	2
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	1	2	11
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.			
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	29	32	28
134. (*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	8	—	2
134. (*c*) Ectopic Gestation	1	—	2
134. (*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	40	25	15
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	29	67	102
136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth	328	305	280
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	735	1,851	1,884
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	5	1	1
138. (*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia	1,015	747	842
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	2	2	—
139. (*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	—	5	4
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity	4	5	9
140. (*b*) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined)	542	184	133
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	5	—	2
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.			
142.—Gangrene	20	62	87
143. (*a*) Carbuncle	20	27	27
143. (*b*) Furuncle (Boil)	24	26	38
144. (*a*) Phlegmon	22	32	46
144. (*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	462	283	201
145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore	110	116	97
145. (*b*) Eczema	4	5	13
145. (*c*) Pemphigus	3	5	6
145. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	8,109	8,375	9,188
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	5	4	6
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	9	4	7
148.—Amputations	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	3	—	—

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1898-1912.	1912.	1913.
X.—MALFORMATION.			
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	2	1
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	2	1	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	8	14	22
XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.			
151. (a) Premature Birth	939	1,366	1,415
151. (b) Debility	3,446	4,002	4,665
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk	272	153	57
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	—	4	5
152. (a) Atelectasis	9	14	10
152. (b) Injuries at Birth	45	118	122
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	4	10	7
153.—Lack of care	27	22	5
XII.—OLD AGE.			
154.—Senility	2,525	3,355	3,163
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.			
155.—Suicide by Poison	17	16	29
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia	2	3	1
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	100	108	125
158.—Suicide by Drowning	25	40	38
159.—Suicide by Firearms	14	16	22
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	6	10	7
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	2
162.—Suicide by Crushing	3	9	5
163.—Suicide by other means	5	5	4
164.—Poisoning by Food	42	36	25
165. (a) Snake-bite	192	224	209
165. (b) Insect Stings (venomous)	6	11	7
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings	20	15	3
166.—Conflagration	—	—	6
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	148	219	202
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	16	9	9
169.—Accidental Drowning	376	440	452
170.—Traumatism by Firearms	62	52	56
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	7	10	16
172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees	397	444	404
172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees	34	32	34
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	57	53	58
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	16	16	13
174.—Traumatism by Machines	7	7	6
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	173	193	209
176.—Injuries by Animals	47	60	63
177.—Starvation	67	80	49
178.—Excessive Cold	1	1	3
179.—Effects of Heat	1	4	9
180.—Lightning	4	12	14
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	1
182.—Homicide by Firearms	18	24	22
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	67	92	101
184.—Homicide by other means	71	92	70
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	30	12	6
186. (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution	27	29	21
186. (b) Other External Violence	36	64	62
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.			
187. (a) Dropsy	3,117	3,586	2,264
187. (b) Ascites	132	116	153
187. (c) Other ill-defined Organic Disease	1	2	—
188. (a) Syncope	3	18	23
188. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	13	3	3
189. (a) Heart Failure	117	151	135
189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,596	1,844	1,667
189. (c) Teething	2	1	1
189. (d) Pyrexia	16,852	30,215	22,765
189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia	95	312	384
189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes	160	143	106
189. (g) Diseases not specified	9	25	30

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon during the Year 1913, and according to Race in each Province and District.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ..	119956	15015	3325	7299	12359	4125	4478	8545	5602	4170	9910	1133	574	4832	990	9563	1141	1714	2933	3985	6329	6934	88	630	73185	37412	7523	387	731
I.—General Diseases ..	21422	3663	620	1946	2401	613	861	1495	797	311	1720	340	84	732	277	720	128	237	393	1731	1214	1139	28	170	12140	7308	1480	88	208
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	7161	866	151	236	1000	276	500	181	165	89	872	213	13	227	98	131	76	51	143	826	576	471	12	64	1630	4873	436	37	109
2. Septic Diseases ..	119	35	3	5	16	2	10	7	3	—	1	—	1	2	1	6	2	1	—	15	4	5	—	3	56	51	8	—	1
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	4265	1109	108	412	329	80	73	474	250	44	311	10	6	38	20	310	10	57	58	145	193	228	6	65	2976	795	342	35	46
4. Venereal Diseases ..	148	43	—	7	32	1	16	9	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	15	6	10	—	3	47	85	10	1	2
5. Cancer or Malignant Disease	523	124	18	46	56	14	24	42	30	13	25	12	3	3	3	9	5	10	3	40	28	15	3	7	404	80	28	1	—
6. Other General Diseases ..	9206	1486	340	1240	968	240	238	782	346	165	508	105	61	462	155	263	34	117	189	690	407	410	7	28	7027	1424	656	14	50
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	14550	2134	216	1666	768	228	399	1973	1499	600	1297	54	49	192	69	620	171	253	157	1197	542	466	5	98	10088	3556	689	66	57
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	976	328	41	120	74	8	34	176	26	3	14	2	2	20	2	13	—	27	1	55	14	16	3	23	686	178	73	4	9
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	8297	1420	175	244	1027	363	562	231	76	58	812	116	109	245	86	370	182	228	528	930	201	334	8	93	3760	3618	663	46	109
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	21706	2385	424	1188	2920	870	1017	2581	1284	752	479	65	39	517	75	1005	123	211	303	1983	1819	1666	21	87	13400	7046	969	43	140
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	618	251	22	32	74	13	27	27	7	2	23	7	1	2	4	31	1	6	5	49	17	17	1	10	292	248	46	9	12
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	3304	360	116	191	263	97	98	132	84	56	362	69	44	152	57	572	46	75	119	189	93	129	1	11	1957	1033	277	9	16
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	9703	873	686	237	1192	547	59	66	37	32	505	34	9	703	64	2289	62	220	449	38	524	1077	2	11	7654	1203	809	12	12
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	14	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	23	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	1	4	—	—	—	17	5	—	—	1
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	6286	526	113	155	1230	239	843	84	74	239	369	157	66	33	55	125	68	29	92	908	522	359	3	34	2392	3388	404	34	31
XII.—Old Age	3163	859	84	302	260	47	121	439	277	40	205	3	—	7	34	35	10	19	4	152	112	153	—	42	1921	923	227	29	21
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2363	324	67	195	270	64	75	184	112	77	134	12	9	89	14	191	13	44	46	169	113	161	10	12	1595	618	99	5	24
1. Suicide ..	233	33	9	23	32	9	10	14	7	5	29	—	2	5	2	12	1	3	1	19	5	12	4	3	127	90	5	—	4
2. Homicide ..	193	30	9	26	12	5	1	9	11	2	4	2	1	5	—	24	—	5	6	12	13	16	1	1	151	32	5	1	2
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution	21	10	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence ..	1916	251	49	146	217	50	64	160	94	79	100	10	6	79	12	155	12	36	39	138	95	133	5	8	1299	493	89	4	18
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	27531	1884	759	1022	1878	1035	381	1157	1327	2000	3989	274	162	2140	253	3589	337	361	834	1582	1150	1417	6	39	17278	8279	1796	42	91
I.—General Diseases.																													
Epidemic Diseases.																													
1.—Enteric Fever	394	267	1	17	26	6	1	31	7	1	9	1	—	5	—	5	—	2	2	8	3	2	7	16	266	55	30	4	16
2.—Typhus Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	1290	64	13	23	40	49	15	35	67	38	508	68	2	64	31	23	17	14	93	43	54	29	2	11	261	876	119	10	11
(b) Malarial Cachexia ..	844	40	84	18	27	54	10	5	36	23	31	21	3	73	23	52	35	16	23	61	129	80	—	12	219	516	75	3	19

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
5.—Smallpox (*a*) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*b*) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*c*) Doubtful	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
6.—Measles	90	14	2	9	13	12	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	5	—	6	—	—	2	38	48	2	—
7.—Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	36	3	1	13	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	16	16	4	—
9.—(*a*) Diphtheria	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
9.—(*b*) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.—(*c*) Croup	12	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	100	18	3	2	18	9	28	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	2	2	—	—	29	64	6	—	1
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	68	58	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	23	11	—	5
13.—Cholera Nostras	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
14.—(*a*) Amœbic Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.—(*b*) Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.—(*c*) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	4190	339	36	148	855	145	429	96	54	25	289	123	8	67	44	40	23	17	23	696	386	347	2	22	703	3208	180	18	57
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever	61	48	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	46	9	4	2	—
17.—Leprosy	48	8	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	13	33	2	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
19.—(*a*) Mumps	15	2	1	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	1	—	—
19.—(*b*) Varicella (Chickenpox)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.—(*c*) Other Epidemic Diseases	26	7	—	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	13	8	3	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20.—(*a*) Pyæmia	91	28	3	4	6	2	7	6	3	—	1	—	1	2	—	5	2	1	—	14	3	3	—	1	41	43	5	1	1
Septic Diseases. 20.—(*b*) Septicæmia	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20.—(*c*) Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	19	4	3	1	2	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	375	94	9	12	31	7	12	45	8	2	79	1	3	4	16	11	4	7	1	6	7	16	1	9	160	161	37	3	4
24.—Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	3832	1029	88	392	308	68	67	445	237	43	296	10	4	38	20	185	7	35	23	135	190	212	6	61	2631	754	304	33	43
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	2
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	51	25	1	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	21	17	11	—	1
Tuberculous Diseases. 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	332	20	18	16	12	12	4	28	13	1	1	—	1	—	—	123	3	22	35	4	3	16	—	1	293	13	25	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	21	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	1	1	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis																													

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XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	657	241	28	127	45	9	15	62	33	4	36	2	—	3	—	4	—	17	—	10	14	7	—	9	476	112	47	8	5
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation ..	26	3	1	2	2	2	2	7	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	6	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	133	16	2	7	28	7	12	4	4	—	10	—	—	2	2	8	1	2	—	10	8	10	—	—	40	85	7	—	1
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	479	37	20	38	24	6	14	22	37	36	101	1	3	8	1	32	7	18	6	19	11	39	—	2	271	186	17	1	2
71.—Convulsions of Infants ..	12811	1690	157	1458	616	190	343	1861	1422	556	1105	46	43	167	64	562	159	197	144	1136	500	395	3	70	9103	2970	568	55	42
72.—Chorea	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	29	—	—	1	3	—	—	5	1	1	14	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	22	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	58	18	3	5	3	1	1	1	—	—	15	1	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	30	24	4	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	8	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—
76. (a) Mastoid Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ears ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																													
77.—Pericarditis	27	4	4	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	9	17	—	—	1
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis ..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis ..	22	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	2	3	—	1
79. (b) Valvular Disease ..	61	22	1	8	18	3	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	23	31	3	—	3
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	527	184	21	90	36	3	25	80	9	2	7	—	—	5	1	6	—	10	—	29	10	9	1	17	380	84	40	3	2
80.—Angina Pectoris	8	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	5	2	—	1
81. (a) Aneurism	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	9	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	3	—	—
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	1
83. (a) Phlebitis	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids	285	67	15	20	11	2	4	93	15	1	2	1	1	15	—	2	—	15	1	15	2	3	—	—	239	24	21	1	—
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part ..	8	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	2	5	—	—	—
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																																	
86.—Diseases of the Nose	15	3	1	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	15	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	4	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	889	248	9	47	117	40	55	81	13	18	80	9	1	3	2	16	32	22	1	37	23	35	—	17	360	378	110	12	12	—	—	—	—
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis	142	84	4	8	6	5	10	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	13	—	—	59	53	24	3	3	—	—	—	—
90. (b) Bronchiectasis	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	704	438	42	12	104	6	27	10	10	4	1	2	3	1	4	10	—	—	2	16	6	6	2	37	377	181	84	12	11	—	—	—	—
92.—Pneumonia	3577	515	73	121	473	179	295	75	35	30	608	38	76	68	68	146	45	37	49	286	142	218	4	33	796	2458	214	15	57	—	—	—	—
93. (a) Empyema	10	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. (b) Other Pleurisy	50	17	1	3	11	1	1	3	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	18	27	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	36	8	1	2	4	1	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	4	—	1	20	13	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	363	75	6	24	40	11	12	50	10	5	53	4	2	2	—	7	2	10	1	19	17	13	—	3	185	156	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2481	17	38	24	264	118	156	5	3	—	58	63	27	170	11	185	100	153	474	567	6	42	—	2	1918	333	207	3	18	—	—	—	—
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																																	
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis	794	65	50	10	184	45	44	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	177	8	48	3	9	46	94	1	—	721	32	37	3	—	—	—	—	—
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	43	1	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	5	12	5	—	3	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	12	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (b) Quinsy	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	74	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	26	8	4	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	26	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	9	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	31	16	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	9	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	229	16	3	9	60	7	20	15	6	20	9	2	—	3	—	10	1	5	—	8	14	21	—	—	179	44	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1655	97	37	96	149	47	104	388	168	71	59	3	1	49	9	48	13	9	25	190	78	14	1	11	1267	283	83	6	4	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	11760	546	196	508	1575	450	611	1512	1036	623	213	23	28	300	45	516	64	76	190	1340	1146	762	3	18	7589	3598	389	13	60	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	948	492	2	8	66	3	38	11	2	2	7	1	1	1	—	35	1	3	33	202	9	31	1	22	300	513	85	10	17	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis	61	34	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	26	24	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (f) Colic	25	3	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	—	—	4	17	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	16	4	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	2196	242	10	201	446	166	146	126	36	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	7	4	151	226	417	—	2	253	1837	76	1	27	—	—	—	—
107.—Intestinal Parasites	3032	644	102	303	366	135	20	487	23	5	30	—	1	1	1	182	29	43	40	44	253	293	—	8	2602	193	181	5	13	—	—	—	—
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	11	9	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
109. (a) Hernia	97	34	5	3	2	1	3	4	6	2	2	2	—	8	1	8	1	3	5	4	1	2	1	—	62	21	11	—	2	—	—	—	—
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction	58	22	1	5	10	—	8	1	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	30	20	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	36	6	—	2	10	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	4	—	1	12	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	7	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CEYLON.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			NORTHERN PROVINCE.			EASTERN PROVINCE.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			N.-C. PROVINCE.	PROVINCE OF UVA.	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	134	74	6	7	10	3	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	—	6	6	4	5	8	55	55	8	1	2
114.—Gallstones	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	209	29	5	19	15	6	9	22	1	1	23	3	1	21	5	1	1	3	—	12	22	10	2	3	91	97	13	—	3
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	57	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	7	—	38	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	33	22	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	75	27	4	5	8	—	3	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	6	—	—	2	25	39	5	1	3
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	151	6	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	47	8	—	73	9	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	106	31	2	1
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																													
119.—Acute Nephritis	65	28	3	1	5	1	—	3	—	—	10	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	4	2	—	2	24	26	9	1	3
120.—Bright's Disease	399	173	14	24	53	6	16	13	3	—	10	6	—	—	2	20	—	2	3	32	12	10	1	6	173	173	31	7	8
121.—Chyluria	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	20	13	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	62	14	4	3	3	2	7	7	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	8	—	2	—	1	45	15	1	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	20	4	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	10	10	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1
128.—*Uterine* Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	10	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	10	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	6	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	11	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	8	1	1	—	—
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.																													
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	28	6	3	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	13	12	2	—	1
134. (*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
134. (*c*) Ectopic Gestation	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
134. (*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	15	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	9	6	—	—	—

135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	102	23	1	4	8	—	2	18	3	5	5	1	1	1	—	9	1	7	2	4	5	2	1	1	70	20	8	2	—	
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth ..	280	35	8	21	45	10	25	14	8	6	2	1	—	5	1	14	5	11	5	25	11	28	—	2	148	109	20	1	—	
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia ..	1884	115	19	33	94	37	30	64	36	31	338	60	33	129	53	475	35	25	67	82	54	74	—	6	983	709	172	7	7	
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia ..	842	156	85	122	84	33	27	19	35	14	15	3	8	10	—	64	5	31	38	60	16	17	—	1	664	110	63	1	3	
139. (a) Puerperal Phelgmasia, Alba Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity ..	9	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined) ..	133	17	—	8	21	14	13	16	2	—	2	2	2	7	3	4	—	—	1	12	3	6	—	—	60	60	10	1	2	
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																														
142.—Gangrene	87	33	8	8	7	2	3	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	7	—	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	45	31	7	—	—	
143. (a) Carbuncle	27	4	—	3	—	—	3	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	21	5	1	—	—	
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil)	38	1	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	15	5	—	8	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	34	3	—	—	
144. (a) Phlegmon	46	14	—	—	2	—	3	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	2	2	9	—	1	16	24	4	1	—	
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	201	32	7	19	18	3	12	20	16	8	6	8	2	—	2	16	3	3	2	6	8	12	—	1	140	48	10	—	2	
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore	97	27	2	6	3	13	—	6	3	3	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	4	2	2	8	12	—	2	51	39	4	—	1	
145. (b) Eczema	13	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	6	1	1	1	
145. (c) Pemphigus	6	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) ..	9188	751	669	201	1160	521	33	34	10	19	475	20	6	692	63	2258	55	206	441	24	492	1051	—	4	7372	1015	779	10	8	
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																														
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) ..	6	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ..	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
X.—Malformations.																														
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded) ..	22	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	1	4	—	—	—	16	5	—	—	1	
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																														
151. (a) Premature Birth ..	1415	176	20	40	288	2	107	37	13	6	136	3	4	9	21	29	3	25	1	381	94	20	1	14	707	603	71	12	7	
151. (b) Debility	4665	326	92	111	936	235	702	46	59	229	231	154	61	22	32	96	61	4	91	490	354	333	1	17	1533	2751	320	21	22	
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk ..	57	3	—	1	3	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	35	1	2	—	1	38	8	10	—	—	
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	5	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	
152. (a) Atelectasis	10	7	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	
152. (b) Injuries at Birth ..	122	11	—	2	—	1	26	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	73	4	—	1	104	13	1	1	2	
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	
153.—Lack of care	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
XII.—Old Age.																													
154.—Senility	3163	859	84	302	260	47	121	439	277	40	205	3	—	7	34	35	10	19	4	152	112	153	—	42	1921	923	227	29	21
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																													
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	29	5	—	6	4	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	18	7	2	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	125	18	8	9	20	5	9	7	1	3	10	—	—	1	—	9	1	1	—	8	4	11	—	—	70	49	3	3	1
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	38	2	1	3	—	1	—	1	2	—	18	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	11	26	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	22	4	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	2	2	14	4	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	7	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food.. ..	25	—	1	5	3	1	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	16	8	1	—	—
165. (a) Snake-bite	209	12	8	12	7	5	2	5	3	18	11	4	1	27	1	35	8	7	6	16	8	13	—	—	139	56	11	—	3
165. (b) Insect Stings (venomous) ..	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
166.—Conflagration	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	202	23	5	12	48	10	22	13	8	2	5	1	—	—	—	11	—	4	3	17	9	9	—	2	114	71	13	1	1
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	9	2	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	452	55	14	34	49	9	5	48	21	11	58	2	3	17	8	40	3	8	5	20	25	17	4	4	277	141	19	1	6
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	56	2	1	2	4	1	2	1	—	7	2	—	—	1	1	8	—	2	1	9	4	8	—	—	51	4	1	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	16	9	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	2	—	—
172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees..	404	34	7	51	45	14	10	42	36	23	10	2	1	3	—	23	—	4	7	26	21	45	—	—	356	39	7	—	2
172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees ..	34	5	1	2	6	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	5	—	1	24	8	1	—	—
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	58	17	—	4	7	2	2	3	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	5	—	—	32	21	1	—	4
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	13	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	12	—	1	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	6	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	209	39	9	13	23	6	5	27	9	2	7	—	—	10	—	10	—	6	3	14	9	17	1	—	142	48	17	1	—
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	63	6	—	2	1	—	1	4	2	3	1	—	1	13	2	13	—	1	10	2	1	—	—	—	41	12	9	—	1
177.—Starvation	49	19	—	3	6	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	4	2	—	—	4	45	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—

179.—Effects of Heat	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	4	3	2	—	—
180.—Lightning	14	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms	22	1	3	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	17	5	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	101	22	5	15	5	4	—	5	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	4	4	3	7	7	1	1	80	14	4	1	—
184.—Homicide by other means	70	7	1	10	4	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	—	8	—	1	2	7	5	7	—	—	54	13	1	—	2
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
186. (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution	21	10	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	—
186. (b) Other External Violence	62	18	—	5	3	—	4	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	11	1	4	—	1	40	18	2	—	1
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.																													
187. (a) Dropsy	2264	109	42	73	330	133	81	123	32	120	188	26	14	205	24	370	53	25	28	100	67	121	—	4	1308	744	191	5	12
187. (b) Ascites	153	14	3	11	12	3	3	8	3	1	3	5	—	52	2	1	—	6	2	10	8	6	—	—	58	74	21	—	—
187. (c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
183. (a) Syncope	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	3	1	—	—
183. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
189. (a) Heart Failure	135	26	1	7	43	7	7	5	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	11	9	8	5	6	34	79	7	2	2
189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1667	239	12	154	282	62	125	81	22	18	47	8	2	5	10	22	4	2	7	280	155	130	1	10	370	1186	76	10	14
189. (c) Teething	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
189. (d) Pyrexia	22765	1324	698	753	1139	828	154	807	1238	1859	3743	232	141	1860	216	3189	276	323	795	1167	882	1141	—	7	15187	6063	1436	19	53
189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia	384	120	1	18	59	1	3	107	28	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	23	7	—	9	220	85	60	6	4
189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes	106	40	2	4	7	—	7	4	2	1	3	1	1	17	—	1	1	4	2	1	5	3	—	1	69	32	4	—	—
189. (g) Diseases not specified	30	9	—	2	6	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	12	12	—	—	6

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates in the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Western Provinces, and in Galle and Matara Districts in the Southern Province, and Kurunegala District in the North-Western Province during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
All Causes	19,462	4,933	1,216	3,040	2,995	2,048	2,595	580	1,197	310	145	397
I.—General Diseases ..	4,062	932	250	543	737	570	511	112	235	59	22	91
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	3,397	782	203	452	655	498	430	87	158	46	17	69
2. Septic Diseases ..	36	6	1	8	11	1	2	—	4	—	1	2
3. Tuberculous Diseases	246	51	12	26	27	19	41	9	49	5	1	6
4. Venereal Diseases ..	77	25	1	15	13	5	8	2	3	3	2	—
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	23	13	3	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
6. Other General Diseases	283	55	30	38	31	46	29	14	20	5	1	14
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	1,706	429	109	303	180	141	239	41	155	50	16	43
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	94	30	3	19	21	3	5	1	5	2	2	3
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	1,979	558	161	372	295	123	250	26	99	18	10	67
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	5,398	1,229	296	661	748	726	967	250	286	103	64	68
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	166	44	8	19	41	11	10	—	21	5	—	7
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	369	100	34	66	43	20	44	16	27	6	—	13
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	95	24	9	15	6	20	9	4	3	3	—	2
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	7	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	5	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	2,666	862	141	675	381	183	215	41	112	15	14	27
XII.—Old Age	633	178	38	103	102	38	95	12	32	18	7	10
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	302	89	18	52	48	10	35	9	28	6	2	5
1. Suicide ..	58	18	5	5	9	1	5	3	9	2	—	1
2. Homicide ..	17	1	2	1	5	—	5	—	2	—	—	1
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence..	227	70	11	46	34	9	25	6	17	4	2	3
XIV.*—Ill-defined Diseases ..	1,980	457	149	217	392	195	215	67	194	25	8	61
I.—General Diseases.												
Epidemic Diseases.												
1.—Enteric Fever ..	23	5	2	1	4	1	—	—	4	3	—	3
2.—Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	201	29	36	14	28	30	22	7	15	6	3	11
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	338	17	41	10	43	105	66	15	13	1	—	27
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles ..	48	12	10	16	5	—	1	—	3	—	—	1
7.—Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	10	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	61	16	9	23	10	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	2,699	685	104	387	565	361	335	65	122	36	14	25
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
19. (a) Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (a) Pyæmia ..	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (b) Septicæmia ..	31	3	1	6	11	1	2	—	4	—	1	2
Septic Diseases. 20. (c) Vaccinia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1913—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
24.—Tetanus	49	14	5	8	3	6	5	1	2	—	1	4
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	240	50	12	24	26	19	41	9	47	5	1	6
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 30.—Tuberculosis Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 35.—*Disseminated* Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	52	11	1	9	9	5	9	2	1	5	—	—
37.—Syphilis	70	22	1	15	9	5	8	2	3	3	2	—
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection	7	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignan Diseases. 39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	6	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignan Diseases. 40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignan Diseases. 41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignan Diseases. 42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignan Diseases. 43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignan Diseases. 44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignan Diseases. 45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	13	5	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	41	8	3	10	5	5	4	2	2	—	—	2
48.—(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
48.—(*d*) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (M llitus)	6	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
51.—Exopthalmic Goitre	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(*a*) Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(*b*) Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54.—(*a*) Anæmia	113	19	19	9	6	26	7	6	13	—	—	8
54.—(*b*) Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*b*) Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*c*) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*d*) Other General Diseases	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	7	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.												
60.—Encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.—(*a*) Simple Meningitis	25	5	4	5	1	2	3	—	—	2	—	3
61.—(*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.—(*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	7	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1913—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	41	17	5	2	7	1	5	—	4	—	—	—
65.—Softening of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	52	21	2	13	6	2	5	—	2	—	—	1
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	67	21	4	12	7	5	6	2	6	1	—	3
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	75	17	3	12	5	8	11	2	10	4	—	3
71.—Convulsions of Infants	1418	339	91	255	149	121	208	35	129	43	16	32
72.—Chorea	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
77.—Pericarditis	9	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	2
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*a*) Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*b*) Valvular Disease	22	15	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	44	7	—	14	14	1	3	1	—	2	1	1
80.—Angina Pectoris	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
81. (*a*) Aneurism	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*a*) Phlebitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*b*) Varicose Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
86.—Diseases of the Nose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	4	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	257	96	15	50	29	10	24	6	16	1	3	7
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	36	5	5	7	—	1	12	1	5	—	—	—
90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	110	48	3	26	14	5	5	1	4	—	2	2
92.—Pneumonia	1444	366	128	274	231	100	192	16	67	17	3	50
93. (*a*) Empyema	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy	15	8	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	8	2	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	79	24	8	7	13	4	11	2	5	—	2	3
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	21	6	1	1	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	2

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1913—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
99 (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 (*c*) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	7	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
100. (*b*) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	7	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	24	7	2	4	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	192	57	11	52	39	6	13	6	8	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined	2789	644	121	386	352	454	477	135	102	44	26	48
104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis	315	51	3	28	177	8	29	—	7	6	—	6
104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*f*) Colic	18	2	1	1	1	5	7	—	1	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	1771	387	145	146	141	220	399	96	149	44	36	8
107.—Intestinal Parasites	125	35	6	14	7	15	19	8	10	7	1	3
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. (*a*) Hernia	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction	15	5	—	7	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine	21	7	2	1	5	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	27	6	2	3	5	5	3	1	2	—	—	—
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	46	8	2	8	8	4	7	3	2	2	1	1
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	17	4	—	3	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.												
119.—Acute Nephritis	13	3	1	—	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	1
120.—Bright's Disease	124	34	6	14	27	7	7	—	18	5	—	6
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	12	1	—	1	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	5	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1913—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
VII.—The Puerperal State.												
(a) Abortion, Miscarriage	10	2	1	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	7	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	10	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	3	—	—	3
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	97	32	5	20	21	—	7	6	1	2	—	3
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	129	28	15	22	11	13	21	2	11	2	—	4
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Puerperal Eclampsia	60	16	2	12	2	4	11	3	9	—	—	1
139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Puerperal Insanity	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	48	15	9	10	2	—	3	3	2	2	—	2
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.												
142.—Gangrene	12	3	1	3	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
143. (a) Carbuncle	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Furuncle (Boil)	7	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
144. (a) Phlemon	12	2	—	2	1	2	4	—	—	1	—	—
(b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	26	11	1	5	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	—
(a) Ulcer, Bedsore	25	2	7	—	2	12	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) Eczema	5	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.												
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	6	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.												
(a) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	5	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.												
(a) Premature Birth	381	202	2	71	31	33	16	2	10	3	2	9
(b) Debility	2,264	655	137	598	348	149	199	36	100	12	12	18
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Atelectasis	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
152. (b) Injuries at Birth	7	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
(c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1913—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
XII.—OLD AGE.												
154.—Senility	633	178	38	103	102	38	95	12	32	18	7	10
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.												
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	8	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	37	12	3	5	4	1	4	2	5	1	—	—
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	6	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	8	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
165.—(a) Snake-bite	11	2	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(b) Insect Stings (Venomous)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	70	30	5	18	7	—	5	1	3	—	—	1
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	7	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	47	17	2	5	8	4	1	1	6	1	2	—
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(a) Traumatism by fall from trees	9	2	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(b) Traumatism by fall from heights other than trees	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	14	2	—	1	4	—	2	2	2	—	—	1
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) ..	14	3	—	3	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	12	1	—	5	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	7	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	8	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186.—(a) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186.—(b) Other External Violence	12	2	—	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.												
187.—(a) Dropsy	355	97	39	45	48	21	36	20	19	12	—	18
187.—(b) Ascites	26	5	2	3	8	2	3	2	1	—	—	—
187.—(c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188.—(a) Syncope	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
188.—(b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(a) Heart-failure ..	78	29	7	6	9	8	8	3	5	—	1	2
189.—(b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,053	213	45	120	248	128	125	14	133	8	6	13
189.—(c) Teething ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(d) Pyrexia ..	380	80	54	34	73	19	34	25	28	4	1	28
189.—(e) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	71	28	1	3	4	17	7	3	8	—	—	—
189.—(f) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	9	2	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(g) Diseases not specified ..	6	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD. Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	NATIONALITY. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES	6544	20	81	275	559	914	668	1732	1140	469	284	402	49	352	3172	1425	1194	183	269
I.—General Diseases ..	1601	5	16	63	132	252	144	513	238	86	47	105	16	95	796	320	240	42	92
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	518	1	6	23	52	64	57	150	55	25	13	72	9	28	219	132	81	15	34
2. Septic Diseases ..	30	—	—	1	1	1	2	18	1	5	1	—	—	3	13	8	5	—	1
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	697	3	7	33	65	66	58	258	124	39	19	24	2	42	360	128	103	23	39
4. Venereal Diseases ..	37	—	—	3	2	—	3	19	7	2	1	—	—	2	24	3	7	—	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Disease ..	59	—	—	1	3	8	—	37	6	1	—	3	1	3	39	8	7	1	—
6. Other General Diseases..	260	1	2	2	9	113	24	31	45	14	13	6	4	17	141	41	37	3	17
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense	801	1	14	39	97	72	95	61	219	83	64	56	3	42	379	161	160	35	21
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	160	—	2	11	10	7	15	57	31	9	12	6	2	12	78	26	31	5	6
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	1149	3	18	54	115	207	182	212	191	84	42	41	2	63	502	295	204	26	57
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	1096	4	7	29	64	101	73	450	193	56	39	80	16	49	544	264	161	23	39
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	204	—	4	9	16	11	20	91	26	7	9	11	1	9	110	37	31	5	11
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	137	—	4	10	20	18	14	36	19	7	4	5	1	6	57	31	34	2	6
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	87	—	—	1	4	9	2	53	5	5	3	5	2	7	38	29	7	2	2
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	396	—	7	25	43	73	43	65	44	45	14	37	—	21	183	86	84	12	10
XII.—Old Age	343	—	3	19	35	77	35	27	75	37	23	23	—	26	184	43	66	15	9
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	170	6	1	1	6	12	6	90	31	11	4	7	2	5	86	31	16	3	7
1. Suicide ..	15	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5	3	1	1	1	—	6	5	1	—	2
2. Homicide ..	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	5	1	—	—	—	1	12	1	1	1	—
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—
4.—Accident and other External Violence ..	129	6	1	—	6	10	6	78	11	7	3	6	1	4	59	44	14	2	5
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	393	1	5	14	39	75	39	71	68	39	23	25	4	17	211	79	60	15	7
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																			
Epidemic Diseases.																			
1.—Enteric Fever	178	—	2	8	11	30	10	63	20	8	4	22	5	11	94	24	24	4	16
2.—Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	42	—	—	—	1	4	—	17	9	5	4	2	2	3	16	13	3	4	1
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	18	—	—	2	1	1	3	3	6	1	—	1	—	—	7	7	2	1	1
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles	6	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough.. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	16	—	—	2	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	5	—	1
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera.. ..	53	—	—	—	2	6	10	1	—	—	—	34	—	1	20	17	10	—	5
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	190	—	4	10	29	13	29	61	18	10	5	11	1	11	65	65	32	6	10
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—
19. (a) Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.																			
20. (a) Pyæmia	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
20. (b) Septicæmia	24	—	—	1	1	—	2	17	1	2	—	—	—	1	12	6	4	—	1
20. (c) Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1913—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.										NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
24.—Tetanus	70	—	—	1	1	50	6	6	3	2	1	—	1	2	39	14	11	—	3
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculous Diseases.																			
28.—(a) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	653	3	7	31	61	63	52	242	117	37	17	23	2	39	338	121	96	21	36
28.—(b) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	23	—	1	2	3	2	5	6	3	—	—	1	—	1	11	4	6	—	1
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	9	—	—	—	5	45	16	1	23	2	1	1	—	10	51	11	14	2	6
37.—Syphilis	36	—	—	3	2	—	3	18	7	2	1	—	—	2	23	3	7	—	1
37a.—Parangi (Framboesia Tropicum, Yaws)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.																			
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	1	—	—
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	8	1	1	—	—
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	24	—	—	—	2	6	—	14	—	1	—	1	—	1	14	6	3	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female GenitalOrgans excepted)	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	13	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
48.—(a) Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(b) Osteo-Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(c) Chronic Rheumatism	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	1
48.—(d) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	28	—	1	—	1	5	—	5	8	3	2	3	—	4	14	5	5	—	—
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
53.—(a) Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(b) Lymphadenoma	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
54.—(a) Anæmia	24	—	1	1	—	12	—	5	3	—	1	1	—	—	12	3	6	1	2
54.—(b) Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(a) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(b) Puerpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(c) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(d) Other General Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																			
60.—Encephalitis	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
61.—(a) Simple Meningitis	43	—	1	3	2	6	1	17	5	2	2	4	—	2	17	12	8	1	3
61.—(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
61.—(c) Septic Meningitis from various causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	56	—	5	2	6	4	2	14	8	2	5	8	—	5	25	13	10	1	2
65.—Softening of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1913—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	102	—	1	3	6	20	9	17	28	9	4	5	—	5	57	19	12	5	4
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	7	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	1
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	—
71.—Convulsions of Infants	569	1	6	30	82	40	80	2	171	68	52	37	2	28	268	110	123	27	11
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eye and their Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76.—(*a*) Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76.—(*b*) Other Diseases of the Ear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																			
77.—Pericarditis	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
78.—(*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
78.—(*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79.—(*a*) Myocarditis	20	—	—	1	1	2	3	10	—	1	2	—	—	1	14	1	3	—	1
79.—(*b*) Valvular Disease	19	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	4	—	1	—	—	—	11	4	1	—	3
79.—(*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	76	—	2	6	5	2	5	22	19	5	6	4	1	9	31	13	18	3	1
80.—Angina Pectoris	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
81.—(*a*) Aneurism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
81.—(*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81.—(*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82.—(*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—
82.—(*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
83.—(*a*) Phlebitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
83.—(*b*) Varicose Veins	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
83.—(*c*) Hæmorrhoids	11	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	7	1	3	—	—
83.—(*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84.—(*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
84.—(*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
84.—(*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
85.—(*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
85.—(*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
87.—(*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87.—(*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
87.—(*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	216	—	3	10	43	33	45	9	37	20	11	5	—	14	97	40	49	6	10
90.—(*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	81	—	—	1	1	37	6	8	24	3	—	1	—	—	43	15	18	3	2
90.—(*b*) Bronchiectasis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	351	—	5	12	20	91	56	33	92	16	9	17	—	29	187	59	60	9	7
92.—Pneumonia	425	3	9	30	47	40	67	125	34	35	19	16	2	18	142	155	68	8	32
93.—(*a*) Empyema	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
93.—(*b*) Other Pleurisy	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	6	1	—	3
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	7	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2
96.—Asthma	34	—	—	1	2	6	3	9	2	7	3	1	—	—	17	11	6	—	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																			
99.—(*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99.—(*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	27	—	—	3	5	9	6	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	12	2	10	2	—
99.—(*c*) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99.—(*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1913—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.										NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
100. (b) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	15	—	—	2	3	1	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	1	7	6	1	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the stomach (Cancer excepted)	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to Food	43	2	1	3	4	5	3	—	6	5	4	10	1	2	25	6	5	2	2
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	98	1	3	5	15	16	7	15	6	5	2	23	—	6	31	33	18	4	6
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	461	—	1	5	6	30	24	225	123	15	13	19	1	19	208	137	74	10	12
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis	34	—	1	1	—	3	—	19	7	—	1	2	—	4	22	14	13	—	1
104 & 105. (f) Colic	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	99	—	—	—	2	—	1	90	3	1	1	1	—	—	66	21	10	—	2
107.—Intestinal Parasites	134	—	—	3	12	21	17	8	24	18	14	17	—	2	92	14	19	4	3
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	2
109. (a) Hernia	20	—	—	—	3	1	3	11	2	—	—	—	1	—	11	2	4	—	2
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction	13	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	7	2	2	—	1
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	65	—	—	1	8	6	3	33	11	1	—	2	4	7	26	19	7	—	2
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	19	—	—	2	1	1	—	9	2	2	1	1	2	2	8	3	2	—	2
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	22	—	—	2	4	2	3	8	1	2	—	—	—	1	6	9	3	1	2
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																			
119.—Acute Nephritis	26	—	1	4	4	1	4	3	5	1	2	1	—	2	12	4	5	—	3
120.—Bright's Disease	140	—	2	4	8	7	15	69	16	6	6	7	1	6	72	26	24	4	7
121.—Chyluria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa.	11	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	3	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.																			
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	13	—	2	1	1	1	1	6	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	1	3	—	2
136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth	10	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	2	2	—	1
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	70	—	1	6	10	9	9	16	15	2	1	1	—	4	29	17	17	2	1
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia	29	—	1	2	4	2	3	9	3	1	1	3	—	—	15	6	8	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1913—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (b) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined) ..	9	—	—	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	1
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																			
142.—Gangrene	29	—	—	1	1	—	—	25	1	—	—	1	2	2	15	8	2	—	—
143. (a) Carbuncle ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (a) Phlegmon ..	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	5	2	1	1	—
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified.. ..	10	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	1
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	24	—	—	—	—	2	—	21	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	10	2	—	1
145. (b) Eczema	8	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	1	—
145. (c) Pemphigus ..	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
X.—MALFORMATIONS.																			
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																			
151. (a) Premature Birth ..	118	—	—	1	1	37	—	27	20	17	4	11	—	11	65	21	15	4	2
151. (b) Debility	265	—	7	24	42	31	43	36	23	26	9	24	—	8	115	60	67	7	8
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (a) Atelectasis ..	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	1	—	—
152. (b) Injuries at Birth ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—OLD AGE.																			
154.—Senility	343	—	3	19	24	77	35	27	75	37	23	23	—	26	184	43	66	15	9
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																			
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	2
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1913—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD. Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	NATIONALITY. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(*a*) Snake-bite ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Insect Stings (Venomous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Other Acute Poisonings ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
166.—Conflagration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	2	10	—	3	1	—
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	16	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	1	7	5	1	1	—
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	—
172.—(*a*) Traumatism by Fall from trees	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1
(*b*) Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
(*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	3
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	21	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	6	—	—	1	—	—	11	8	2	—	—
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
177.—Starvation	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
180.—Lightning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	5	1	—	—	—	1	9	1	1	1	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
186.—(*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—
(*b*) Other External Violence ..	18	—	—	—	—	2	1	12	1	1	1	—	—	1	11	3	2	—	1
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																			
187.—(*a*) Dropsy	25	—	—	2	3	2	3	1	5	3	4	2	—	2	13	4	3	2	1
(*b*) Ascites	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*c*) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188.—(*a*) Syncope	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(*a*) Heart-failure ..	21	—	1	—	2	1	1	9	3	—	3	1	3	1	11	2	3	1	—
(*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over ..	186	—	1	6	20	55	19	33	18	15	2	17	1	5	99	45	29	6	1
(*c*) Teething	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Pyrexia	38	—	1	2	—	13	2	4	3	4	5	4	—	2	18	9	6	2	1
(*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	112	—	1	4	7	3	14	20	39	17	6	1	—	5	64	17	19	4	3
(*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
(*g*) Diseases not specified ..	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1

XXXI.—Causes of Death of Infants and Others according to Race registered during the Year 1913, in each of Thirty-one Towns proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.

Causes of Death.	All Thirty-one Towns.	Western Province.					Central Province.						Southern Province.					Northern Province.				Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.				N.C. Province.	Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Moratuwa.	Kalutara.	Panadure.	Kandy.	Gampola.	Nawalapitiya.	Hatton and Dikoya.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Weligama.	Hambantota.	Tangalla.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Kalpitiya.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Lumigala.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ..	18844	6544	735	1059	430	199	969	272	289	261	482	143	1338	327	213	130	123	1494	213	41	39	412	306	451	224	68	195	250	499	255	693	190	63	535	8572	6579	2462	302	331
I.–*Infantile Mortality*	3918	1620	156	245	74	34	181	47	47	23	59	38	230	70	55	37	25	366	43	8	6	113	75	68	70	17	29	36	68	11	51	16	6	139	1913	1025	670	109	56
(A) *One Week and under.*																																							
1 Prematurity ..	410	102	16	35	8	9	42	—	12	5	—	11	32	8	—	1	5	62	—	1	1	1	19	17	3	—	7	—	12	1	—	1	—	13	204	130	50	11	2
2 Debility ..	469	152	41	5	1	—	8	10	—	2	21	—	4	5	3	9	—	71	23	6	—	10	—	7	32	7	1	2	18	3	24	4	—	6	154	181	114	8	6
3 Convulsions ..	388	153	6	18	16	6	13	9	8	5	—	5	14	17	18	8	5	1	—	—	—	37	10	9	8	2	3	13	2	—	1	1	1	9	172	110	75	16	5
4 Diarrhœa ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
4*a* Enteritis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 Tetanus ..	117	36	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	4	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	52	43	16	2	1
6 Bronchitis ..	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
7 Pneumonia ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
8 Other causes ..	44	21	—	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	17	15	5	1	2
(B) *Over One Week and under One Year.*																																							
1 Prematurity ..	48	16	—	7	2	4	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	16	4	1	—
2 Debility ..	382	153	21	17	9	—	36	6	1	2	18	4	24	1	1	1	2	29	9	1	2	1	1	6	3	5	2	1	9	6	7	4	—	11	184	96	72	12	7
3 Convulsions ..	760	301	18	40	27	7	24	13	17	7	8	7	85	26	27	7	4	20	1	—	2	45	21	10	9	—	4	9	13	—	7	1	1	29	420	144	132	24	10
4 Diarrhœa ..	145	35	24	22	3	—	10	—	—	1	2	—	5	3	—	3	2	13	1	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	4	1	3	—	4	—	1	4	93	27	13	5	2
4*a* Enteritis ..	166	129	2	16	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	12	99	23	25	6	—
5 Tetanus ..	46	15	1	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	18	4	—	—
6 Bronchitis ..	215	127	2	1	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	4	57	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	9	84	59	54	4	5
7 Pneumonia ..	304	172	16	44	2	1	21	6	3	—	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	7	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	19	194	40	37	5	9
8 Other causes ..	407	204	8	22	5	2	13	—	2	1	7	2	17	2	4	5	2	47	6	1	1	16	1	4	10	—	2	9	8	1	5	—	1	19	185	113	68	14	7
II.–*General Mortality (One Year and over)*	14926	4924	597	814	356	165	788	225	242	238	423	105	1108	257	158	93	98	1128	170	33	33	299	231	383	154	51	166	214	431	244	642	174	57	396	6659	5554	1792	193	275
1 Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Chickenpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—
4 Influenza ..	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	—	1
5 Pyrexia or fever ..	172	31	1	1	16	—	7	1	1	—	13	—	12	—	10	—	1	57	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	5	1	—	3	—	1	75	76	18	1	1
6 Enteric fever ..	346	176	1	74	11	1	9	10	1	2	4	—	27	6	1	—	—	9	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	7	13	238	39	30	3	16
7 Malaria ..	681	41	10	8	2	—	7	—	4	2	18	—	15	20	8	7	26	265	50	—	1	55	27	11	10	1	12	39	6	1	34	5	2	11	146	434	80	5	3
8 Malarial cachexia	546	18	84	4	6	1	2	8	—	1	14	—	4	30	5	19	3	20	16	1	2	70	22	24	20	14	13	22	4	13	80	26	—	12	182	274	70	3	5
9 Cholera ..	65	53	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	28	20	11	—	5
10 Diarrhœa ..	1334	106	106	26	42	28	55	55	78	98	66	1	51	21	5	7	4	89	11	9	6	29	18	16	12	2	18	1	61	25	252	36	2	12	359	867	74	6	14

| | | |

XXXII.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon in the Years 1912, 1913, and the Average 1898–1912.

ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.	Average for 1898–1912.	1912.	1913.
Vehicles and Horses.			
(*a*) On railways :—			
Run over on the line	19	26	30
Otherwise	3	3	—
(*b*) Vehicles other than railway locomotives :—			
Cart or carriage	22	35	27
Machinery	3	7	6
Motor car	3	14	21
Bicycle	—	—	2
Trolly	—	1	—
Tram car	1	3	1
Rickshaw	—	—	—
Motor lorry	—	—	—
Weapons and Implements.			
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab	68	62	82
Falls and Blows.			
Fall from height	44	32	34
Fall from trees	383	444	404
Fall of heavy substances on	78	112	110
Falls	19	53	58
Falls into pits or drains	8	16	25
Falls into wells	16	144	145
Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.			
Burns and scalds	147	219	208
Explosions	5	5	5
At quarry (blasting)	2	—	—
Bursting of a soda water bottle	—	—	—
Weather Agencies.			
Lightning	10	12	14
Sunstroke	3	4	9
Asphyxia.			
Drowning	357	280	282
Suffocation	13	3	1
Foreign body in air passage	1	2	5
Poisons.			
Snake-bite	192	224	209
Other poisons	44	51	10
Other and Ill-defined Causes.			
Injury at birth	76	118	122
Injury by Brahmin lizard (hikanala)	1	—	1
Do. Buffalo	7	7	4
Do. Cattle	7	9	7
Do. Bear	1	—	—
Do. Fox	—	1	—
Do. Crocodile	12	15	14
Do. Leopard	3	5	1
Do. Elephant	7	14	8
Do. Fish	1	2	—
Do. Dog	1	1	7
Do. Horse	1	1	2
Do. Rat	2	2	2
Do. Scorpion	—	—	—
Do. Centipede	—	—	—
Do. Wasp	4	3	1
Do. Hornets	3	3	4
Do. Ape	—	1	—
Do. Wild boar	1	1	1
By wire shoot snapping	2	2	5
Mother overlying the child	—	—	1
Being jammed between two vessels	—	—	—
Run over by steam-roller	—	—	—
Cask of oil striking the limb	—	1	—
Steel axe striking the abdomen	—	1	—
Shock of injury by nitric acid	—	1	—
Being jammed between two cranes	—	—	—
By prick of nail	—	2	3
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter	156	208	193
Suicide.			
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab	20	26	29
Poison	17	16	29
Drowning	25	40	38
Hanging	100	108	125
Otherwise	11	17	12
Execution.			
Hanging	27	29	21

Diagram I - Proportions of Deaths from the Principal Causes to Total Deaths, in Ceylon, in 1913.

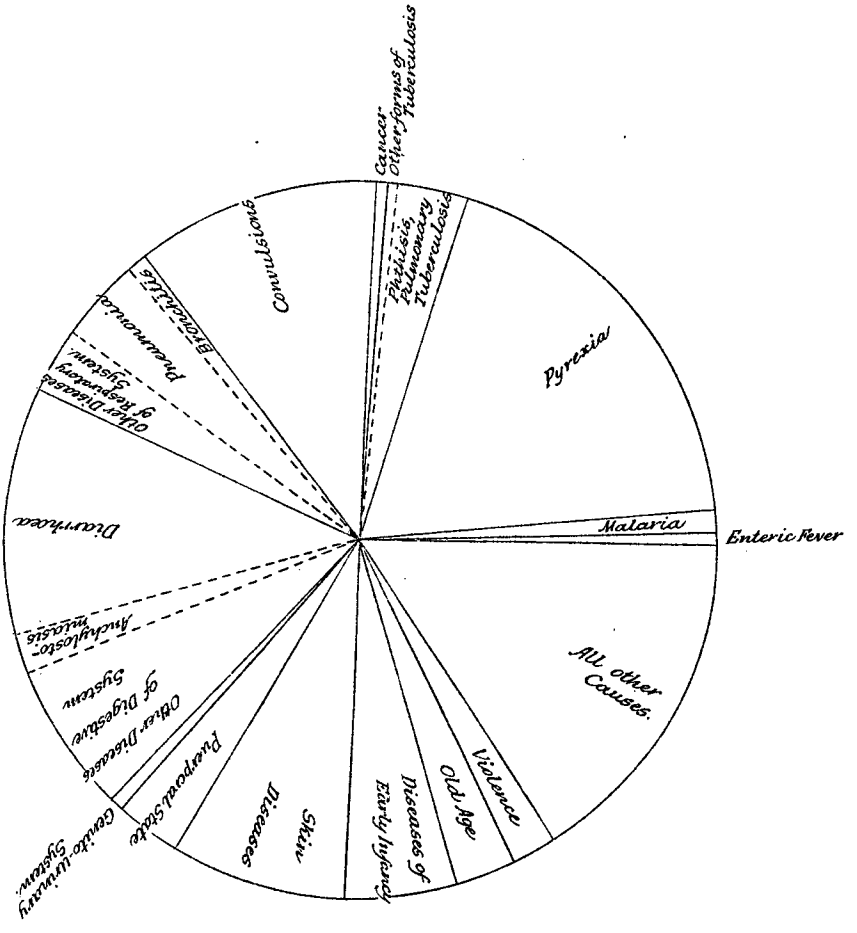


Diagram II – Proportions of Deaths from the Principal Causes to Total Deaths, in the Estates, in 1913.

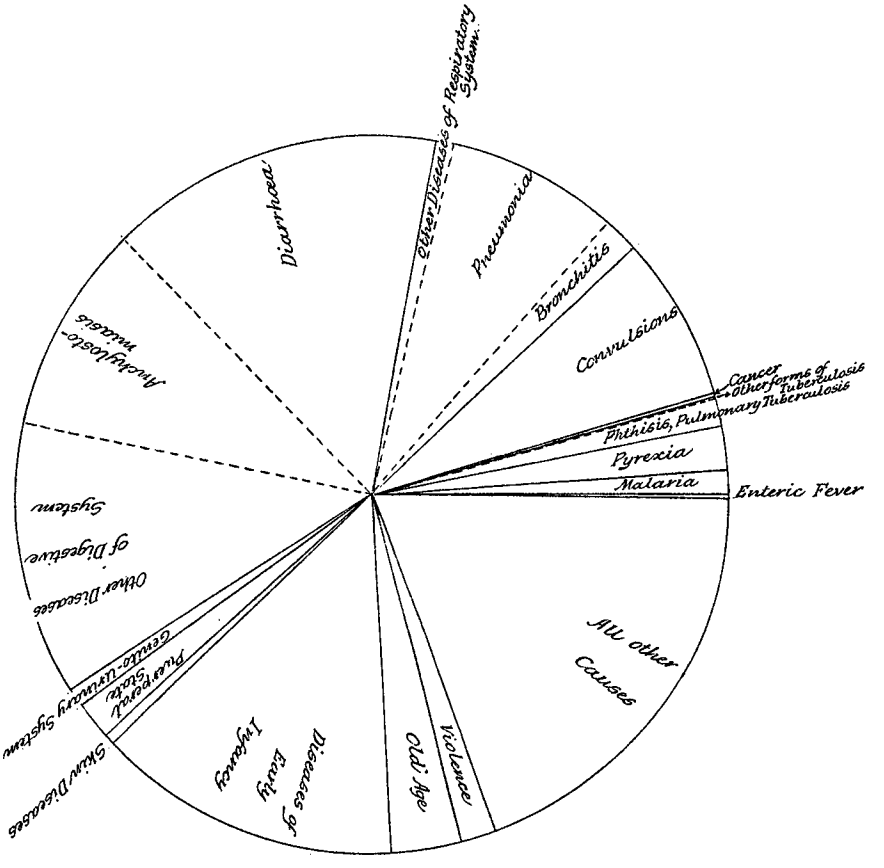


Diagram III - Proportions of Deaths from the Principal Causes to Total Deaths in the Towns, in 1913.*

*(*Inclusive of deaths of non-residents in Hospitals)*

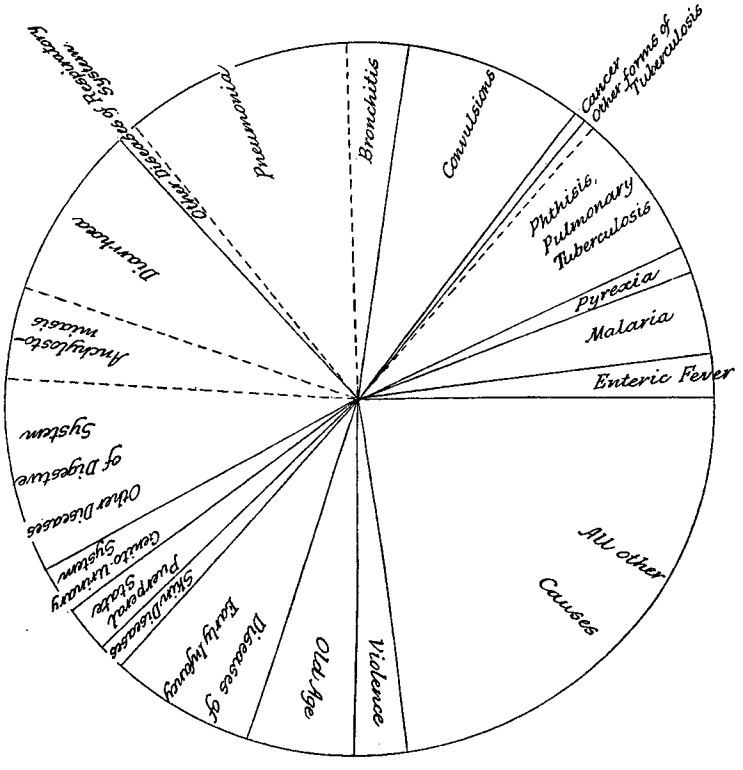
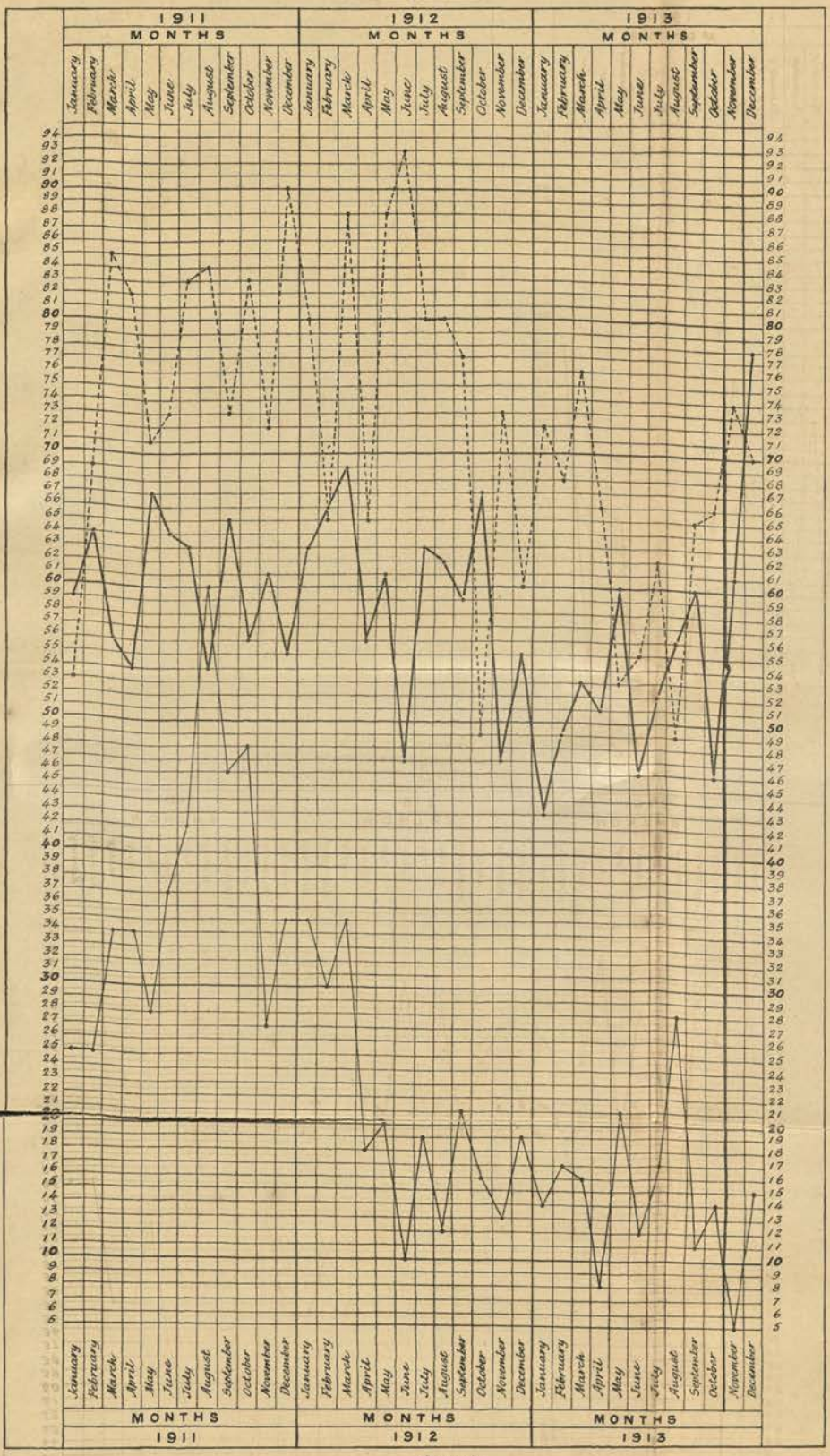


Diagram IV - Number of registered deaths from Phthisis, Pneumonia and Enteric Fever in the City of Colombo in each month of the years 1911-1913.



GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR 1912-13.

THE total expenditure on the Government Printing Office during 1913 amounted to Rs. 325,108, compared with Rs. 278,682 expended during 1912, as follows :—

1912. Rs.	Heads of Service.	1913. Rs.
70,902	Personal Emoluments	86,222
200,753	Other Charges	231,285
1,425	Special Expenditure	1,000
5,602	Material for manufacturing Stamped Stationery	6,601
Rs. 278,682		Rs. 325,108

A departmental classification gives the following figures :—

1912. Rs.		1913. Rs.
234,218	Book and Job Printing	256,554
8,917	Stamp Printing, &c.	10,936
1,906	Railway Ticket Printing	1,682
17,509	Binding	21,003
16,132	Plant and Material	34,933
Rs. 278,682		Rs. 325,108

Deducting Rs. 184,363, the face value of the stamped stationery manufactured in the Office during the year, and Rs. 76,925, the amount collected for work done for Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., subscriptions to and payments for advertisements in the *Gazette*, sales of "New Law Reports," ordinances, reading books, &c., the cost of the Establishment for 1913 is reduced to Rs. 63,820, as compared with Rs. 62,115 for 1912.

I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Of the 1913 expenditure, the Bookwork Department cost Rs. 122,894 and the Jobwork Department Rs. 133,660, the details for the past two years being as follows :—

1912. Bookwork.	1912. Jobwork.	1912. Total.	Work Charges.	1913. Bookwork.	1913. Jobwork.	1913. Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,048	7,607	21,655	Superintendence	12,850	5,029	17,879
38,267	6,475	44,742	Composing Branch	37,357	11,585	48,942
17,258	1,951	19,209	Monotype Branch	21,772	3,171	24,943
9,503	5,489	14,992	Reading and Revising	9,464	7,719	17,183
10,837	18,120	28,957	Printing Branch	10,170	23,719	33,889
795	6,991	7,786	Warehouse Branch	844	6,577	7,421
—	2,127	2,127	Stereotyping, &c.	—	2,396	2,396
1,385	—	1,385	Engraving	1,954	—	1,954
—	840	840	Ruling	—	931	931
3,707	1,980	5,687	Clerical Staff	4,335	1,700	6,035
2,926	1,621	4,547	Casual Expenses	2,942	1,128	4,070
1,561	491	2,052	Leave	3,406	1,251	4,657
100,287	53,692	153,979	Total Work Charges	105,094	65,206	170,300
15,927	64,312	80,239	Cost of Paper	17,800	68,454	86,254
116,214	118,004	234,218	Total, including Paper	122,894	133,660	256,554

THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

During 1913 a total of 33,370 pages of bookwork of different sizes were printed, as compared with 32,311 in 1912. Converted to a common size of foolscap folio, the comparison is: for 1912, 24,138 pages; for 1913, 25,276 pages, an increase of 1,138 foolscap folio pages for the year.

The *Gazette* continues to grow. Each weekly issue during 1913 averaged 200 pages (10,380 pages for the year), while the circulation has steadily risen from 811 copies in December of 1912 to 925 copies in February of 1914. Rs. 17,949 was received for advertisements in its pages, and Rs. 3,697 from subscribers and for casual sales. The *Gazette* is sold at 25 cents per copy, but the cost of printing and paper, exclusive of supervision, amounts to 75 cents a copy.

Of "The New Law Reports," 570 pages were printed, and Rs. 3,104 realized by sales to 95 subscribers, &c.

The Blue Book for 1911–12 (996 pages) was published on February 27, 1913.

The volume of Administration Reports for 1911–12 (784 pages) was issued on April 10, 1913.

1,440 pages of two bulky volumes of Sessional Papers were completed during the year.

The Post Office Guide (372 pages) was published on March 19, 1913, and the Civil List for 1913 (426 pages) on June 16, 1913.

Of school books, 155,500 readers, &c., varying in size from 16 to 250 pages and in price from 5 cents to 60 cents per copy, were printed and bound, for sale by the Education Department.

The first two volumes of a revised edition of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon were completed, 1,000 copies of some 2,000 pages being struck off. A third volume is now ready, while a fourth, containing the Acts of the Imperial Parliament which are applicable to Ceylon, is in hand. This revised edition is to be sold at the rate of Rs. 8·50 per volume.

Of a second edition of "The Laws of Ceylon" (886 pages) 1,500 copies were printed and bound, and placed on sale at Rs. 17·50 per copy.

The demand for the sheet almanac increases year by year. Of the 1914 issue, 43,725 copies were struck off in December of 1913; of these, 17,360 were sold at 5 cents per copy, 9,640 were issued free of cost to Government Departments, and 16,725 were printed as supplements to the local newspapers.

For the Land Settlement Department 659 pages of final settlement reports were dealt with, and 1,169 preliminary and final notifications prepared and published in the *Gazette*, for which 2,270 maps were engraved on metal.

The following periodicals were issued during 1913 :—

Daily.—The Post Office Daily List, with supplements.
Bi-weekly.—The Police Gazette, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.
Weekly.—The *Government Gazette*, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.
The Railway Weekly Circular.
The Post Office Weekly Circular.
Monthly, &c.—The New Law Reports.
The Monthly Customs Returns.
Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.
Spolia Zeylanica, issued by the Colombo Museum.
Monthly Programme of Vaccination for the Education Department.
Post Office Telephone Directory (every two months).
Yearly.—Administration Reports, Departmental.
The Ceylon Blue Book.
Report on the Ceylon Blue Book.
Sessional Papers laid before the Legislative Council.
Hansard: Debates in the Legislative Council.
Ordinances enacted by the Legislative Council.
The Annual Supply Estimates.
List of Excesses, &c., on the Supply Estimates of the previous year.
The Ceylon Civil List.
The Ceylon Post Office Guide.
General Orders of the Ceylon Government.
Financial Orders of the Ceylon Government.
Reprint of the Government Circulars issued during the previous year.
Epitome of the Proclamations and Notifications issued during the previous year.
The Medical College Calendar.
Calendar for the Committee on Oriental Studies.
List of Government and Grant-in-aid Schools in Ceylon.
Code for Aided Schools in Ceylon, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.
Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1912.

In addition to the daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly publications, and numerous reading books for school use, the following works were completed during 1913 :—

Volumes I. and II. of a revised edition of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
A new edition of the Laws of Ceylon.
A special edition of the Ceylon Evidence Ordinance.
A special edition of the Courts Ordinance.
A special edition of the Ceylon Penal Code.
A special edition of the Criminal Procedure Code.
A draft of a revised Civil Procedure Code.
The Customs Returns for the Five Years 1907 to 1911.
The Ceylon Customs Tariff.
Alphabetical Lists of the Villages in the Southern and North-Central Provinces.
A Manual for the Land Registration Department.
A Manual for the Prisons Department.
A Manual for the Forest Department.
A Manual for the Guidance of the Railway Staff.
A Register of Abbreviated Telegraphic Addresses.
The Evidence taken in the Colombo Lake Case.
The Proceedings of the Third Conference on Science Teaching.
A List of Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon.
The Mahawansa, in Sinhalese (third edition).

The following statement shows the work of the Bookwork Branch for 1912 and 1913 :—

Year.	Pages of various sizes printed.	Equivalent in Foolscap Folio.	Cost of Composition alone. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1912	32,311	24,138	55,525	116,214
1913	33,370	25,276	59,129	122,894

During the past year 244 examination papers were confidentially dealt with, the number of copies struck off ranging from 30 to 300 per paper.

THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

The outturn of printed forms during 1913 was by far the largest ever recorded, the total number despatched to Departments being 76,524,000, against 62,655,000 in 1912, an increase of 13,869,000, equivalent to an addition to our monthly output of 1,155,750 forms (5,221,250 per month in 1912, which was increased to 6,377,000 per month in 1913).

In 1913 the Railway Department took 26¼ million forms, a number which would almost have sufficed for the whole of the Public Departments of Ceylon, the Railway included, ten years ago. In 1903 the Railway indented for 7 million forms: it now requires about four times that number per year. The Post and Telegraph Department came next, with orders for close on 20 million forms; then the Medical Department, with 7 million forms. During the year the Government Agents, between them, took 4¾ million forms; the Treasury, in addition to more than 7 million items of stamped stationery, indented for 4,604,000 forms, mostly receipts for money, licenses, and permits, all of which were printed in foil and counterfoil, perforated, consecutively numbered, and bound into books. The Registration Department required 3½ million forms, and the Public Works Department 1,056,000 forms.

In line-ruling, 9¼ million forms, involving 12¼ million rulings, were dealt with; while the perforations made (4, 5, or 6 sheets being dealt with at each perforation) totalled up to over 3 million.

Letter paper, envelopes, and cards to the number of 162,400 were embossed in colours with the royal arms, &c.

During the past year 182 new printed forms were added to the standard files, 19 old forms were amended, and 8 forms were cancelled. The number of authorized forms now in use is about 5,200: the majority of them have been stereotyped, only a very few are kept "standing in type."

The following is a summary of the work of the Jobbing Branch for the past two years:—

1912.			1913.
62,655,000	..	Number of printed forms issued ..	76,524,000
Rs. 53,692	..	Printing charges	Rs. 65,206
Rs. 64,312	..	Cost of paper	Rs. 68,454
Rs. 118,004	..	Total cost of printed forms ..	Rs. 133,660
Re. 1·87	..	Cost of printed forms per 1,000 ..	Re. 1·74
8,556,600	..	Number of forms ruled ..	9,231,000
11,190,400	..	Number of rulings involved ..	12,282,500
2,651,600	..	Number of perforations made ..	3,005,000
161,500	..	Number of forms embossed in colours ..	162,400

The following table, giving the number of "impressions" taken at the power letterpress printing machines and at the hand presses since 1908, shows the increasing volume of work dealt with in the Machine and Press Department:—

Year.	Number of "Formes" made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each Forme.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1908 ..	23,110	930	70,530	2,680	73,210	20,734,760	788,930	21,523,690
1909 ..	23,070	1,000	73,740	3,810	77,550	21,974,120	1,135,370	23,109,490
1910 ..	21,770	1,090	76,040	4,050	80,090	22,507,810	1,198,110	23,705,920
1911 ..	20,950	1,060	73,040	3,700	76,740	21,180,350	1,073,960	22,254,310
1912 ..	24,540	1,200	96,410	3,810	100,220	28,440,730	1,125,440	29,566,170
1913 ..	24,580	1,260	99,180	6,000	105,180	29,160,170	1,763,230	30,923,400

The outturn and cost of Jobwork during the past four years are thus summarized:—

Year.	Printed Forms issued.	Cost of Paper alone. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1910	55,659,600 ..	61,422 ..	113,986
1911	56,889,200 ..	66,635 ..	119,877
1912	62,655,000 ..	64,312 ..	118,004
1913	76,524,000 ..	68,454 ..	133,660

II.—THE MONOTYPE BRANCH.

During 1913 the Monotype machines worked well, few repairs or replacements being necessary, the whole of the new bookwork dealt with having been set and cast in this Branch.

Of the 33,370 pages printed in 1913, 9,052 foolscap folio pages of entirely new matter, weighing 51½ tons, were cast at the Monotype machines, at a cost for supervision, wages of operators and casters, correcting the proofs, loss in melting and re-melting the metal, oil, fuel, power, &c., of Rs. 21,772. Adding Rs. 3,171, the cost of casting type for correcting the 9,052 pages, the total outlay works out at Rs. 2·40 per foolscap folio page of Long Primer, as compared with Rs. 2·16, which would be the amount paid to a piecework compositor for composing and correcting a similar-sized page in the same type by hand.

In addition to the 9,052 pages turned out by the ten Monotype casting machines, they produced nearly 7 tons of loose bookwork and display type for setting by hand in the Jobbing Branch and for correcting purposes.

The following is a summary of the work done in the Monotype Branch during the past four years:—

Year.	No. of Ens cast.	Total Weight in lb.	Total Cost. Rs.
1910	68,973,160 ..	118,817 ..	17,074
1911	69,889,760 ..	119,048 ..	17,826
1912	83,898,210 ..	139,176 ..	19,209
1913	75,264,820 ..	130,639 ..	24,942

III.—THE STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

Stamped stationery to the face value of Rs. 184,363 was manufactured in the Office and supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps during the past year, as follows :—

	Number supplied.	Bearing a Face Value of Rs. c.	Produced at a Cost of Rs. c.	Rate per 1,000. Rs. c.
2-cent Local Post Cards	3,178,475	63,569 50	4,227 70	1 33
4-cent Reply Post Cards	49,830	1,993 20	183 90	3 69
6-cent Foreign Post Cards	30,090	1,805 40	65 73	2 18
5-cent Letter Cards	19,640	982 0	70 83	3 61
2-cent District Envelopes, 5⅜ × 3½	9,650	241 25	42 53	4 41
5-cent cheap Envelopes, 4¾ × 2¾	193,205	9,660 25	391 26	2 3
5-cent business Envelopes, 6 × 3½	250,600	13,031 20	606 18	2 42
5-cent square Envelopes, 5½ × 4½	489,365	26,915 7	1,946 95	3 98
5-cent foolscap Envelopes, 9½ × 4½	29,085	1,745 10	238 49	8 20
6-cent Foreign Envelopes, 5¼ × 4¼	29,850	1,940 25	129 24	4 33
2-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	2,599,000	51,980 0	2,535 43	0 98
5-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	90,000	4,500 0	108 6	1 20
6-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	100,000	6,000 0	130 1	1 30
Total	7,068,790	184,363 22	10,676 31	

In addition to the foregoing, 70,000 Service post cards, and 148,000 labels of different values for the Savings Bank, were manufactured in this Branch during the year, at a cost of Rs. 259·69.

A new 5 cents business envelope, 6 in. by 3½ in. in size, was introduced in 1913, to be sold in packets only, 10 envelopes for 52 cents or 50 envelopes for Rs. 2·60. A first issue of 250,000 cost Rs. 2·42 per 1,000, which works out to 1 cent for every 4 completed envelopes.

The 2 cents post card continues to increase in popularity : in 1893 less than 250,000 were required; in 1903 the sales had risen to 1,750,000 ; and in 1913 they went up to 3,178,500. In 1893 the cards cost Rs. 3·58 per 1,000 to locally manufacture ; in 1903 their cost was Rs. 2·6 per 1,000 ; and last year it was satisfactorily reduced to Re. 1·33 per 1,000. The 2 cents Ceylon post card is one of the cheapest items of stamped stationery in the world, and being sold at its face value (no charge is made for the material on which it is printed) it commands a ready sale.

The 2 cents postal wrapper is also more freely used, 901,000 being locally manufactured in 1894, 1,580,000 in 1903, and 2,599,000 in 1913. Their cost, also, has been reduced, from Re. 1·41 per 1,000 in 1894 to 98 cents per 1,000 in 1913.

The following statement gives the total number of stamped post cards, letter cards, envelopes, and wrappers manufactured by this Department for the Commissioner of Stamps since 1910, with their face value and actual cost to the Colony :—

Year.	Post Cards, &c., manufactured.	Face Value. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1910	5,849,972	137,282	8,577
1911	6,111,985	149,860	8,133
1912	6,314,070	146,837	7,396
1913	7,068,790	184,363	10,676

IV.—THE RAILWAY TICKET BRANCH.

In October last the Railway ticket printing Staff and appliances were transferred from the Government Printer to the General Manager of the Railway. The machinery has been re-erected in the Railway Stores building, where the manufacture of passenger tickets is now carried on under the direct and sole control of the Railway Officials. Formerly the different varieties of blank cardboard to be used in the manufacture of tickets had to be carted from the Railway Stores to this Department, where each consignment was counted in. The completed tickets, which to a certain extent represent money, were very carefully double-checked before they left this Office on their return to the Railway Stores, and were again as carefully checked by the Railway Staff before the Accountant took them on to his books. Now but one checking suffices ; heavy stocks of tickets for each station on the line need not be kept, as they can be printed and despatched at short notice, immediately the indents for them are received ; while savings in other directions, such as cart and cooly hire, cost of packing, &c., are effected by the change.

From January 1 to October 25, 1913, on which latter date the transfer of the machinery was completed, close on 7 million tickets, involving nearly 14 million impressions, were supplied to the Railway Department, at a cost, exclusive of the cardboard, of Rs. 1,682, or 24 cents per 1,000 tickets.

V.—THE BINDERY.

Our binding is now almost wholly done by Prison labour : the work was prepared for them, and they were supervised by the Free Staff, but, except where skilled labour was required in finishing off, &c., most of the following output of 1912, and the whole of the output of 1913, must be placed to the credit of the prisoners :—

1912.		1913.
101,520	Books bound in leather, cloth, &c.	82,760
51,690	Books bound in stiff covers	62,930
212,630	Books wire-stitched and bound in paper covers	220,370
30,240	Blocks of forms mounted	49,160
2,450	Envelopes made	96,950
12,580	Printed forms cloth-lined	11,470
482,060	Other miscellaneous binding work	404,800
6,518,430	Impressions at consecutive numbering machines	8,113,380

The large increase in the impressions taken at the numbering machines is due to the regulation requiring all receipts for money, licenses, permits, certificates, &c., to be consecutively numbered in foil and counterfoil.

The following tabulated statement shows the work of the Bindery since 1910 :—

Year.	Books bound.	Books wire-stitched.	Miscellaneous Work.
1910	102,310	219,980	375,650
1911	123,010	216,560	446,950
1912	153,210	212,630	527,340
1913	145,690	220,370	562,380

VI.—THE FOUNDRY.

The total outlay on the Foundry was Rs. 2,396. Small as the expenditure is on this Branch, it continues to be one of the most useful departments of the Office, without the aid of which it would not be possible, except with a very much larger annual expenditure on materials and wages than is now necessary, to grapple with the ever-increasing amount of work which yearly passes through the Jobbing Department.

Stereotyping.—The plates cast weighed 7,237 lb., their cost, allowing for wastage of metal, working out at 27½ cents per pound.

Leads and Metal Furniture.—The outturn in 1913 amounted to 8,110 lb., the cost, allowing for wastage of metal, being 19½ cents per pound.

The following table summarizes the work produced in the Foundry since 1910 :—

Year.	Total Foundry Expenditure. Rs.	Stereotyping. Weight of Plates cast. lb.	Stereotyping. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents.	Leads and Metal Furniture. Weight cast. lb.	Leads and Metal Furniture. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents.
1910 ..	965	7,849	8·13	6,091	5·50
1911 ..	1,329	6,823	8·68	6,114	7·55
1912 ..	2,127	5,942	11·09	6,608	6·44
1913 ..	2,396	7,237	9·22	8,110	7·58

Engraving.—In addition to the usual miscellaneous work, 2,270 maps were engraved, at a cost of Rs. 1,736, for illustrating the Land Settlement Department notices published in the *Gazette*.

VII.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

The expenditure on Plant and Machinery amounted to Rs. 34,933. Of this sum, Rs. 23,100 was spent in increasing our Monotype appliances by the addition of two of the latest pattern keyboards and type-casting machines, with the necessary moulds, matrices, &c. Two new printing machines cost Rs. 3,850, two line-ruling machines Rs. 800, an up-to-date guillotine paper-cutting machine Rs. 1,500, a specially-designed perforating machine for Post Office labels Rs. 600, a power saw for the Foundry Rs. 250, English type and materials Rs. 4,080, and locally-made Sinhalese type Rs. 750.

The following is a list of the principal machinery now working in the Department :—

14 Monotype keyboards.
10 Monotype casting machines.
32 power printing machines.
17 hand-printing presses.
2 embossing presses.
12 line-ruling machines.
6 perforating machines.
9 paging and numbering machines.
3 wire-stitching machines.
1 rolling and pressing machine.
6 guillotine paper-cutting machines.
4 card and board-cutting machines.
1 binder's book-backing machine.
1 binder's gold-lettering machine.
2 stereotyper's routing machines.
3 gas engines.

VIII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to Revenue in 1912 and 1913, including the sales of forms and books at the Government Record Office, and by the Government Agents, the Director of Education, &c., were as follows :—

1912. Rs.		1913. Rs.
3,940 ..	Subscriptions to and sales of the *Gazette*	3,697
18,844 ..	Advertisements in the *Gazette*	17,949
2,901 ..	Subscriptions to and sales of the *New Law Reports* ..	3,104
110 ..	Sales of the *Supreme Court Circular*	211
530 ..	Sales of Unserviceable Articles, &c.	452
42 ..	Fines for absence without leave	129
5,352 ..	Sales of books at the Government Record Office, supplied by the Government Printer	6,297
1,452 ..	Sales of forms and books by the Government Agents, supplied by the Government Printer	7,678
15,617 ..	Sales of books by the Director of Education, supplied by the Government Printer	18,755
19,088 ..	Receipts from Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., for printing executed by the Government Printer	15,716
1,854 ..	Receipts from Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., for binding executed by the Government Printer	2,937
69,730		76,925

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of men and boys on the roll of the Office on December 31, 1913, was 312. In addition, a daily average of 233 prisoners from Welikada Jail were employed throughout the year. The prisoners work 8½ hours per day on five days of the week and 4½ hours on Saturday. During 1913 they made 12¼ million red and blue rulings on printed forms; they perforated, consecutively numbered, and afterwards checked the numberings of 8 million receipts, licenses, &c., in foil and counterfoil; they completely bound some 145,000 books of all sizes; stitched and then paper-covered 220,000 school and other books; made 100,000 large brown-paper envelopes; and handled half a million other items of work. They were employed in folding sheets of bookwork, sewing, pasting, punching, and eyeletting. They attended to the whole of the receiving and despatching of the Office: unloaded the carts and stacked the blank paper, &c.; took over the printed forms and books as they were completed, checked and counted them, made them into parcels according to indents, addressed, advised, and sent them away in carts to their destination; the material thus passing through their hands, first in the raw and then in the manufactured or finished state, weighing 900 tons, equivalent to 3 tons each working day. In addition, the Prison Parties kept the Office floors, walls, and windows clean, and the extensive grounds free from weeds and rubbish. The results are satisfactory: notwithstanding an enormous increase of work, the Free Staff has been reduced in number from 369 in 1911 to 312 in 1913.

The phenomenal growth of the work of the Office during the past twenty years is clearly exhibited in the following tabulated statement:—

Year.	Bookwork printed.	Size of the *Gazette*.	Forms printed.	Number of rulings made.	Number of perforations made.	Receipts, &c., consecutively numbered.
1893	.. 13,980 pages	.. 3,930 pages	.. 17,912,000	.. 5,621,000	.. 1,108,300	.. 566,300
1913	.. 33,370 pages	..10,380 pages	.. 76,524,000	.. 12,282,500	.. 3,005,000	.. 8,113,000

Year.	Value of stampwork printed.	Books completely bound.	Books stitched in paper covers.	Type, &c., cast.	Weight of paper, &c., used.	Number of letters, &c., dealt with.
1893	.. Rs. 7,510	.. 11,790	.. 65,000	.. 7,640 lb.	.. 97 tons	.. 21,200
1913	.. Rs. 184,360	.. 145,690	.. 220,400	.. 146,000 lb.	.. 450 tons	.. 42,700

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the year amounted to 450 tons. Of this, 3,123 packages weighing 68 tons were sent to their destination through the agency of the Government Stores, miscellaneous parcels weighing 35½ tons were distributed by the Post Office, the balance 346½ tons having been delivered by carts, tricycle carriers, &c., to Departments in Colombo: 1,200 carts were hired during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,863, while Messenger Boys made 1,130 journeys to the Fort and back by tramcar.

Excluding the extra time worked by the Government Printer and his four Assistants and the Clerical Branch, for which no extra payment is made, there were 77,637 hours of overtime registered during the year, which is equivalent to 6,470 hours per month. The Reading Branch worked 4,397 extra hours, the Composing Branch 25,470 extra hours, the Machine and Press Department 30,460 extra hours, the Warehouse Branch 3,597 extra hours, the men and boys in the Bindery 6,676 extra hours, the Monotype Branch 3,598 extra hours, the Line-rulers 742 extra hours, the men in the Foundry 1,072 extra hours, and the Engravers 1,625 extra hours. No special allowance is made for overtime, each hour worked being paid for at the rate of one-seventh of a day's pay.

Letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer during the year numbered 12,975, while 3,753 were despatched, in addition to 10,022 advice notes, 2,476 bills, and 3,452 receipts for payments. As the advice notes are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of papers constantly passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 42,700.

The number of queries raised by the Colonial Auditor on the accounts of the Office was three only, of which one was formal.

976 orders for advertisements were forwarded to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer, who allots to each approved paper an equal share of the Government advertising; of these, 259 were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

The expenditure on postage stamps was Rs. 416.

It is satisfactory to record that comparatively few fines for absence without leave and misconduct were imposed during 1913, the average amount deducted per month being Rs. 13·15. Of the Rs. 158 collected during the year, by far the greater part (or Rs. 129) was for absence without leave, and credited to revenue, the balance (Rs. 29, fines for misconduct) being handed over to the Colombo Friend-in-Need Society. With a labour force of 312 men and boys, such a result is satisfactory.

On September 10, 1913, Mr. D. C. Kannangara, the Chief Clerk, retired on pension, after 32 years and 8 months meritorious service in the Department. He was succeeded by Mr. E. Sellayah.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, May 9, 1914.

H. C. COTTLE,
Government Printer.

PART II.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR 1912–13.

THIS report deals with the period of eighteen months from June 30, 1912, to December 31, 1913, and includes trade and shipping returns for the calendar years 1912 and 1913. The previous report dealt with the period of eighteen months ended June 30, 1912, and contained returns for the calendar year 1911.

2. The period reviewed in the present report may be briefly characterized as one of unprecedented trade expansion coupled with departmental developments of considerable importance.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

3. The following changes took place during the period under review :—

Mr. Vigors, who had held the post of Principal Collector of Customs from January 1, 1911, left on leave prior to retirement in September, 1912, and Mr. F. Bowes was appointed to succeed him in December, 1912. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson, Controller of Revenue, acted as Principal Collector of Customs till Mr. Bowes' return from leave in August, 1913.

Mr. F. G. Tyrrell was succeeded by Mr. J. Conroy as Deputy Collector in October, 1913.

Mr. T. Reid, Landing Surveyor, was succeeded by Mr. D. W. Arnott in May, 1912, who was in turn succeeded by Mr. H. A. Burden in January, 1913; in October, 1913, Mr. H. E. Newnham, the present Landing Surveyor, succeeded Mr. Burden.

In July, 1913, Mr. H. M-M. Moore was appointed Office Assistant and Second Landing Surveyor.

In the same month Mr. H. E. de Kretser, Additional Landing Surveyor, retired, and was succeeded by Mr. R. O. de Saram, Assistant Collector of Customs, Galle, whose place has been filled by the transfer of Mr. M. M. Anthonisz, Office Assistant at Colombo. Concurrently with these transfers the posts of Office Assistant (and Second Landing Surveyor) and Additional Landing Surveyor were raised to the status of Class IV. and Class V. respectively of the Civil Service.

4. In the Subordinate Customs Service several developments were effected during the past eighteen months. The most important perhaps was the creation of an entirely new class, entitled the Locker and Tide Surveyor Class, comprising seven lockers' posts previously filled by officers on the Clerical Establishment and the thirteen existing tide surveyorships. The new class was constituted with effect from November 1, 1913, and recognized the existing distinction between men suitable for the post of lockers and those eligible for the higher appointments, while it gave improved prospects to the tide surveyors—a most responsible class of officers—by increasing their maximum salary from Rs. 480 to Rs. 720.

5. About the same time an important decision was arrived at in regard to the extra clerks. Government sanctioned the automatic promotion of extra clerks to Class III. of the Customs Service on completion of one year's satisfactory service and on satisfying the Head of the Department by examination as to their general intelligence and knowledge of Customs procedure, provided that the sanctioned strength of Class III. was not exceeded. The effect of this decision was to make possible the immediate promotion of deserving officers, while eliminating the possibility of stagnation at the bottom of the scale for the future.

6. Further changes deserving mention were the appointment of Mr. E. A. van der Straaten as Chief Clerk, his place as Supervisor Afloat being filled by Mr. J. H. Ferdinands, with the new title of Preventive Officer, and the strengthening of the Chief Appraising Department by the appointment of Mr. K. S. Kandiah as permanent Assistant to the Chief Appraiser.

7. At the close of the year 1913, with the additions and deductions above referred to, and including five additional extra clerks who were being trained on Customs work with a view to filling vacancies expected to occur on the transfer of senior officers to Talaimannar and Mandapam on the opening of the Indo-Ceylon railway, the Customs staff stood as follows:—

Customs Officers	107
Extra Clerks	13
Tide Surveyors and Lockers	21
Total ..	141

8. In recognition of his long and valuable service in the Customs Department, Mr. C. Suntheram, Chief Appraiser, was promoted to Class V. of the Ceylon Civil Service with effect from November 7, 1913.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

9. The most important administrative measure of the period was the establishment of a regular Preventive Service under the direction of Mr. J. H. Ferdinands, Preventive Officer. The history of this branch of the service goes back to 1908 when Mr. W. H. Jackson appointed a Supervisor Afloat to examine

third class passengers arriving from Tuticorin, and as far as possible similar passengers arriving from other Eastern ports. When not employed in examining passengers the Supervisor, with his staff of one tide surveyor and two tide waiters, was expected to assist the baggage officials at the passenger jetty.

10. This experiment having proved successful, the next step taken was the appointment of a Preventive Officer, whose duties included not only those previously discharged by the Supervisor, but the supervision of the whole harbour frontage; and to make this supervision effective a force of 18 watchers (subsequently increased to 28) was placed under his orders for the purpose of controlling the approaches to the sea front and of patrolling the harbour front from the Baggage Office to the Graving Dock. Subsequently an Assistant Preventive Officer was added to the staff.

11. During the short period that it has been in existence the Preventive Staff has in a large measure justified its existence by making a number of important seizures, chiefly in connection with the smuggling of ganja, opium, precious stones, and jewellery; and the Preventive Officer, Mr. J. H. Ferdinands, has personally rendered material assistance in unmasking various attempted frauds and irregularities.

12. The absorption of the various Customs watchers into the Preventive Staff, and the extension of its activities to Talaimannar and other outports, are further developments at present under consideration.

13. The purchase of a motor launch for patrolling Colombo harbour has been sanctioned by Government, and this will shortly be provided so as to render the supervision more effective.

THE HARBOUR BOARD AND THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.

14. The constitution of a new Port Department under the Principal Collector of Customs as Chief Port Commissioner, and the dissolution of the Harbour Board, a purely advisory body, in favour of a Port Commission invested with large powers of executive action and initiative, marked an epoch in the development of the Port of Colombo. This important change took effect in July, 1913.

15. During the twelve preceding months the Harbour Board held ten meetings, but its proceedings were somewhat overshadowed by the sittings of the Colombo Port Improvement Commission, which issued its report recommending the establishment of the new body in September, 1912.

16. The various extensions and improvements to the Customs premises and the harbour generally will be dealt with in the report to be issued by the Port Commission. Between July, 1912, and December, 1913, the works referred to in the following statement furnished by the Director of Public Works were in progress :—

A. *Quay Wall and Jetties.*—The quay wall has been completed and carried through to the root of the Prince of Wales's jetty. The Titan crane has been dismantled and removed, and the work of paving the quays, fixing the fenders, &c., is practically completed. 14,400 square feet of land has been reclaimed and paved, and is being made full use of for working cargo. Owing to the congestion at the wharf the extension to the warehouses was not commenced until August, 1913; since then two sheds at a time have been extended, and now five have been finished and handed over. Good progress is being made with the remainder.

B. *Stone-paving.*—The stone-paving of the roads to grain sheds at Kochchikade was completed in September, 1912. This has been an enormous improvement, saving much time in working cargo.

C. *Extension of Passenger Jetty.*—The extension was completed and opened to the general public on December, 1912. Additional area has been added to the lower platform by filling in the open spaces that occurred in every bay of the original jetty. Wherever possible concrete beams have been used in place of wood, as it was found that the best woods have a very short life in Colombo harbour. Turnstiles and collapsible gates have been erected to control the passenger traffic on busy days.

D. *Kochchikade Jetties.*—The southern jetty was completed and opened to traffic in February, 1913, but owing to congestion at the wharf the reconstruction of the northern jetty was not commenced until May, 1913. Since then 12 iron piles have been removed, and 20 concrete cylinders sunk in their place. More than half the total length of the jetty is now finished, complete with decking, bollards, and fenders.

E. The scheme for developing *the old coaling grounds* to the east of the passenger jetty by the erection of new warehouses and jetties, and the construction of a quay wall along the harbour and canal fronts of this area, received the sanction of the Secretary of State in December, 1912, and by the end of 1913 the work had made considerable progress. It is hoped that the seven new warehouses will be ready for occupation before the end of 1914.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE, NO. 13 OF 1888.

17. On April 25, 1913, the accession of Ceylon to the Industrial Property Convention, signed at Washington on June 2, 1911, was notified to the Swiss Government by His Majesty's Minister at Berne, and on August 1 following the accession of this Colony to the Madrid Agreement respecting false indications of origin on goods as revised at Washington on June 2, 1911, was recorded by the Swiss Government. The stipulation of the Agreement applied to Ceylon from September 1, 1913.

18. As these stipulations are of special interest to the mercantile community of this country, the text is given in full :—

Article I.

All goods bearing a false indication of origin, in which one of the contracting countries, or a place situated therein, shall be directly or indirectly indicated as being the country or place of origin, shall be seized on importation into any of the said countries.

The seizure shall also take place either in the country where the false indication of origin has been applied, or in that into which the goods bearing the false indication may have been imported.

If the law of any country does not permit seizure on importation, such seizure shall be replaced by prohibition of importation.

If the law of any country does not permit seizure in the interior, such seizure shall be replaced by the remedies assured in such case to natives by the law of such country.

Article II.

The seizure shall take place at the request either of the proper Government Department, or of any competent authority, such, for example, as the Customs Administration, or of an interested party, whether individual or society, in conformity with the domestic law of each country.

The authorities are not bound to effect the seizure of goods in transit.

Article III.

The present stipulations are not intended to prevent the vendor from indicating his name or address upon goods coming from a country other than that where the sale takes place; but in such case the address or the name must be accompanied by a clear indication in legible characters of the country or place of manufacture or production.

Article IV.

The Tribunals of each country will decide what appellations, on account of their general character, do not fall within the provisions of the present Arrangement, regional appellations concerning the origin of products of the vine being, however, not comprised in the reserve specified by the present Article.

Article V.

Countries which are parties to the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, and who have not adhered to the present Arrangement, shall be allowed to accede on demand in the manner prescribed by Article XVI. of the General Convention.

Article VI.

The present Arrangement shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be deposited at Washington not later than April 1, 1913.

It shall come into force one month after the expiration of this period, and shall have the same force and duration as the General Convention.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Arrangement.

Done at Washington in a single copy, the 2nd June, 1911.

19. During the period under review a large number of seizures were made of goods infringing the Merchandise Marks Ordinance. The infringements in question were of three kinds:—

(1) Irregularities in the marking of piece goods;
(2) Trade descriptions false as regards the material of which goods were composed;
(3) Trade descriptions false as regards the country of origin.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

20. The number of declarations made by commercial travellers in 1913 was 260, as against 207 the previous year and 88 during the latter half of 1911. These figures may be taken as evidence of the general expansion of trade as well as of the popularity of the Colony with travellers, who are agreed in declaring Colombo the easiest port in the East for entering and clearing samples. The fact that the travellers enter and leave by the same port, and a certain elasticity in the system of dealing with them, facilitate the speedy clearing of samples and the prompt payment of drawback.

21. A rough analysis of the nationalities represented by the travellers who visited Ceylon in 1913 shows that over 50 per cent. of the declarations were made on behalf of British, over 20 per cent. on behalf of German, and over 6 per cent. on behalf of Belgian firms. Next in order came America, Switzerland, and British India, each accounting for about 3 per cent. of the declarations, while the balance was made up by Greece, Holland, Australia, Italy, Austria, Japan, and Sweden.

22. A few instances of false declarations by travellers occurred during the period under review, but as compared with the large number of travellers who visited Ceylon the instances of attempted fraud were so few as to show in bolder relief the integrity of the vast majority of commercial travellers.

PRECIOUS STONES.

23. The import trade in precious stones, which is carried on mostly by commercial travellers, is increasing yearly. In 1913 the value of precious stones imported exceeded 4 million rupees, of which about two-thirds were brought in by gem merchants, and the balance imported in the ordinary way. Local sales amounted to nearly six lakhs of rupees, on which duty amounting to about Rs. 32,000 was recovered.

24. Precious stones imported into Ceylon consist mostly of diamonds. Prior to 1908 unset precious stones were exempt from duty, whereas set stones paid 5½ per cent. *ad valorem* as jewellery. The imposition of a similar duty on uncut precious stones has not only removed this anomaly, but tapped a source of revenue which is increasing yearly in productiveness. The collection of this revenue is attended to personally by the Deputy Collector assisted by the Chief Appraiser and the Assistant Appraiser and entails no additional cost to the Department.

CUSTOMS LAW AND TARIFF.

25. Towards the end of 1913 the draft of an Ordinance to amend the Customs Ordinance, No. 17 of 1869, was under consideration. The object of the amending Ordinance is, *inter alia*, to regularize the practice of delivering goods prior to entry, to provide for a drawback of seven-eighths duty on foreign goods re-exported, and to introduce certain changes in the tariff. The Ordinance was however not passed till 1914; so a detailed account of the changes involved would be out of place in this report.

GALLE CUSTOMS.

26. The Assistant Collector of Customs, Galle, reports as follows:—

Imports.—The total revenue collected at this port for the last twelve months amounted to Rs. 611,120·13, being an increase of Rs. 8,725·92 over the revenue of the preceding twelve months.

The revenue under "Sugar" amounted to Rs. 53,462·47, being an increase of Rs. 24,555·12 over that of the preceding year.

The revenue under the head "Grain" shows a decrease of Rs. 24,252·83 as compared with that of the preceding year, due no doubt to the fact that a large consignment of grain was imported coastwise from Colombo.

The revenue under "Port Dues" for the year amounted to Rs. 23,482·52, which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,531·54 as compared with the preceding year. This is due to a falling off in the number of vessels calling at this port.

Exports.—There is an increase in the quantity of plumbago exported. There were 39,958 cwt. exported in 1913, being an increase of 3,641 cwt. over that of the preceding year.

The increase in the quantity of rubber exported is noteworthy. In 1910 there was no shipment of rubber from this port. In 1911 the export under this head amounted to 1,310 lb., in 1912 to 23,489 lb., and in 1913 it rose to 37,971 lb., being an increase of 14,482 lb. over that of the preceding year. There is also an increase in the export of copra, coconuts, and citronella oil, and a decrease in coir yarn as compared with the previous year.

Shipping.—The number of vessels calling at this port is yearly decreasing. This is due to the withdrawal of the Clan line, whose steamers from the Cape used to call here for coal, &c. The vessels that visit the port, however, bring in much larger consignments of grain, &c., than before, the average being about 10,000 to 24,000 bags per vessel.

New Warehouses.—Work in connection with the new warehouse, which is to be built on the site of the present Nos. 4 and 5 warehouses, will be started soon. The Public Works Department has been collecting materials for some time past.

New Export Jetty and Quay Wall.—The construction of the new jetty is progressing slowly, and will not be completed for some time to come. The foundation of the quay wall has just been started.

27. For details as to the revenue collected at various ports of the Island, reference may be made to Appendix 2 of this report.

CUSTOMS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

28. The total collection made by the Department in 1913 was Rs. 16,996,677 as compared with Rs. 16,220,175 in the preceding year.

29. A comparative statement of the revenue collected each year for the period 1909–13 classified under the main heads is appended :—

Heads of Receipts.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Imports.					
Grain ..	3,452,625 50	3,895,860 47	3,856,615 39	3,941,578 56	4,181,963 19
Cotton, Manufactured	348,219 4	425,128 34	450,926 13	546,112 35	581,545 87
Spirits and Cordials ..	1,348,117 14	1,614,820 12	1,974,002 77	2,208,725 52	2,158,835 11
Sugar ..	901,066 72	1,037,847 28	1,125,417 25	1,295,334 23	1,626,993 43
Kerosine Oil ..	915,918 16	1,157,118 7	1,362,388 66	1,605,471 79	1,499,998 85
Other Goods ..	2,328,902 64	2,777,588 56	3,132,993 31	3,717,645 29	3,937,887 28
Sundries.					
Fines and Forfeitures	5,649 27	7,355 73	8,769 75	10,238 54	10,262 58
Export Duties.					
Plumbago ..	160,991 72	157,720 76	134,781 7	163,665 69	143,342 12
Elephants ..	2,200 0	1,800 0	800 0	1,000 0	200 0
Horns ..	12,776 5	13,405 95	7,831 17	—	—
Chanks ..	8,527 25	4,594 20	5,139 10	3,838 80	3,656 15
Arrack ..	37,172 58	8,820 77	1,483 79	968 71	567 7
Port and Harbour Dues.					
Colombo Harbour Dues	1,623,601 16	1,801,317 59	1,803,782 57	1,940,941 8	2,034,784 46
Port Dues at Outports	36,704 82	42,340 22	38,177 66	35,765 96	32,335 34
Other ..	—	—	2,122 2	4,708 48	5,563 43
Reimbursements.					
Medical Aid Dues ..	180,594 40	169,981 10	172,889 7	178,694 77	177,790 53
Warehouse Rent ..	403,027 54	467,283 61	498,318 91	565,485 98	600,951 59
Total ..	11,766,093 99	13,582,982 77	14,576,438 62	16,220,175 75	16,996,677 0

30. The following statement gives the revenue derived from Imports, Exports, and Sundries for the past ten years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Increase over preceding Year.	Decrease compared with preceding Year.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1904 ..	7,981,857 73	295,222 52	—
1905 ..	8,297,921 1	316,063 28	—
1906 ..	8,502,721 0	204,799 99	—
1907 ..	9,266,640 92	763,919 92	—
1908 ..	9,130,010 45	—	136,630 47
1909 ..	9,522,166 7	392,155 62	—
1910 ..	11,102,060 25	1,579,894 18	—
1911 ..	12,061,148 39	959,088 14	—
1912 ..	13,494,579 48	1,433,431 9	—
1913 ..	14,145,251 65	650,672 17	—

31. The expenditure of the Department for the twelve months ended June 30, 1913, was Rs. 237,183·69 as compared with Rs. 228,000 for the previous twelve months. The cost of collection of the Customs revenue during the financial year 1912–13 came to 1·336 per cent. of the gross revenue. This percentage compares favourably with the cost of collection in previous years :—1909, 1·7 per cent.; 1910–11, 1·467 per cent.; 1911–12, 1·564 per cent.

MEDICAL AID DUES.

32. A detailed statement of the recoveries on account of Medical Aid dues is appended :—

	1912.	1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Tea	171,450 69	170,900 82
Cacao	7,177 10	6,855 54
Coffee	16 94	14 72
Cinchona	50 4	19 45
Total ..	178,694 77	177,790 53

II.—TRADE RETURNS AND SHIPPING.

GENERAL REMARKS.

33. The total value of the trade of the Colony in 1913, omitting specie, amounted to 4,329½ lakhs, an increase of nearly 443 lakhs over 1912, while the trade of the latter year exceeded that of 1911 by 363 lakhs.

34. The following is a statement of the annual value of the trade of the Colony for the past ten years. It will be seen that the volume of trade is now nearly double that of 1904 :—

Year.	Lakhs of Rupees.
1904	2,198½
1905	2,240¾
1906	2,363¼
1907	2,631½
1908	2,647¾
1909	2,853½
1910	3,321¾
1911	3,523½
1912	3,886¾
1913	4,329½

35. In 1913 imports showed an increase over the previous year of Rs. 10,750,107, while exports showed an increase of Rs. 34,032,052, the highest on record. The corresponding figures for 1912 were Rs. 18,336,873 and Rs. 18,427,943. The excess of exports over imports was Rs. 23,631,923 in 1912 and Rs. 46,913,868 in 1913.

36. The following is a statement of the annual trade of the Colony during the past ten years (exclusive of specie and the value of coal for the use of steamers) giving the imports and exports of each year. Attention is drawn to the remarkable expansion in the exports of Ceylon produce and manufacture :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.			Total of Imports and Exports (omitting Specie and the Value of Coal for use of Steamers).
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904	105,324,719	99,894,461	1,214,415	101,108,876	206,433,595
1905	108,324,328	100,898,551	1,291,158	102,189,709	210,514,037
1906	112,789,269	108,248,232	1,463,412	109,711,644	222,500,913
1907	120,061,934	127,095,587	2,272,664	129,368,251	249,430,185
1908	122,420,393	127,015,846	1,946,310	128,962,156	251,382,549
1909	125,441,597	144,121,334	2,778,297	146,899,631	272,341,228
1910	150,195,648	160,771,277	5,700,330	166,471,607	316,667,255
1911	156,986,106	170,110,905	10,416,054	180,526,959	337,513,065
1912	175,322,979	190,932,654	8,022,248	198,954,902	374,277,881
1913	186,073,086	224,236,263	8,750,691	232,986,954	419,060,040

37. The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon trade, exclusive of rubber, specie, and coal exported for use of steamers, between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries :—

Year.	Imports from			Total Imports.	Exports to			Total Exports.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	
	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.
1904	260½	665¾	127	1,053¼	511¾	183	316½	1,011
1905	251¾	705½	126½	1,083¼	539¾	190	292	1,021¾
1906	296	706½	125½	1,127¾	534½	205½	357½	1,097
1907	326½	719¾	146½	1,192¼	659½	222½	411¾	1,293½
1908	323¾	730	161½	1,214½	638½	218	432¾	1,289½
1909	325½	755	154½	1,235	723½	228	517½	1,469
1910	410¾	852½	187½	1,450½	774	224½	666¼	1,664¾
1911	421½	859½	208½	1,489¼	873½	240	691¾	1,805½
1912	504½	943½	255	1,702½	977½	264	748	1,989½
1913	543¼	981½	280¾	1,805½	1,056	283½	990¼	2,329¾

38. The percentages for the last three years were as follows :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Percentage of total trade of Ceylon taken by—			
United Kingdom	39·31	40·13	38·67
British Possessions	33·37	32·7	30·59
Foreign Countries	27·32	27·17	30·74
	100	100	100
Percentage of import trade of Ceylon with—			
United Kingdom	28·3	29·62	30·8
British Possessions	57·71	55·4	54·36
Foreign Countries	13·99	14·98	15·56
	100	100	100
Percentage of export trade of Ceylon taken by—			
United Kingdom	48·39	49·14	45·33
British Possessions	13·29	13·26	12·17
Foreign Countries	38·32	37·6	42·5
	100	100	100

The outstanding fact presented by these figures is the expansion of the Colony's trade with foreign countries. It will also be noticed that our trade with British Possessions both in imports and in exports is relatively declining. The position of the United Kingdom in the returns remains practically unchanged.

39. The following table shows the value in sterling of our trade (imports and exports, but omitting specie) with each of the principal countries and the percentage which the trade with each bears to the total trade :—

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	£.	Per Cent.	£.	Per Cent.	£.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	8,633,165	38·37	9,878,433	39·59	10,662,052	38·16
British India	5,333,262	23·7	5,824,905	23·34	5,539,032	19·83
United States of America	1,898,347	8·44	2,345,313	9·4	2,738,605	9·8
Germany	1,400,827	6·23	1,301,890	5·22	1,918,754	6·87
Belgium	506,840	2·25	534,659	2·14	849,192	3·04
Straits Settlements	646,275	2·87	506,104	2·03	836,315	2·99
Russia in Europe	570,857	2·54	462,152	1·85	698,675	2·5
Burma	312,723	1·35	280,588	1·12	479,841	1·72
Victoria	274,960	1·22	331,358	1·33	381,005	1·36
New South Wales	289,013	1·29	317,757	1·27	358,107	1·28
Japan	172,240	·77	261,631	1·05	334,697	1·2
China excluding (Hong Kong)	184,829	·82	210,561	·84	303,248	1·09
Russia in Asia	296,536	1·32	232,328	·93	294,538	1·05
Canada	258,427	1·15	266,103	1·07	251,980	·9
Java	134,247	·6	222,549	·89	223,660	·8
New Zealand	157,184	·7	162,333	·65	171,809	·61
Maldive Islands	152,024	·68	161,383	·65	163,275	·58
Austria	125,995	·56	164,869	·66	162,782	·58
France	143,820	·64	140,387	·56	157,772	·56
Natal	41,883	·19	51,470	·21	133,206	·48
Holland	120,168	·53	139,526	·56	127,906	·46
Hong Kong	151,514	·67	155,499	·62	122,308	·44
South Australia	91,493	·41	100,246	·4	120,697	·43
Italy	51,570	·23	60,081	·24	95,231	·34
Norway	26,881	·12	62,736	·25	95,209	·34
Borneo (excluding British)	41,148	·18	73,734	·3	67,215	·24
West Australia	41,211	·18	70,636	·28	62,410	·22
India (excluding British)	69,545	·31	54,952	·22	57,131	·2
Siam	41,228	·18	55,949	·22	46,734	·17
Denmark	18,181	·08	84,355	·34	44,258	·16
Cape Colony	27,433	·12	48,439	·19	43,988	·16
Egypt	22,341	·1	45,317	·18	43,464	·16
Queensland	44,344	·2	41,626	·17	42,397	·15
Spain	31,843	·14	48,770	·2	36,897	·13
Sweden	28,913	·13	32,575	·13	36,708	·13
Switzerland	46,668	·21	47,972	·19	32,035	·11
Philippines	16,196	·07	26,622	·11	27,297	·1
Aden	4,240	·02	10,516	·04	14,420	·05
Mozambique	15,516	·07	6,472	·03	12,739	·05
Turkey in Asia	6,655	·03	8,025	·03	11,266	·04
Mauritius	5,323	·02	5,118	·02	11,143	·04
South America	6,656	·03	8,972	·04	10,143	·04

40. A diagram based on the trade returns of 1913 will serve to show graphically the relative position of our present trade with each of the principal countries as regards imports, exports of Ceylon produce, and total trade transactions.

Imports
100 per cent
British India
United Kingdom
Straits Settlements
Burma
Germany
Japan
Java
United States of America
Maldive Islands
Exports of Ceylon Produce
100 per cent
United Kingdom
United States of America
Germany
Russia in Europe
Belgium
British India
New South Wales
Victoria
China Exc. Hong Kong
Canada
Russia in Asia
New Zealand
Total Trade
(Imports & Exports of Ceylon and other Produce)
100 per cent
United Kingdom
British India
United States of America
Germany
Belgium
Straits Settlements
Russia in Europe
Burma
Victoria
New South Wales
Japan
China Exc. Hong Kong
Russia in Asia
S.G.O. No 548/1914.

IMPORTS.

41. The total value of all imports, including specie, in 1913 was 1,996 lakhs as compared with 1,819 lakhs in 1912 and 1,644 lakhs in 1911.

42. The following table shows the imports of 1912 and 1913 under the most general classification:—

1912. Imports.	Rs.	1913. Imports.	Rs.
I.—(1) Live stock ..	1,275,287	I.—(1) Live stock ..	1,246,555
(2) Food and drink ..	75,592,058	(2) Food and drink ..	80,405,599
(3) Narcotics ..	975,347	(3) Narcotics ..	1,080,947
II.—Raw materials ..	34,318,778	II.—Raw materials ..	34,121,768
III.—Manufactured articles	62,611,473	III.—Manufactured articles	68,586,958
IV.—Bullion and coin	7,227,048	IV.—Bullion and coin	14,198,970
Total ..	181,999,991	Total ..	199,640,797

43. The proportions supplied by the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries respectively, were as follows:—

	Value of Imports (in Lakhs of Rupees) from United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
1912.			
I.—(1) Live stock ..	—	13	—
(2) Food and drink ..	37	652	67
(3) Narcotics ..	9	—	1
II.—Raw materials ..	78	206	59
III.—Manufactured articles	375	123	128
IV.—Bullion and coin ..	11	61	—
Total ..	510	1,055	255
1913.			
I.—(1) Live stock ..	—	12	—
(2) Food and drink ..	39	688	77
(3) Narcotics ..	10	—	1
II.—Raw materials ..	67	203	71
III.—Manufactured articles	421	133	132
IV.—Bullion and coin ..	45	97	—
Total ..	582	1,133	281

44. Proportion of total imports coming from the various countries:—

Countries.	1911. Per Cent.	1912. Per Cent.	1913. Per Cent.
British India ..	46·92	45·81	40·83
United Kingdom ..	26·84	28·76	29·19
Straits Settlements ..	5·75	3·81	6·12
Burma ..	2·96	2·37	3·82
Germany ..	3·11	3·37	3·24
Japan ..	1·38	2	2·21
Java ..	1·25	1·86	1·75
United States of America ..	1·39	1·11	1·28
Maldive Islands ..	1·34	1·29	1·19
Belgium ..	·76	·7	·93
Hong Kong ..	1·3	1·27	·91
France ..	·82	·74	·79
Natal ..	·05	·12	·73
Holland ..	·82	·92	·72
Russia in Asia ..	·44	·47	·66
South Australia ..	·5	·49	·56
Italy ..	·38	·37	·54
Borneo (excluding British) ..	·39	·63	·51
Austria ..	·61	·49	·51
Victoria ..	·5	·51	·44
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	·14	·17	·38
Siam ..	·39	·48	·37
India (excluding British) ..	·53	·31	·34
Western Australia ..	·17	·39	·29
Switzerland ..	·43	·4	·26
Sweden ..	·16	·16	·19
New South Wales ..	·17	·21	·17

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Cotton.

45. The following table gives the figures for cotton imports in 1912 and 1913 :—

Description.	1912. Value. Rs.	1912. Duty. Rs. c.	1913. Value. Rs.	1913. Duty. Rs. c.
Cotton :—				
Raw..	312,092	—	263,893	—
Waste	41,977	1,698 58	38,505	1,551 95
Lace and net	294,197	12,138 33	333,455	13,272 11
Piece goods :—				
Bleached	3,168,803	122,348 17	3,370,046	138,442 16
Dyed	5,425,653	216,434 50	5,505,346	226,272 14
Gray	1,547,046	57,191 49	1,060,258	42,261 21
Muslin	52,082	2,140 41	29,820	1,143 63
Printed	1,714,964	65,488 10	1,756,234	68,408 8
Other	965,332	36,076 3	1,013,280	37,862 75
Thread	354,810	14,024 20	381,432	14,798 52
Yarn and twist :—				
Bleached	1,814	72 61	546	21 89
Dyed	207,428	8,254 79	237,600	9,610 67
Gray	20,994	838 59	19,501	789 2
Other	2,204	88 21	3,535	140 12
Total	14,109,396	536,794 1	14,013,451	554,574 25

These figures show decreased imports in 1913 under raw and waste cotton, gray, muslin, and other piece goods, and gray yarn and twist, and increases under all other heads.

46. Statement showing the quantity and value of cotton imported during the five years 1909–1913 :—

Quantity Imported.

Cotton :—		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Raw..	cwt.	6,319	6,902	6,809	7,301	5,160
Waste	cwt.	838	600	1,272	1,677	1,517
Lace and net	yds.	2,881,485	3,395,471	2,750,080	2,641,384	2,861,574
Piece goods :—						
Bleached	yds.	8,914,332	9,359,302	11,744,605	15,770,164	15,382,814
Dyed	yds.	13,541,958	16,278,616	16,880,851	20,683,813	24,071,580
Gray	yds.	6,760,241	3,338,690	5,985,979	8,730,378	5,251,746
Muslin	yds.	224,449	228,690	150,323	212,447	138,325
Printed	yds.	5,537,727	8,766,525	6,809,347	8,413,497	8,725,009
Other	yds.	614,665	701,627	854,088	661,398	605,044
	doz.	205,359	288,957	258,549	315,069	286,235
Thread	cases	922	843	873	815	918
Yarn and twist :—						
Bleached	lb.	2,100	516	432	3,570	2,352
Dyed	lb.	262,272	255,411	258,826	251,672	302,445
Gray	lb.	87,370	25,944	21,338	44,165	36,461
Other	lb.	7,188	4,136	12,563	3,659	6,161

Value of Imports.

Cotton :—	1909. Rs.	1910. Rs.	1911. Rs.	1912. Rs.	1913. Rs.
Raw	183,774	303,074	243,008	312,092	263,893
Waste	16,447	12,419	32,416	41,977	38,505
Lace and net	237,227	301,971	266,721	294,197	333,455
Piece goods :—					
Bleached	1,623,595	1,947,840	2,494,864	3,168,803	3,370,046
Dyed	3,201,005	3,845,181	4,182,821	5,425,653	5,505,346
Gray	1,156,890	628,115	1,077,861	1,547,046	1,060,258
Muslin	47,803	53,777	39,633	52,082	29,820
Printed	1,018,591	1,686,510	1,375,907	1,714,964	1,756,234
Other	617,909	927,379	985,726	965,332	1,013,280
Thread	281,779	332,989	334,332	354,810	381,432
Yarn and twist :—					
Bleached	1,041	283	413	1,814	546
Dyed	215,330	198,644	202,590	207,428	237,600
Gray	39,816	9,911	10,161	20,994	19,501
Other	3,872	2,443	7,410	2,204	3,535
Total	8,645,079	10,250,536	11,253,863	14,109,396	14,013,451

47. The source of cotton imports during the last five years are as follows:—

From	1909. Rs.	1910. Rs.	1911. Rs.	1912. Rs.	1913. Rs.
United Kingdom	5,320,277	6,511,655	7,135,767	8,871,524	9,154,034
British Possessions	2,492,027	2,518,825	2,379,825	2,988,271	2,863,438
Foreign Countries	832,775	1,220,056	1,738,271	2,249,601	1,995,979
Total	8,645,079	10,250,536	11,253,863	14,109,396	14,013,451

48. *Silk and Woollen Manufactures.*—The following statements give the figures for the imports of the various kinds of silk and woollen manufactures during the two years under review:—

Silk Manufactures of all Kinds.

Description.	Value of Imports in 1912. Rs.	Value of Imports in 1913. Rs.
Broadstuffs	479,678	484,213
Handkerchiefs, scarves, &c.	227,454	185,971
Lace	14,781	15,170
Ribbons	32,667	42,800
Velvet	7,689	8,358
Other	24,255	12,859
Total	786,524	749,371

Woollen Manufactures.

Description.	Value of Imports in 1912. Rs.	Value of Imports in 1913. Rs.
Berlin	8,848	5,319
Blankets	92,489	125,696
Carpets	33,046	30,487
Flannel	60,326	78,355
Cloths and stuffs	222,867	189,320
Other	158,422	163,480
Total	575,998	592,657

49. *Manure.*—Imports of manure in 1913 show a slight increase in quantity and a slight decrease in value as compared with the previous year:—

Manures.	1912. Quantity imported. Cwt.	1912. Value of Imports. Rs.	1913. Quantity imported. Cwt.	1913. Value of Imports. Rs.
Bones	162,311	577,827	132,891	553,905
Basic slag	135,794	311,126	127,326	303,578
Blood meal	74,475	686,079	52,224	466,944
Castor seed poonac	204,483	787,434	83,805	371,430
Fish	245,161	757,113	414,527	1,167,687
Ground nut cake	269,973	1,257,367	312,540	1,362,182
Guano	25,588	140,595	73,223	358,275
Kainit	40,491	119,812	32,500	84,001
Muriate of potash	21,599	160,385	24,109	160,740
Nitrate of soda	6,109	50,699	5,481	49,703
Nitrate of potash	34,915	370,162	41,642	433,588
Rape seed poonac	16,060	62,381	29,724	60,014
Superphosphate	44,836	258,391	50,196	250,007
Sulphate of ammonia	62,751	756,268	48,547	617,735
Sulphate of potash	103,519	781,500	101,650	736,808
Other	105,226	477,169	81,944	430,320
Total	1,553,291	7,554,308	1,612,329	7,406,917

50. *Metal and Metalware.*—Imports of metal and metalware show an increase in value of Rs. 2,094,668:—

Articles.	Value. 1912. Rs.	Value. 1913. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Aluminiumware	20,438	29,588	9,150	—
Brass sheets	14,526	7,333	—	7,193
Brass nails and wire	15,357	12,902	—	2,455
Brassware	298,811	388,373	89,562	—
Copper nails and wire	19,831	13,604	—	6,227
Copperware	36,848	57,607	20,759	—
Copper sheathing	21,854	56,517	34,663	—
Gold leaf	134	66	—	68
Hardware	2,551,529	3,469,064	917,535	—
Iron, angle, and Swedish bar	22,646	27,489	4,843	—
Iron, bar, flat, rod, nail rod	78,010	142,918	64,908	—
Iron, corrugated	—	—	—	—

Articles.	Value. 1912.	Value. 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Iron, drums and tanks	122,772	110,741	—	12,031
Iron, galvanized	1,633,655	1,692,684	59,029	—
Iron, galvanized, barbed wire	351,503	468,968	117,465	—
Iron, hoop	261,101	285,449	24,348	—
Iron, nails and rivets	218,686	133,949	—	84,737
Iron, pig	26,683	35,765	9,082	—
Iron, other	209,659	327,258	117,599	—
Lead, pig	568,558	766,740	198,182	—
Lead, sheet	5,369	5,264	—	105
Lead, tea lead	727,078	444,532	—	282,546
Leadware	555	2,762	2,207	—
Lead, other	6,465	5,432	—	1,033
Muntsz metal	999	1,386	387	—
Pewterware	3,936	11,205	7,269	—
Plate, silver or silver gilt	85,759	58,530	—	27,229
Plate, electroplate	190,314	218,011	27,697	—
Plate, nickelplate	2,116	2,555	439	—
Quicksilver	2,920	2,732	—	188
Spelter	373	96	—	277
Steel, blister	12,791	563	—	12,228
Steel, cast	868,293	1,098,898	230,605	—
Steelware	57,911	731,735	673,824	—
Solder	63,244	45,868	—	17,376
Soldering fluid	5,759	6,105	346	—
Tin, plates	126,446	95,849	—	30,597
Tin, slabs	177,358	102,915	—	74,443
Tinware	65,775	72,998	7,223	—
Yellow metal	23,383	37,364	13,981	—
Zinc, perforated	5,530	4,880	—	650
Zinc, slabs	2,009	4,105	2,096	—
Zincware	21,011	20,902	—	109
Unenumerated, dutiable	2,363	6,844	4,481	—
Unenumerated, free	20,160	36,640	16,480	—
Total	8,950,518	11,045,186	2,654,160	559,492
		Deduct Decrease	559,492	
		Nett Increase	2,094,668	

Spirits.

51. Spirits show a decrease of Rs. 102,334 in the value of imports, and a corresponding decrease of Rs. 75,535 in the duty realized. The remarkable decrease in the total gallonage imported or entered for home consumption is mainly due to decreased imports of arrack under the Governor's special warrant. Arrack is shown in the following table under the head "Other" :—

Description.	1912.				1913.			
	Quantity imported.	Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Quantity imported.	Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.
Brandy	71,669	71,435	477,553	445,813 33	68,265	69,503	451,075	431,804 95
Gin	146,543	151,654	514,904	940,491 3	168,353	161,353	612,558	993,363 73
Liqueurs	2,189	2,177	28,269	15,221 91	2,155	2,155	28,380	15,074 41
Rum	251	251	1,986	1,635 57	249	249	1,736	1,899 23
Spirits of wine	350	334	926	4,394 94	343	331	1,297	4,480 24
Whisky	112,953	112,053	736,903	675,586 34	110,778	110,873	721,895	669,430 49
Other	179,843	179,843	205,176	146,153 50	46,902	46,902	46,442	37,708 57
Total	513,798	517,747	1,965,717	2,229,296 62	397,045	391,366	1,863,383	2,153,761 62

Rice.

52. Rice imports were as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
	Cwt.	Cwt.
British India	6,437,587	6,039,623
Burma	390,548	676,562
Straits Settlements	210,061	768,658
China	1,681	5,149
India (excluding British)	48,512	43,562
Siam	1,301	1
Total	7,089,690	7,533,555

Coal.

53. Imports of coal show a falling off of 141,132 tons in 1913 as compared with the previous year.

54. In the following tables the first shows the imports of coal during the past four years and the quantity supplied by each country, while the second shows the imports and exports of coal (including the quantity supplied to steamers) during the past ten years :—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	339,623	260,289	278,466	234,234
British India ..	448,583	395,878	555,628	364,020
Natal ..	5,502	2,853	9,967	21,370
Other British Possessions in Africa ..	—	—	2,442	22,847
Victoria ..	—	—	—	602
Western Australia ..	—	—	7,141	—
Japan ..	7,671	520	32,017	94,317
Mozambique ..	—	5,507	—	7,139
Total ..	801,379	665,047	885,661	744,529

Year.	Coal Imports.	Coal Exports (including Quantity supplied for use of Steamers).
	Tons.	Tons.
1904 ..	643,286	670,070
1905 ..	610,439	681,988
1906 ..	681,478	690,814
1907 ..	608,250	684,430
1908 ..	697,535	671,256
1909 ..	552,741	651,102
1910 ..	801,379	774,782
1911 ..	665,047	741,657
1912 ..	885,661	719,282
1913 ..	744,529	694,652

Kerosine Oil.

55. Kerosine oil shows a decrease of 224,529 gallons in 1913 as compared with 1912. The imports of 1912 however exceeded those of the previous year by 490,821 gallons :—

Year.	Gallons.
1904 ..	4,187,444
1905 ..	3,075,208
1906 ..	3,238,983
1907 ..	3,480,348
1908 ..	4,362,470
1909 ..	3,424,591
1910 ..	4,667,474
1911 ..	4,427,074
1912 ..	4,917,895
1913 ..	4,693,366

Imports according to Countries.

Countries.	1912.	1913.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bulk Oil.		
Borneo (excluding British) ..	994,597	—
Persia ..	—	55,417
Russia in Asia ..	2,368,328	3,520,380
Sumatra ..	550.771	—
United States of America ..	230.572	—
Total ..	4,144,268	3,575,797
Case Oil.		
British India ..	730	3
Borneo (excluding British) ..	1,972	8,585
United States of America ..	770.925	1,108,981
Total ..	773,627	1,117,569

Petrol.

56. The quantity of petrol imported yearly during the past five years is as follows :—

Year.	Gallons.
1909 ..	66,208
1910 ..	136,646
1911 ..	206,028
1912 ..	216,714
1913 ..	383,442

The rapid increase in the consumption of petrol is due mainly to the increasing use of motor cars and in some measure to the development of motor transport for goods and passengers.

Wines.

57. Wines show a decrease of Rs. 40,982 in the value of imports and a decrease of Rs. 8,373·80 in duty. The following table shows that the decrease is shared by all classes of wines :—

Wines.	1912. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1912. Value of Imports.	1912. Duty.	1913. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1913. Value of Imports.	1913. Duty.
Sparkling :—	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.
Champagne	5,049	129,279	12,633 68	4,443	117,997	11,114 66
Other	1,018	14,112	2,563 27	814	11,848	2,041 55
Still :—						
Burgundy (in bottle)	923	6,835	1,387 4	672	4,968	1,010 14
Burgundy (in wood)	3,320	9,896	3,321 67	1,738	5,317	1,738 0
Claret (in bottle)	2,781	19,166	3,501 66	1,087	5,258	1,367 53
Claret (in wood)	12,881	23,269	6,445 5	14,547	27,112	7,273 86
Ginger (in bottle)	727	3,623	363 76	573	3,575	330 42
Ginger (in wood)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hock (in bottle)	1,634	12,063	2,054 52	1,016	7,750	1,273 4
Hock (in wood)	173	547	86 50	359	1,168	179 50
Port (in bottle)	5,949	53,203	8,931 96	6,017	64,964	9,019 55
Port (in wood)	20,676	53,152	20,732 43	19,684	39,591	19,685 65
Sherry (in bottle)	885	8,193	1,328 22	816	7,653	1,229 63
Sherry (in wood)	2,503	10,116	2,517 0	1,538	7,185	1,538 0
Other (in bottle)	10,851	78,892	16,317 43	10,904	76,845	16,371 97
Other (in wood)	2,375	6,538	2,381 76	2,018	6,671	2,018 65
Total	71,745	428,884	84,565 95	66,226	387,902	76,192 15

Other Imports.

58. Other imports deserving of special mention are cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, cement, motor cars and parts, chinaware, and umbrellas.

59. Imports of cigars amounted to nearly 22,000 lb. in each year, imports of cigarettes in 1913 amounted to 336,528 lb. as compared with 303,069 lb. the previous year, whilst manufactured tobacco shows a falling off from 54,765 to 49,487 lb.

60. The effect of the increased import duty levied on tobacco, with effect from December 21, 1910, has been to reduce in four years the annual imports of tobacco to less than half and to effect a corresponding increase in the imports of cigars and cigarettes.

61. Cement shows an increase of Rs. 261,689 in value of imports; motor cars and parts an increase of Rs. 601,752; chinaware and umbrellas, increases of Rs. 178,129 and Rs. 161,087 respectively.

EXPORTS.

62. The values of Ceylon exports for 1912 and 1913 are as follows :—

	1912. Rs.	1913. Rs.
Ceylon produce	190,932,654	224,236,263
Imports re-exported	8,022,248	8,750,691
Specie	—	1,876,600
Coal for use of steamers	14,385,440	13,892,720
Total	213,340,342	248,756,274

The increase in the exports of Ceylon produce amounts to Rs. 33,303,609. Imports re-exported show an increase of only Rs. 728,443, but it should be noted that the figures under this head for the past three years mark a decided advance on the returns of previous years and indicate the growing importance of Ceylon as a central mart for the plantation produce of the East. The decreases under the head " Coal for use of Steamers " have been continuous since 1910, as the following figures show :—1910, 774,782 tons; 1911, 741,634 tons; 1912, 719,272 tons ; 1913, 694,636 tons.

63. The increase in the value of Ceylon produce exported is due to increased values of exports of the following products :—

	Approximate Value of Increase. Lakhs of Rupees.
Copra	108
Rubber	91
Coconut oil	61½
Tea	39½
Desiccated coconuts	11½
Plumbago	7
Coir yarn	4½
Citronella	4½
Poonac	3
Cacao	3
Arecanuts	2
Cardamoms	1

64. Of the above products the following while showing an increase in the value show a decrease in the quantity exported :—

	Decrease in Quantity.	
Tea	lb.	510,177
Plumbago	cwt.	83,843
Arecanuts	cwt.	13,836
Cacao	cwt.	3,228
Cardamoms	cwt.	795

65. Coir fibre showed an increase of 15,159 cwt. in the quantity exported, but a decrease in value of Rs. 178,747.

66. Decreases both in the value and in the quantity exported are recorded in the case of cinnamon, unmanufactured tobacco, palmyra fibre, and cinnamon oil.

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Tea.

67. In round numbers the export figures for the past seven years are as follows :—

Year.	Million Pounds.
1907	182
1908	180
1909	192
1910	182
1911	186
1912	192
1913	191

A comparison of the detailed figures of 1912–1913 shows increases in the shipments to the following countries :—

	Increase in Pounds.
Russia in Europe	2,251,864
China	1,754,714
Victoria	892,269
Russia in Asia	845,898
New South Wales	821,792
South Australia	233,168
Natal	131,122
Cape Colony	113,120
New Zealand	106,609

and decreases in the shipments to the following countries :—

	Decrease in Pounds.
United Kingdom	4,160,357
United States of America	1,611,135
Canada	840,251
British India	441,378
Newfoundland	316,626
France	113,040
Germany	65,571
Egypt	35,350
Sweden	21,698

The salient fact presented by the above figures is the growing demand for Ceylon tea in Russia, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In regard to South Africa it may be mentioned that Natal and Cape Colony have practically doubled their consumption of Ceylon tea within the past five years.

68. The total exports of green tea in 1913 were 5,298,007 lb. as compared with 8,093,131 lb. in 1912.

Rubber.

69. The total exports of Ceylon grown rubber for the year was 226,491 cwt.

The following table gives the exports of Ceylon rubber for the past six years :—

Year.	Cwt.
1908	7,808
1909	13,621
1910	33,952
1911	61,212
1912	132,569
1913	226,491

More than half of the rubber exported from Ceylon goes to the United Kingdom ; America and Belgium are also important customers, while Australia, Germany, and Japan are steadily increasing their orders.

70. The quantities offered at local sales and the average prices realized during the past three years are as follows :—

Year.	Quantity. lb.	Average Price. Rs.
1911	2,432,859	2·86
1912	6,260,026	2·75
1913	12,013,824	1·92

Products of the Coconut Palm.

71. Exports of copra in 1913 amounted to 1,117,292 cwt., an increase of 503,203 cwt. over the previous year ; exports of desiccated nuts reached the figures of 303,808, an increase of 25,002 cwt. over the previous year ; coconut oil, poonac, and coconuts also show large increases.

72. In the case of copra, desiccated nuts, coir fibre, and coir yarn the export figures of 1913 have established records.

73. Prices ruled high throughout the period under review, copra ranging per candy from Rs. 80 to Rs. 88 in 1912 and from Rs. 86·50 to Rs. 107—a record price—in 1913. It has been remarked that the lowest price of 1913 was only a little below the top price of 1912. Coconut oil attained the record price of Rs. 660 a ton.

74. The following table showing the total value of all coconut products in 1911, 1912, and 1913 as compared with the value of tea and rubber exported in the same year may be of interest as showing the relative importance of our three leading industries :—

Year.	Coconut Products. Rs.	Tea. Rs.	Rubber. Rs.
1911	38,086,242	84,900,295	28,356,056
1912	32,435,862	83,816,552	52,178,051
1913	51,416,059	87,787,914	61,269,262

Plumbago.

75. Plumbago shows a decrease of 83,843 cwt. in quantity, and Rs. 700,503 in value.

Cinnamon.

76. The quantity exported in 1913 was 45,900 cwt., as against 53,269 the previous year. Prices of quills declined with some fluctuations from 76 cents a lb. in January to 65 cents a lb. towards the end of 1913.

Cacao.

77. Cacao shows a decrease of 3,228 cwt., but an increase in value of Rs. 299,158. The market in 1913 had an upward tendency varying from Rs. 36 per cwt. for the black and lower grades to Rs. 68 for the finest quality.

Cardamoms.

78. Cardamoms show a decrease of 795 cwt., but an increase in value of Rs. 112,203. The market was favourable during the first half of 1913, but declined in the latter half.

Citronella.

79. Citronella oil shows an increase of 153,429 lb., and an increased value of Rs. 462,612. Prices of Ceylon oil ruled low as compared with the Java product, but showed an upward tendency rising from 80 cents to Re. 1 per lb.

80. The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon's staple exports between the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries in 1912–13:—

Staple Articles.	To United Kingdom.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.
	1912.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrack	—	4,242	900
Arecanuts	—	2,688,650	136,040
Cacao	1,623,082	176,218	918,741
Cardamons	327,226	107,212	385,712
Cinnamon	207,273	26,696	2,601,622
Cinchona	2,236	—	2,240
Coconut, fresh	593,516	12,261	639,055
Coconut, desiccated	2,710,699	624,110	3,354,426
Coffee	1,272	2,874	4,313
Coir stuffs	1,154,266	687,614	1,213,767
Copra	162,060	—	9,920,569
Fibre, kitul	136,320	—	1,380
Fibre, palmyra	15,505	2,480	14,636
Skins (dressed and undressed)	236,950	384,956	198,518
Horns	9,846	—	650
Oil, coconut	4,415,891	47,140	6,123,845
Oil, essential and other kinds	579,343	59,727	580,281
Plumbago	1,371,823	101,694	6,873,270
Poonac	19,276	501	736,052
Rubber	29,701,030	912,583	21,564,438
Tea	50,549,754	16,822,470	16,444,328
Timber (worked and unworked)	130,250	97,689	121,413
Tobacco, unmanufactured	—	848,244	37,481
Total	93,948,118	23,607,361	71,873,677
	1913.		
Arrack	—	2,650	808
Arecanuts	2,140	2,902,583	134,410
Cacao	1,933,841	187,128	896,230
Cardamons	320,374	106,990	504,989
Cinnamon	212,410	44,430	2,163,694
Cinchona	154	14	1,309
Coconut, fresh	899,858	8,199	483,295
Coconut, desiccated	3,176,038	741,542	3,949,142
Coffee	1,708	4,657	2,818
Coir stuffs	1,436,069	593,038	1,312,321
Copra	30,015	3,665	20,925,586
Fibre, kitul	129,498	—	417
Fibre, palmyra	7,255	1,354	7,582
Skins (dressed and undressed)	341,018	310,977	279,982
Horns	8,600	150	—
Oil, coconut	4,609,890	69,186	12,058,634
Oil, essential and other kinds	713,364	56,996	906,491
Plumbago	1,695,220	102,883	7,249,187
Poonac	16,000	684	1,076,094
Rubber	34,874,656	1,262,762	25,131,844
Tea	51,178,819	17,966,662	18,642,433
Timber (worked and unworked)	98,401	140,355	174,320
Tobacco, unmanufactured	—	853,879	5,100
Total	101,685,328	25,360,784	95,906,686

81. The proportions of Ceylon's products and manufactures taken by the principal countries during the past three years are as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	48·61	49·45	45·54
United States of America	13·89	16·58	16·63
Germany	9·44	7·08	10·11
Russia in Europe	5·02	3·61	4·63
Belgium	3·23	3·34	4·59
British India	2·88	2·86	2·39
New South Wales	2·37	2·28	2·24
Victoria	1·95	2·11	2·14
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·5	1·49	1·7
Canada	2·27	2·09	1·68
Russia in Asia	2·21	1·39	1·42
New Zealand	1·34	1·24	1·11
Austria	·54	·83	·66
Norway	·2	·45	·57
France	·51	·41	·38
Japan	·17	·18	·37
South Australia	·35	·33	·34
Straits Settlements	·32	·3	·32
Natal	·32	·3	·28

	1911. Per Cent.	1912. Per Cent.	1913. Per Cent.
Denmark	·15	·65	·26
Holland	·3	·25	·25
Egypt	·16	·3	·25
Cape Colony	·23	·26	·23
Queensland	·34	·26	·22
Spain (excluding Gibraltar)	·25	·35	·22
Italy	·1	·13	·18
West Australia	·21	·2	·18
Philippines	·13	·21	·17
Sweden	·1	·11	·09
India (excluding British)	·12	·12	·09
Turkey in Asia	·06	·06	·07
Newfoundland	·06	·14	·06
Hong Kong	·13	·05	·06

82. The following table shows variations in the prices of Ceylon's staple exports for the past five years :—

Articles.	1909. Rs. c.	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Cacao .. per cwt.	34 12	33 73	38 60	37 88	44 3
Cinchona bark .. per lb.	0 3¼	0 3½	0 3½	0 4	0 4½
Coir fibre .. per cwt.	8 25	9 20	7 9	7 31	6 17
Coir rope .. per cwt.	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Coir yarn .. per cwt.	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	13 57
Coconut oil .. per cwt.	21 91	27 96	26 3	26 35	30 60
Cinnamon, plantation per cwt.	46 76	49 70	quills 64 96 / chips 11 5	quills 80 64 / chips 10 53	77 28 / 9 84
Copra* .. per cwt.	12 76	16 74	16 3	16 41	18 76
Plumbago† .. per ton	310 0	252 0	247 0	255 0	317 0
Rubber .. per lb.	4 22	4 78	2 86	2 73	1 92
Tea .. per lb.	0 42	0 43½	0 45½	0 43·65	0 45·84

* Average price as entered by exporter.

† Average price ·27 for lumps and the remainder for chips :—

	1909. Rs. c.	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Large and ordinary lumps, per ton ..	433 25	402 50	366 59	376 11	441 72
Chips, dust, and flying dust, per ton ..	266·25	195 93	202 50	210 68	270 54

Transhipment Cargo.

83. The number of packages transhipped and re-shipped each year during the past five years is as follows :—

Year.	Packages.
1909	856,212
1910	678,603
1911	665,405
1912	863,081
1913	639,631

SHIPPING.

84. The number of vessels exclusive of coasting vessels that entered at the ports of the Island in 1913 was 4,283—a decrease of 69 on the figures of 1912, but with increased tonnage of 187,130 tons.

85. The number of steamers calling with cargo and ballast shows an increase of 34 and an increased tonnage of 371,672. On the other hand the return shows a falling off in the number of merchant vessels calling to coal, the figures being 764 in 1912 with a total tonnage of 2,032,397 tons as compared with 651 vessels in 1913 with a total tonnage of 1,816,376.

86. The following are detailed figures in regard to the ports of Colombo and Galle:—

Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which entered at Colombo and Galle during the Years 1912 and 1913.

Colombo.

	Steamers (excluding those which called only to Coal).		Steamers which called only to Coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
Year.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1912	2,284	7,311,379	760	2,021,943	353	37,521	3,397	9,370,843
1913	2,335	7,679,348	644	1,796,545	331	34,639	3,310	9,510,532

Galle.

1912	110	268,889	9	21,846	7	573	126	291,308
1913	102	271,030	7	19,831	12	813	121	291,674

The decrease in the ships entered at Galle is due to the withdrawal of the Clan Line steamers from the Cape Colony, which have ceased to call at Galle.

87. Colombo's place among the great ports of the world as based on the total tonnage of vessels entered is shown in the following statement:—

	Total Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered, 1912.		Total Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered, 1912.
*New York	13,428,950	Colombo	9,370,843
*Antwerp	13,233,677	*Monte Video	8,244,375
*Hamburg	11,830,949	Singapore	8,223,272
Hong Kong	10,805,536	*Marseilles	8,051,321
London	10,800,716	Liverpool	7,253,016
*Rotterdam	10,624,499	Cardiff	6,236,944

* For 1911.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, May 29, 1914.

F. BOWES.
Principal Collector of Customs.

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Appendix 1.—Details of Customs Duty collected on Chief Articles.

Description of Goods.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Compared with 1911.		Compared with 1912.	
	Duties.	Duties.	Duties.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arms and Ammunition (including explosives)	93,456 8	111,118 38	83,645 73	—	9,810 35	—	27,472 65
Apparel, made up	58,191 40	68,520 19	69,735 20	11,543 80	—	1,215 1	—
Cars and Parts	75,604 17	95,872 87	133,101 74	57,497 57	—	37,228 87	—
Chemists' Sundries	43,872 32	47,332 46	46,973 95	3,101 63	—	—	358 51
Cotton Manufactures	441,831 35	536,794 1	554,574 25	112,742 90	—	17,780 24	—
Curry Stuffs	143,425 23	140,939 41	158,574 84	15,149 61	—	17,635 43	—
Earthenware and Chinaware	47,008 48	41,450 15	47,626 14	617 66	—	6,175 99	—
Fish, dried and salted (including Maldive fish)	209,509 98	202,423 17	214,604 58	5,094 60	—	12,181 41	—
Grain	3,859,404 82	3,937,493 17	4,153,098 63	293,693 81	—	215,605 46	—
Haberdashery	96,872 33	122,228 62	132,591 63	35,719 30	—	10,363 1	—
Hardware	125,702 24	147,855 86	182,689 25	56,987 1	—	34,833 39	—
Malt Liquors	25,704 87	27,305 2	23,366 8	—	2,338 79	—	3,938 94
Matches	151,872 27	231,710 91	178,128 94	26,256 67	—	—	53,581 97
Metals	161,693 83	198,530 76	230,195 30	68,501 47	—	31,664 54	—
Oil, Kerosine	1,300,454 56	1,509,331 94	1,381,644 98	81,190 42	—	—	118,686 96
Oil, Petrol	61,808 40	62,669 40	116,362 85	54,554 45	—	53,693 45	—
Poonac, Gingelly	115,830 33	116,065 32	127,718 85	11,888 52	—	11,653 53	—
Spirits and Cordials	1,981,624 79	2,229,296 62	2,153,761 62	172,136 83	—	—	75,535 0
Sugar	1,129,678 88	1,286,264 88	1,621,339 45	491,660 57	—	335,074 57	—
Tobacco (including Cigars)	403,672 69	537,019 5	587,043 80	183,371 11	—	50,024 75	—
Wines	78,133 89	84,565 95	76,192 15	—	1,941 74	—	8,373 80
Woollens	36,930 98	30,200 77	32,030 93	—	4,900 5	1,830 16	—
Other Goods, unenumerated	1,260,059 62	1,558,878 83	1,682,222 84	422,163 22	—	123,344 1	—
Total	11,902,343 51	13,314,867 74	13,987,223 73	2,103,871 15	18,990 93	960,303 82	287,947 83
			Deduct Decrease	18,990 93	Deduct Decrease	287,947 83	
			Nett Increase in Duty in 1913 as compared with 1911.	2,084,880 22	Nett Increase in Duty in 1913 as compared with 1912.	672,355 99	

Appendix 2.—Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1913 at the various Ports of the Island.

Ports.	Imports.	Sundries.			Exports.					Rent.					Colombo Port and Harbour Dues.	Port Dues at Outports.	Medical Aid Dues.	Total.
		Seizures, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Undervalued Goods.	Other.*	Plumbago.	Elephants.	Horns.	Chanks.	Arrack.	Single.				Double.				
										Imports.	Exports.	Bonded.	Baggage.					
Western and North-Western Provinces.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	13049554 73	8391 36	1551 7	5563 43	133352 63	200 0	—	—	567 7	449653 54	21163 74	—	5108 78	44260 40	2034784 46	—	177731 26	15931882 47
Beruwala ..	32678 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1987 85	—	—	—	—	—	351 36	—	35017 49
Negombo ..	—	22 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1330 59	—	—	—	180 0	—	142 86	—	1675 95
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229 28	—	—	—	—	—	153 40	—	382 68
Southern Province.																		
Galle ..	540384 38	149 65	—	—	9989 49	—	—	—	—	30474 96	927 6	3627 84	—	2024 96	—	23482 52	59 27	611120 13
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1308 78	6 38	—	—	83 93	—	31 24	—	1430 33
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ..	18952 37	17 50	—	—	—	—	—	39 50	—	4051 10	1 50	—	—	37 58	—	735 12	—	23834 67
Point Pedro ..	24386 50	24 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3821 27	—	—	—	52 24	—	636 56	—	28920 57
Valvedditturai ..	7440 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	685 44	—	—	—	—	—	530 42	—	8656 2
Kankesanturai ..	92002 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	1280 30	—	7239 23	—	—	—	225 82	—	1297 96	—	102045 99
Mannar ..	1685 28	24 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1840 62	—	—	—	25 60	—	158 92	—	3734 92
Pesalai ..	56 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137 65	—	—	—	—	—	198 88	—	393 50
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 53	—	—	—	—	—	12 0	—	25 53
Kayts ..	169988 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	2336 35	—	12632 75	—	—	—	89 83	—	2413 30	—	187460 75
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149 34	8 88	—	—	—	—	67 80	—	226 2
Pukulam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ..	32907 64	82 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5349 75	—	—	—	243 26	—	965 56	—	39548 21
Trincomalee ..	17186 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1906 55	—	—	—	71 56	—	1157 44	—	20321 77
Total ..	13987223 73	8711 51	1551 7	5563 43	143342 12	200 0	—	3656 15	567 7	522812 23	22107 56	3627 84	5108 78	47295 18	2034784 46	32335 34	177790 53	16996677 0

* Credited under "Other Harbour Collections."

Appendix 2*a*.—Statement of Refunds made under Section 16 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869 and Rebates allowed under Section 5 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1898 for the Year 1913.

	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.
Imports :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Grain ..	.. 2,204 99	.. 855 20	.. —	.. —
Cotton Manufactures ..	.. 119 97	.. —	.. 39 32	.. —
Spirits and Cordials ..	.. 1,123 52	.. —	.. —	.. —
Sugar ..	.. 2,277 23	.. —	.. —	.. —
Kerosine Oil ..	.. 110,121 9	.. —	.. —	.. —
Other Goods ..	.. 41,178 67	.. 41 39	.. —	.. —
Exports :—				
Plumbago ..	.. 136 71	.. —	.. —	.. —
Arrack ..	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —
Port and Harbour Dues :—				
Colombo Harbour Dues ..	.. 6,798 96	.. —	.. —	.. —
Port Dues at Outports ..	.. —	.. 246 96	.. —	.. —

	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.
Reimbursements :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Tea Fund ..	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —
Medical Aid Dues	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —
Single Rent ..	.. 128 40	.. 32 34	.. —	.. —
Double Rent ..	.. 651 96	.. —	.. —	.. —
Export Rent ..	.. 94 5	.. —	.. —	.. —
Baggage Rent ..	.. 13 0	.. —	.. —	.. —
Bonded Rent ..	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —
Total ..	164,848 55	1,175 89	39 32	—

Appendix 3.

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, omitting Specie, from and to each Country in the Year 1913.

Countries.	Imports: Country of Production.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
United Kingdom	54,318,638 0	102,127,322 0	3,484,821 0	105,612,143 0
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.				
Africa:				
British East Africa	150 0	14,554 0	2,402 0	16,956 0
Cape Colony	153,604 0	506,040 0	175 0	506,215 0
Mauritius	109,246 0	53,280 0	4,623 0	57,903 0
Natal	1,362,627 0	631,955 0	3,506 0	635,461 0
Zanzibar	—	40,076 0	160 0	40,236 0
Other British Possessions ..	502,219 0	141,913 0	270 0	142,183 0
America:				
British Guiana	—	1,559 0	—	1,559 0
British West Indies	—	4,954 0	427 0	5,381 0
Canada	—	3,778,087 0	1,612 0	3,779,699 0
Newfoundland	79 0	142,789 0	—	142,789 0
Asia:				
Aden	198,687 0	16,878 0	740 0	17,618 0
British India	75,967,118 0	5,369,503 0	1,748,864 0	7,118,367 0
British North Borneo ..	—	196 0	1,396 0	1,592 0
Burma	7,114,879 0	35,629 0	47,109 0	82,738 0
Hong Kong	1,695,896 0	138,023 0	700 0	138,723 0
Maldive Islands	2,211,346 0	63,835 0	173,939 0	237,774 0
Perak	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	11,391,114 0	713,686 0	439,922 0	1,153,608 0
Other British Possessions ..	447 0	7,912 0	60,389 0	68,301 0
Australasia:				
Fiji Islands	27 0	—	—	—
New South Wales	318,174 0	5,022,177 0	31,261 0	5,053,438 0
New Zealand	74,408 0	2,499,160 0	3,566 0	2,502,726 0
Queensland	130,904 0	503,938 0	1,116 0	505,054 0
South Australia	1,042,869 0	767,041 0	538 0	767,579 0
Tasmania	5,635 0	14,271 0	—	14,271 0
Victoria	824,737 0	4,808,158 0	82,182 0	4,890,340 0
Western Australia	541,330 0	393,556 0	1,258 0	394,814 0
Other British Possessions ..	—	46 0	—	46 0
Europe:				
Gibraltar	4,651 0	12,628 0	300 0	12,928 0
Malta	15,098 0	56,989 0	14 0	57,003 0
Total ..	103,665,245 0	25,738,833 0	2,606,469 0	28,345,302 0
Foreign Countries.				
Africa:				
Algiers	—	—	—	—
Egypt	87,169 0	561,967 0	2,824 0	564,791 0
Madagascar	—	16,350 0	750 0	17,100 0
Mozambique	107,085 0	83,552 0	454 0	84,006 0
Reunion	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	17,361 0	—	17,361 0
America:				
Central America	—	—	—	—
Foreign West Indies	—	—	—	—
South America	57,064 0	95,028 0	50 0	95,078 0
United States	2,383,672 0	37,299,795 0	1,395,610 0	38,695,405 0
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	309,214 0	—	309,214 0
Carried over ..	2,634,990 0	38,383,267 0	1,399,688 0	39,782,955 0

Countries.	Imports: Country of Production.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ..	2,634,990 0	38,383,267 0	1,399,688 0	39,782,955 0
Foreign Countries—contd.				
Asia:				
Arabia	466 0	1,375 0	1,500 0	2,875 0
Borneo (excluding British) ..	948,671 0	—	59,550 0	59,550 0
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	712,587 0	3,819,284 0	16,843 0	3,836,127 0
Cochin-China	19,679 0	645 0	3,983 0	4,628 0
India (excluding British) ..	629,304 0	196,552 0	31,115 0	227,667 0
Japan	4,109,147 0	834,475 0	76,826 0	911,301 0
Java	3,262,841 0	511 0	91,541 0	92,052 0
Persia	19,696 0	7,151 0	90 0	7,241 0
Philippines	21,661 0	386,324 0	1,470 0	387,794 0
Russia in Asia	1,234,844 0	3,183,229 0	—	3,183,229 0
Siam	697,456 0	1,657 0	1,895 0	3,552 0
Sumatra	3,315 0	44,532 0	79,328 0	123,860 0
Turkey in Asia	1,187 0	167,803 0	—	167,803 0
Other Foreign Countries ..		985 0	—	985 0
Australasia:				
New Caledonia	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	4,538 0	300 0	4,838 0
Europe:				
Austria-Hungary	942,039 0	1,487,284 0	12,401 0	1,499,685 0
Belgium	1,730,186 0	10,293,382 0	714,308 0	11,007,690 0
Denmark	88,763 0	574,439 0	675 0	575,114 0
France	1,471,624 0	854,416 0	40,546 0	894,962 0
Germany	6,022,497 0	22,664,483 0	94,323 0	22,758,806 0
Greece	1,546 0	229 0	—	229 0
Holland	1,346,100 0	571,566 0	925 0	572,491 0
Italy	999,540 0	406,940 0	21,979 0	428,919 0
Norway	157,186 0	1,270,349 0	605 0	1,270,954 0
Portugal	67,650 0	5,236 0	—	5,236 0
Roumania	—	99,247 0	—	99,247 0
Russia in Europe	82,894 0	10,387,746 0	9,480 0	10,397,226 0
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	62,679 0	490,741 0	30 0	490,771 0
Sweden	345,351 0	205,275 0	—	205,275 0
Switzerland	474,815 0	5,717 0	—	5,717 0
Turkey in Europe	489 0	20,730 0	—	20,730 0
Total ..	28,089,203 0	96,370,108 0	2,659,401 0	99,029,509 0
United Kingdom ..	54,318,638 0	102,127,322 0	3,484,821 0	105,612,143 0
British Colonies ..	103,665,245 0	25,738,833 0	2,606,469 0	28,345,302 0
Foreign Countries ..	28,089,203 0	96,370,108 0	2,659,401 0	99,029,509 0
Grand Total ..	186,073,086 0	224,236,263 0	8,750,691 0	232,986,954 0

Appendix 4.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported.

Value in Rupees.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
I. (1) Live animals for Food—																												
Cattle ..	50	416385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416385	—	—	—	6500	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6600
Game and poultry ..	2480	13086	30	—	20	—	—	—	—	45	65	13181	—	18	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Sheep and goats ..	20	710785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	710785	—	—	160	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	940
Other animals—																												
Horses ..	14500	13350	—	—	—	—	—	—	62500	—	62500	76150	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
(2) Food and Drink—																												
Aerated and mineral waters ..	16493	17	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	21	—	15	—	934	717	—	19126	6492	172	6	8	1116	—	—	465	29051
Bacon ..	127550	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	268	—	345	348	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Beef—																												
Salted ..	7345	161	9	3	1462	—	303	—	157	—	2584	2763	802	72	—	—	—	—	18	56	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	959
Tinned ..	2421	1292	—	—	2694	—	2602	—	146	272	5714	7007	238	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252
Beer and ale—																												
Bottled ..	115763	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	840	—	5779	—	137660	1671	—	—	—	—	—	30	145983
In wood ..	43062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	798
Biscuits ..	486306	196	86	—	30	—	—	—	7411	2023	27948	28446	—	44	—	—	—	—	102	109832	—	—	12	—	—	—	490	110480
Butter—																												
Frozen ..	2526	—	—	—	65848	—	47478	—	34304	3849	168675	168675	—	—	—	—	—	—	724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	724
Tinned ..	157	184719	732	—	94	—	—	—	11377	10114	34140	219591	—	—	—	—	—	—	15157	18	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	15218
Cheese ..	20009	4	—	—	2818	—	—	—	9403	1651	16820	16824	—	—	—	—	275	—	1545	2916	46422	125	—	—	—	1805	—	53106
Coffee—																												
Mixed ..	3654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1154
Unmixed ..	13544	876141	2518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	878659	—	15	—	—	—	—	186	11782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*51111
Confectionery ..	471079	3947	5	—	19	—	—	—	6732	—	6788	10902	29	39	—	22	1238	—	1905	47	1573	669	10	—	—	16743	—	22747
Curry stuffs—																												
Chillies ..	—	1177825	3620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1181445	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2788	2796
Coriander seed ..	—	201065	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208359
Cummin seed ..	4513	120456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120456	—	—	—	—	—	—	208359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fennel seed ..	—	58650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5932
Garlic ..	—	47699	59917	61650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169926	—	3762	—	—	—	—	2050	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathe seed ..	—	55624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind ..	—	166173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turmeric ..	—	124853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs ..	—	60634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish—																												
Cured or salted ..	595	2097261	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2190506	—	16	41122	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42281
Maldive ..	—	43865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†2233983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
Tinned ..	75356	1824	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2080	28782	51	—	—	—	—	6081	8244	204	—	—	42448	—	—	—	89225
Flour, wheat ..	221	1343946	—	—	3553	—	—	—	305800	528727	878395	2222341	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Fruit, fresh—																													
Apples ..	2694	—	—	—	1349	—	—	150	4264	21623	42473	42473	2534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6640	—	474	—	—	2804	12452
Grapes ..	39862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2473	‡30755	30755	4507	—	—	—	—	—	1032	2979	—	—	10858	—	—	—	19376
Other ..	920	513	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	97	112	631	84	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	9572	—	300	—	—	36	10370
Fruit, preserved—																													
Currants ..	6610	599	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	249	848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1546
Dates ..	211	69183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69183	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Raisins ..	5594	8488	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17	8505	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	—	—	—	1614	—	—	—	1849
Other ..	105346	43193	21	120	2375	583	—	5322	11938	10458	40699	84033	21745	5749	—	—	—	—	10079	246	2077	34	997	—	—	22	41065
Ghee ..	—	158689	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158776	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
Grain—																													
Barley ..	71197	20960	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	122	21082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beans ..	581	134652	4900	146814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286366	—	298131	—	218	41	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298493
Gram ..	—	628568	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	638618	—	9494	¶66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9560
Oats ..	—	28849	—	—	2000	58561	—	—	54870	8925	154743	183592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddy ..	—	1734730	4000	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1738733	—	—	7702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7702
Peas ..	1322	985946	10245	12164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1008359	22	59759	75	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59910
Rice ..	—	44142843	5658125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49800968	—	42378	431086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473473
Wheat ..	—	6327	92627	—	—	52	—	—	895	176	3555	9882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92627	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ham ..	166727	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	302	—	446	486	463	1	—	—	13	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552
Meat, frozen ..	68434	—	—	—	149572	—	49124	—	125	—	198821	198821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1766	—	—	—	—	1766
Milk, preserved ..	301807	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	2462	493	4805	4832	547	—	—	1799	414	633	26	7047	53705	1814	—	—	101	88647	—	§213748
Mutton, tinned ..	∘ 3884	—	—	—	2987	—	—	—	635	105	3727	3727	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
Onions ..	—	910330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	910330	—	—	363	—	—	—	—	10	—	1383	—	7	—	—	—	1763
Pork, salted ..	1079	—	—	—	616	—	—	—	—	—	—	616	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
Potatoes ..	11694	266434	—	—	859	—	—	—	—	—	616	280959	—	3	—	—	—	—	61134	10461	—	719766	—	—	—	5	791369
Sago in bulk ..	2386	431	91056	767	—	—	—	—	—	—	859	92254	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Salt—																													
Refined ..	8640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Spices—																													
Cardamons ..	—	65504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloves ..	—	4924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger, dry ..	—	57176	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mace ..	—	14	711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nutmegs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper ..	—	24222	37627	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	‖18333
Other ..	1305	431	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits—																													
Brandy ..	19399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	652	1340	1340	—	—	—	—	—	430336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430336
Gin ..	100771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	967	510817	—	3	—	—	—	511787
Liqueur ..	7892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	131	—	864	16058	770	1621	—	916	—	—	—	20488
Whisky ..	718732	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	3133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3133
Sugar—																													
Unrefined ..	42	119459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119459	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
Palm and jaggery	—	135201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refined & candied	40904	100476	175129	1278216	5758	—	—	—	10480	713	23217	¶1686197	—	87594	—	162562	84715	—	3600	8971	—	—	—	—	3	12300	** 3582220
Wines ..	88184	—	—	—	427	—	—	—	2786	4151	7956	7956	2474	—	—	2140	—	—	189238	16522	10012	3211	—	68146	—	—	291762
Unenumerated (provisions) ..	748368	196636	1425	11543	25388	980	28679	—	37211	17477	160518	370699	31204	6553	86	563	531	—	19681	8533	3670	4780	47	481	—	32777	472	122421
(3) Narcotics—																													
Tobacco, manufactured ..	60842	525	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	560	12671	33	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14463
Cigars and cigarettes	892544	22601	154	121	13	—	—	—	7	—	20	23073	2570	217	—	5	702	—	35	5276	18477	—	20	—	—	—	—	80275
Snuff ..	51	743	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	—	6767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6864	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1531

* South America, Rs. 39,128. † Maldive Islands, Rs. 2,085,850. ‡ Western Australia, Rs. 28,282. § Norway, Rs. 59,015. ‖ Java, Rs. 18,333. ¶ Mauritius, Rs. 109,159. ** Java, Rs. 3,222,475.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
II.—Raw Materials.																												
(1) Textile—																												
Cotton, raw ..	—	263883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Miscellaneous—																												
(*a*) Camphor ..	375	2452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2452	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50447	50490
Coal ..	5251511	5430518	—	—	—	—	—	—	10836	—	10836	6433204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1578651	1585736
Fibre—																												
Palmyra ..	—	7168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hay and straw ..	55	3058	—	—	—	10074	—	—	51207	5380	77677	80735	—	—	—	—	—	507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507
Manure—																												
Basic slag ..	624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93759	—	—	209195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302954
Blood meal	308471	112727	—	—	31564	—	—	—	—	—	31564	144291	—	—	—	—	9393	—	—	4789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14182
Bone ..	1171	530578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530578	—	—	21356	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22156
Castor seed poonac ..	66828	302772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302772	—	—	—	—	1830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1830
Fish ..	—	1155794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1157547	—	—	10140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10140
Ground nut cake ..	—	1361021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1361021	—	—	1161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1161
Guano ..	74874	271386	1268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272654	—	—	—	—	3502	—	—	5842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10747
Kainit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84001
Nitrate of soda ..	7366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22837	—	—	19500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42337
Rape seed poonac ..	—	17658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17658	—	—	—	—	35576	—	—	6780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42356
Sulphate of ammonia ..	453508	6575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6575	—	—	—	—	80419	—	—	77233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157652
Superphosphate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49602	—	—	193466	—	—	—	—	—	—	6939	250007
Other ..	2258	43903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5922	5922	50073	—	—	—	133465	24992	—	6	195944	—	—	—	—	23487	—	95	377989
Oil—																												
Castor ..	6829	120214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120214	—	—	28	—	—	—	2579	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	2723
Cocoanut ..	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	771
Fish ..	1159	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Gingelly ..	—	51165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51165	—	—	1488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1488
Kerosine—																												
Bulk ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1232121	—	—	—	—	¶1251516
Case ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	819205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	823160
Linseed ..	68768	8917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8917	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Liquid fuel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†537322
Lubricating ..	112724	9544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9544	113220	—	—	—	1611	—	—	14924	—	2757	225	—	—	—	—	134136
Petrol ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡471135
Turpentine ..	18392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3082
Other ..	11677	291368	34	—	160	—	—	—	112	3	275	291700	19	14	6295	—	—	—	601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7929
Pearls, precious stones	141283	374646	11337	866	4014	135	87	—	3345	363	7944	§567878	—	100	—	241	7162	—	75	17104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38408
Seeds (excluding food stuffs)—																												
Cotton ..	150	195301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ..	—	145836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortoise shell ..	—	7857	16888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Timber, unworked—																												
Teak	—	465859	2710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	‖543156

III.—Manufactured Articles.																														
(1) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—																														
Arecanuts ..	—	12633	161454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174087	—	—	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720
Bark for tanning or dyeing ..	—	79314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutch ..	—	47454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manure (chemical)—																														
Muriate of potash ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53171	6695	—	—	100874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160740
Refuse of saltpetre ..	—	433588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphate of potash ..	—	14636	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14636	—	—	—	78692	—	—	—	643480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	722172
Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltpetre ..	1487	30586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Narcotics—																														
Opium ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Textile—																														
(a) Apparel made up	678761	126997	10042	15028	970	27	57	9	1494	141	2953	155173	11975	2612	—	1578	415	—	5908	162843	10600	277	8	—	—	2038	22796§	426993
(b) Cotton—																														
Lace and net ..	190863	1365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1365	—	—	—	302	2152	—	2477	128705	435	—	—	—	—	6345	811	141227
Piece goods—																														
Bleached ..	3273393	77039	610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77669	4066	—	—	578	2927	—	—	991	8164	107	—	—	—	263	1888	18984
Dyed ..	2154039	2069427	13808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2083306	977	207	15314	—	339602	—	17477	234835	527841	55452	—	—	—	62113	14183	1268001
Gray ..	802307	44594	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44594	211587	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	1510	—	—	—	—	—	—	213357
Muslin ..	23472	2565	2	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2607	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	22	—	—	—	—	—	3403	10	3741
Printed ..	1704286	41676	1698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43374	—	—	—	—	1587	—	4393	2295	—	—	—	—	—	44	255	8574
Other ..	621755	120124	557	—	1	40	—	—	6	—	53	121430	96	—	123	4198	5752	—	324	98709	7524	44395	—	—	—	780	107023	270095
Thread ..	343020	3390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3390	—	—	—	—	30598	—	339	3882	—	—	—	—	—	203	—	35022
Yarn and twist—																														
Bleached ..	199	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyed ..	18976	187264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187264	—	—	—	3240	—	—	—	—	3700	—	—	—	—	24420	—	31360
Gray ..	720	16681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16681	—	—	—	1440	—	—	—	—	660	—	—	—	—	—	—	2100
Other ..	33	3502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Linen—																														
Piece goods ..	63345	2973	355	—	370	—	—	—	60	—	430	3758	—	375	—	—	—	—	719	959	118	20	—			26	—	2217
(d) Silk and satin—																														
Broad stuffs ..	68555	50383	365	52962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104210	—	28424	—	462	—	—	66324	24794	518	1658	—	—	—	36117	153151	311448
Handkerchiefs, &c. ..	81024	5732	13	2251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7996	—	103	—	—	—	—	1424	2488	—	—	—	—	—	323	92613	96951
Lace ..	7557	143	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	6021	—	—	—	—	—	1151	—	7360
Ribbons ..	14749	874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	874	45	—	—	—	—	—	899	10182	—	—	—	—	—	15871	180	27177
Velvet ..	2650	3452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3452	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	2118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2256
Other ..	4839	458	50	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	625	—	698	—	—	—	—	1590	257	—	210	—	—	—	160	4480	7395
(e) Woollen—																														
Berlin ..	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	528	—	—	—	4426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4954
Blankets ..	6234	118339	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	118349	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1113
Carpets ..	15176	13131	82	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	13219	—	—	—	9	737	—	407	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	904	2092
Flannel ..	73113	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	602	—	—	—	—	144	—	1069	3382	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	4640
Cloth and stuff ..	138779	15295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15295	—	—	—	—	1467	—	1967	29728	—	2084	—	—	—	—	—	35246
Other ..	86407	7561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7561	—	—	—	1353	—	—	2200	64215	41	596	—	—	—	45	1064	69512
(f) Of mixed materials—																														
Blankets ..	6745	299	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	1	—	—	—	—	88	942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1031
Carpets ..	20229	10476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10476	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	1481	—	86	—	—	—	—	285	2104
Handkerchiefs, &c. ..	26518	6640	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6702	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	24119	—	56	—	—	—	18	3412	27659
Piece goods ..	366534	341457	2457	532	7	—	—	—	—	—	210	344816	—	1273	53513	975	4491	—	11356	55580	6119	2064	—	—	—	4701	2390	142462
Other ..	20802	5110	8	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5271	—	—	—	157	236	—	73	5387	—	—	—	—	—	—	878	6731
(4) Metal (other than machinery)—																														
Aluminium ware	22608	4162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4177	247	—	84	—	—	—	—	2472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2803

* Persia, Rs. 19,395. † Borneo (excluding British), Rs. 471,795. ‡ Borneo (excluding British), Rs. 466,135. § Cape Colony, Rs. 153,432. ‖ Siam, Rs. 506,977.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
Brass—																												
Nails and wire ..	10331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	—	1627	733	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2571
Brass sheets ..	5085	1342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	906
Brassware ..	139490	229803	56	150	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	230024	6	250	2077	—	321	—	327	15584	—	—	—	—	—	—	293	18859
Copper—																												
Nails and wire ..	10342	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	50	—	1656	1396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3102
Copper sheathing ..	12741	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	3156	—	—	40345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43501
Copperware ..	21776	32372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32372	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	3409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3459
Hardware ..	2907172	42536	10165	1311	289	—	—	—	465	401	1155	55182	94191	543	2	113740	4149	—	3826	267974	989	544	—	—	3129	517	16210	506710
Iron—																												
Angle and Swedish bar ..	18042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	948	—	—	—	—	8499	—	—	9447
Bar, flat, rod, and nail rod ..	82410	1683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1683	—	—	—	—	53463	—	—	2395	—	—	—	—	2967	—	—	58825
Drums and tanks ..	73445	544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544	—	—	—	—	26747	—	—	10005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36752
Galvanized (other than barbed wire)	1603426	1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1885	1171	—	—	501	18730	—	—	66175	778	—	—	—	—	15	3	87373
Barbed wire (galvanized) ..	266691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66109	—	—	—	102339	—	—	33829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202277
Hoop ..	45752	1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957	—	—	—	—	67929	—	—	169811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237740
Nails and rivets ..	40535	883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	883	3169	—	—	—	47327	—	1023	21642	1578	—	—	—	5572	—	—	92531
Pig ..	26556	9209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lead—																												
Pig ..	67582	319158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380000	380000	699158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4476
Tea lead ..	440056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Leadware ..	2752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate—																												
Silver or silver gilt ..	43550	7161	—	3091	—	—	—	—	—	246	246	10498	1912	653	—	—	—	—	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1854	4482
Electroplate ..	203363	1392	300	—	345	—	—	—	10	45	400	2092	454	965	—	2593	—	—	92	8452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12556
Nickelplate ..	2025	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430
Solder ..	45868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steel—																												
Blister ..	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cast ..	722970	2263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2263	746	—	—	—	257579	—	3016	112324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373665
Steelware ..	720605	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	2628	—	—	—	1351	—	—	7016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10995
Tin—																												
Plates and slabs ..	123781	7275	67498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
Tinware ..	62197	1114	5747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6861	300	—	11	—	—	—	—	3569	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3940
Yellow metal ..	12210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25154
Zinc—																												
Slabs ..	2152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1953
Zincware ..	1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12815	—	—	5546	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	18953
(5) Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acids—																												
Sulphuric ..	40130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	506	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	506
Other ..	12841	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	64981	—	—	—	8149	21918	—	—	—	—	—	—	95048
Arms—																												
Guns, single ..	7455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2002	—	—	—	1085	—	80	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3323
Guns, double ..	36934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	110	66	550	—	—	2007	—	620	1832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5075

Revolvers ..	5896	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	577	100	—	—	—	—	50	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1069
Rifles, magazine ..	5507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1245	100	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1945
Beads ..	212	819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	819	—	—	—	20628	—	—	—	5463	—	—	—	—	—	—	972	27063
Bleaching materials ..	8370	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	257	5503	—	—	21220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26980
Boats ..	1026	2061	—	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2385	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
Books ..	298064	223939	696	74	29	—	108	11	259	7	425	225159	1719	300	193	757	532	—	530	3082	—	13	25	—	—	—	—	7151
Bricks and tiles ..	61881	226391	—	—	—	2076	—	—	21415	1705	31246	219708	—	—	776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	776
Brooms and brushes ..	40394	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226391	—	—	3659	2725	11356	—	1165	1076	1454	—	—	—	—	—	—	21435
Cables, cordage, and twine	47344	98118	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	151	331	231	—	—	203	—	—	243	5633	—	—	—	—	—	—	1510	7820
Candles ..	64203	234567	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98378	163	—	—	—	643	—	—	20	—	368	—	—	—	4	—	1198
Carriages and carts ..	13055	4101	300	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	234574	—	—	—	1	1187	—	—	70	—	1178	—	—	—	—	—	2436
Cars and parts (motor)	1499006	71896	—	—	1500	—	—	—	300	1450	1750	6151	5902	—	—	—	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	—	—	70522	—	76829
Casks and shooks ..	92629	19265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1500	73396	276601	—	—	655	3541	—	135631	370022	—	35917	20370	—	6000	—	—	848737
Cement ..	361223	23	453	958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19281	126846	—	—	—	—	—	—	27121	2402	—	—	—	—	—	—	158369
Chemists' sundries ..	554336	164071	1970	—	252	—	—	—	452	121	1103	1434	—	—	—	17545	21887	80520	—	317309	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	437296
Chinaware ..	476126	1936	1603	541	417	—	—	—	—	—	417	167324	61197	7	—	5308	528	25	14675	58620	—	115	—	—	393	956	51	142937
Clocks ..	10947	699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4497	392	7548	—	3390	2860	—	6919	111106	25484	—	—	—	—	—	12103	169802
Copra ..	—	925	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	716	39320	7	—	—	—	—	403	4602	—	—	—	—	—	51	6429	50812
Corks ..	11469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*75227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cycles and parts ..	403281	11160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5314	—	22	—	—	3859	—	—	—	9195
Drawing materials ..	14670	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11160	3175	255	—	567	828	—	2322	14821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21968
Earthenware ..	115060	54505	1004	—	3	—	—	—	35	—	35	261	52	—	—	—	—	—	160	849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1061
Electric materials ..	208596	1639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5551 8	10	127	22913	487	—	—	599	689	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	24828
Embroidery ..	42051	926	—	898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1639	8405	—	—	—	554	—	5	15123	525	3562	—	—	—	—	—	28174
Explosives—												1824	—	—	—	542	4972	—	484	9611	—	—	—	—	—	141657	1237	158503
Caps, percussion ..	11270	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Cartridges ..	27264	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	971	—	—	—	195	—	3	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1548
Detonators ..	8676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
Dynamite ..	55476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8960
Fireworks ..	—	99	—	53060	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	53160	102	54898	—	336	468	—	—	5075	—	—	—	—	—	—	1019	61898
Fuse ..	10366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	23010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23130
Gunpowder, blasting	9401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11475
Gunpowder, sporting	7843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6243
Fancy articles ..	309813	216061	3269	13480	304	389	220	—	891	36	1868	235253	8251	3949	—	27111	984	—	5489	63456	240	7931	—	—	—	129	82635	203718
Fuller's earth ..	117	63527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture ..	81164	18823	3028	1347	30	—	1419	—	1002	386	2837	26035	5085	2124	63	22516	953	—	508	3302	—	136	—	—	—	102	6966	42272
Glass—																												
Plate ..	56584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	3285	—	—	3905	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	7424
Window or German sheet	10757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97111	—	—	10554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107665
Other ..	210503	3476	256	288	75	—	—	—	—	1	76	4245	1063	322	—	33142	21926	—	2231	79837	3543	421	—	—	582	—	59759	202916
Gunny bags ..	—	490352	3535	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	51	494238	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	157
Haberdashery ..	971812	1068633	37726	12887	2988	306	207	22	564	59	4372	1128530	7299	24037	—	22319	1673	—	18376	188489	—	7547	155	—	—	1853	38113	*316885
Hats and bonnets ..	236801	52687	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52692	—	2	364	862	—	—	643	2579	—	348	—	—	—	—	2265	7063
Instruments, musical—																												
Gramaphones ..	3094	2872	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3094	11581	120	—	—	—	—	—	5799	—	—	—	—	—	1483	177	19160
Other ..	108462	6755	204	—	—	—	—	—	1100	—	1100	8059	8010	23	—	4521	—	—	10683	8078	—	500	—	—	—	570	333	32718
Scientific ..	30798	812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	812	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	763
Jewellery ..	181106	321841	15200	2712	1477	81	7	—	230	4421	6216	346613	—	1951	—	714	—	—	60	129974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138925
Lamps ..	139328	1438	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1559	5301	10	—	16715	4057	—	2996	104760	477	163	—	—	180	—	8076	142735
Leather—																												
Dressed	28851	1756	580	—	—	—	—	—	734	3383	4117	6453	1354	40	—	—	—	—	—	1710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3104
Goat and sheep skins	644	38933	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	—	282	39221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
Leather articles—																												
Boots and shoes	379862	3186	272	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	3469	146	97	—	1150	—	—	10	2328	—	—	—	—	—	—	1020	4751
Harness and saddlery	48253	1614	30	—	145	—	—	—	82	1767	1994	3638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery—																												
Foundry & workshop	1074608	717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	717	15202	—	—	—	581	—	250	3138	—	540	—	—	—	—	—	19711

* Maldive Islands, Rs. 74,027.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
Machinery—																												
Oil making ..	40573	425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426	8672	—	—	—	—	—	—	2712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11384
Sewing machines ..	165217	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4464	50	—	—	458	—	—	38946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43908
Spinning and weaving	15039	5648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5648	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
Tea ..	659723	462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
Matches ..	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21131	431	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	221969	—	2	243745
Mats, mat bags, and baskets ..	2297	15710	358	2236	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	18625	85	26936	16	32	—	—	48	113	—	—	—	—	—	9551	—	36781
Nets, fishing ..	69	22932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil and floor cloth ..	87097	597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	597	12033	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12258
Painters' colours ..	287869	10755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10755	6258	—	—	668	3493	—	2369	13608	1697	—	—	—	—	343	—	28436
Paper—																												
Printing ..	219427	1376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3246	3246	4622	165	—	—	13172	14233	—	111	36724	5686	—	—	—	30719	—	—	116848
Writing ..	150207	274	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	2388	—	—	20863	688	—	398	5475	4191	21988	—	—	—	6	—	56366
Perfumery ..	80523	21121	13	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	14	21148	2028	239	—	1243	—	—	14657	87683	—	—	—	—	—	—	5641	111493
Photographic materials	72926	154	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	9267	—	—	—	—	—	135	755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10157
Pictures ..	39671	5343	3750	100	33	7	52	31	48	—	210	9479	13949	—	20	102	—	—	8381	6359	186	58	—	—	—	234	—	29298
Poonac—																												
Gingelly ..	—	2040436	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2040436	—	—	2893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2893
Printing materials ..	119346	2159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2159	50	—	—	—	—	—	382	1103	840	—	—	—	—	—	—	2375
Rubber ..	—	879221	4637630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5516851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway plant and rolling stock—																												
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	28953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1882
Rails and fishplates.	2064	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	4651	—	—	7500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12151
Shot ..	3902	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23505
Soap ..	469709	1110	57	—	—	—	—	—	154670	17607	233419	234586	7743	—	—	19116	1152	92	1049	69475	2149	1407	—	—	—	—	12338	114521
Soda ..	31275	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soldering fluid ..	6105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery (excluding paper) ..	292001	2418	19	20	111	—	—	—	75	—	186	2643	10188	20	—	5748	46	—	1063	26210	873	11278	100	—	—	799	415	57036
Stores, Government ..	*6984800	†1371964	15594	7002	231	—	—	—	630	—	159701	2407201	28127	2008	—	216	13571	—	—	24424	11282	—	2700	—	—	—	—	‡267405
Stones, worked ..	19990	2813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2813	1889	—	438	—	2696	—	—	2269	—	20742	—	—	—	—	—	28034
Tallow and stearine ..	12682	6242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6242	1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	582	—	2707
Tar ..	18692	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea chests ..	1128759	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1385450	1385496
Timber, worked ..	6673	8347	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8639	298	—	—	18218	1809	—	—	7055	—	—	—	—	41957	—	1	§125172
Toys ..	39921	7453	289	—	58	3	12	—	52	—	129	7891	1755	171	444	3306	222	—	459	42681	119	—	—	—	—	—	15823	64984
Typewriters ..	32978	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	656	21755	—	—	—	—	—	—	1024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22779
Umbrellas ..	586342	6648	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6818	—	403	1	—	902	—	24870	6984	—	306	—	—	—	—	78058	111524
Varnish ..	51114	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311	5122	6	—	—	—	—	3023	68	846	—	—	—	—	—	—	9065
Watches ..	75871	153315	2074	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	155729	3546	2746	—	—	—	—	929	8289	—	—	—	—	—	10618	—	36386
Unenumerated ..	1763727	942652	13444	4283	4008	1053	439	—	7324	410	14544	981517	45575	30882	305	7200	12869	6	38269	165983	5291	18950	58842	29	1576	7277	19248	425253
IV.—Bullion and Coin.																												
Gold—																												
Coin ..	3375000	60000	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	‖900000	960150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver—																												
Bullion ..	605130	982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	982	—	—	—	—	—	—	1876	15771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17467
Coin ..	75	8424000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8424001	—	—	2570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2570

* Includes Rs. 87,765, value of nickel coin, and Rs. 418,150, value of silver coin.

† Includes Rs. 300,000, value of silver coin.

‡ Siam, Rs. 177,375.

§ Norway, Rs. 51,459.

‖ Western Australia.

Appendix 5.

Comparative Value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Country of Production.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Compared with 1911.		Compared with 1912.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	43,443,786	50,999,044	58,199,628	14,755,842	—	7,200,584	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa	—	56	150	150	—	94	—
Cape Colony ..	18,146	235,734	153,604	135,458	—	—	82,130
Mauritius ..	7,820	27,353	109,246	101,426	—	81,893	—
Natal ..	75,091	205,801	1,362,627	1,287,536	—	1,156,826	—
Zanzibar ..	7,585	8,076	—	—	7,585	—	8,076
Other British Possessions ..	57,154	100,580	502,219	445,065	—	401,639	—
America :							
British West Indies	67	—	—	—	67	—	—
Canada ..	218	236	—	—	218	—	236
Newfoundland ..	—	—	79	79	—	79	—
Asia :							
Aden ..	47,767	135,274	198,687	150,920	—	63,413	—
British North Borneo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British India ..	76,895,973	84,015,507	84,751,118	7,855,145	—	735,611	—
Burma ..	4,648,577	4,146,732	7,114,879	2,466,302	—	2,968,147	—
Hong Kong ..	2,036,564	2,234,387	1,695,896	—	340,668	—	538,491
Maldive Islands ..	2,097,026	2,261,648	2,211,346	114,320	—	—	50,302
Straits Settlements	9,032,162	6,679,294	11,391,265	2,359,103	—	4,711,971	—
Other British Possessions ..	25,062	13,921	447	—	24,615	—	13,474
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ..	1,163	—	27	—	1,136	27	—
New South Wales .	797,590	526,473	318,174	—	479,416	—	208,299
New Zealand ..	76,804	63,467	74,408	—	2,396	10,941	—
Queensland ..	90,239	123,931	130,904	40,665	—	6,973	—
South Australia ..	782,395	862,964	1,042,869	260,474	—	179,905	—
Tasmania ..	15,727	11,275	5,635	—	10,092	—	5,640
Victoria ..	777,330	888,999	824,737	47,407	—	—	64,262
Western Australia.	2,600,808	2,931,865	1,441,330	—	1,159,478	—	1,490,535
Europe :							
Gibraltar ..	2,118	3,829	4,651	2,533	—	822	—
Malta ..	1,887	10,716	15,098	13,211	—	4,382	—
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Egypt ..	62,402	106,585	87,169	24,767	—	—	19,416
Madagascar ..	831	—	—	—	831	—	—
Mozambique ..	82,605	—	107,085	24,480	—	107,085	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	5,038	20	—	—	5,038	—	20
America :							
Central America ..	1,610	—	—	—	1,610	—	—
South America ..	54,483	78,785	57,064	2,581	—	—	21,721
United States ..	2,189,006	1,951,466	2,383,672	194,666	—	432,206	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	1,046	—	—	—	—	1,046
Asia :							
Arabia ..	1,753	490	466	—	1,287	—	24
Borneo (excluding British) ..	617,224	1,102,781	948,671	331,447	—	—	154,110
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	214,994	291,866	712,587	497,593	—	420,721	—
Cochin-China ..	417	5,594	19,679	19,262	—	14,085	—
India (exc. British)	834,057	552,678	631,874	—	202,183	79,196	—
Japan ..	2,171,466	3,501,218	4,109,147	1,937,681	—	607,929	—
Java ..	1,964,549	3,266,825	3,262,841	1,298,292	—	—	3,984
Persia ..	49	—	19,696	19,647	—	19,696	—
Philippines ..	15,514	15,780	21,661	6,147	—	5,881	—
Russia in Asia ..	690,987	828,897	1,234,844	543,857	—	405,947	—
Siam ..	615,373	837,492	697,456	82,083	—	—	140,036
Sumatra ..	1	195,304	3,315	3,314	—	—	191,989
Turkey in Asia ..	421	1,974	1,187	766	—	—	787
Carried over ..	153,061,839	169,225,963	185,847,438	35,022,219	2,236,620	19,616,053	2,994,578

Country of Production.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Compared with 1911.		Compared with 1912.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	153,061,839	169,225,963	185,847,438	35,022,219	2,236,620	19,616,053	2,994,578
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Other Foreign Countries ..	3,078	104	—	—	3,078	—	104
Europe:							
Austria-Hungary ..	957,411	855,731	942,039	—	15,372	86,308	—
Belgium ..	1,195,753	1,228,612	1,730,186	534,433	—	501,574	—
Denmark ..	18,782	27,726	88,763	69,981	—	61,037	—
France ..	1,288,106	1,294,008	1,471,624	183,518	—	177,616	—
Germany ..	4,880,842	5,905,354	6,022,497	1,141,655	—	117,143	—
Greece ..	582	1,850	1,546	964	—	—	304
Holland ..	1,283,878	1,604,555	1,346,100	62,222	—	—	258,455
Italy ..	589,466	645,742	999,540	410,074	—	353,798	—
Norway ..	71,369	90,976	157,186	85,817	—	66,210	—
Portugal ..	42,624	39,508	67,650	25,026	—	28,142	—
Roumania ..	—	170	—	—	—	—	170
Russia in Europe ..	15,514	42,142	82,894	67,380	—	40,752	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	58,389	59,857	62,679	4,290	—	2,822	—
Sweden ..	257,444	280,128	345,351	87,907	—	65,223	—
Switzerland ..	680,356	696,780	474,815	—	205,541	—	221,965
Turkey in Europe ..	355	785	489	134	—	—	296
	164,405,788	181,999,991	199,640,797	37,695,620	2,460,611	21,116,678	3,475,872
Deduct Specie ..	7,419,682	6,677,012	13,567,711	6,148,029	—	6,890,699	—
Value of Goods ..	156,986,106	175,322,979	186,073,086	31,547,591	2,460,611	14,225,979	3,475,872
			Deduct Decrease	2,460,611	Deduct Decrease	3,475,872	
			Nett Increase in 1913 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1911.	29,086,980	Nett Increase in 1913 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1912.	10,750,107	

Appendix 6.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Ceylon Produce exported during 1912 and 1913.

Articles.		1912.		1913.		Increase over 1912.		Decrease below 1913.	
		Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Arrack	gal.	1,038	5,142	597	3,458	—	—	441	1,684
Arecanuts	cwt.	115,891	2,824,690	102,055	3,039,133	—	214,443	13,836	—
Cacao	cwt.	71,754	2,718,041	68,526	3,017,199	—	299,158	3,228	—
Cardamoms	cwt.	4,846	820,150	4,051	932,353	—	112,203	795	—
Cinchona	lb.	111,918	4,476	32,821	1,477	—	—	79,097	2,999
Cinnamon (plantation and wild)	cwt.	53,269	2,835,591	45,900	2,413,619	—	—	7,369	421,972
Coffee, plantation	cwt.	142	8,165	144	8,280	2	115	—	—
Coffee, native	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, Liberian	cwt.	14	294	43	903	29	609	—	—
Coconuts	No.	16,010,809	1,244,832	16,861,324	1,391,352	850,515	146,520	—	—
Coir fibre	cwt.	238,840	1,745,920	253,999	1,567,173	15,159	—	—	178,747
Coir rope	cwt.	20,163	201,630	20,423	204,230	260	2,600	—	—
Coir yarn	cwt.	109,086	1,099,586	115,084	1,561,689	5,998	462,103	—	—
Copra	cwt.	614,089	10,082,629	1,117,292	20,959,266	503,203	10,876,637	—	—
Coconut, desiccated	cwt.	278,806	6,689,235	303,808	7,866,722	25,002	1,177,487	—	—
Deer and sambur horns	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fibre, kitul	cwt.	2,605	138,200	2,412	129,915	—	—	193	8,285
Fibre, palmyra	cwt.	1,889	32,621	1,059	16,191	—	—	830	16,430
Other horns (*i. e.*, other than deer and sambur horns)	cwt.	425	10,496	354	8,750	—	—	71	1,746
Oil, coconut	cwt.	401,779	10,586,876	546,984	16,737,710	145,205	6,150,834	—	—
Oil, citronella	lb.	1,487,276	1,190,100	1,640,705	1,652,712	153,429	462,612	—	—
Oil, cinnamon	oz.	65,972	21,262	16,112	10,723	—	—	49,860	10,539
Plumbago	cwt.	654,650	8,346,787	570,807	9,047,290	—	700,503	83,843	—
Poonac	cwt.	172,879	755,829	236,592	1,092,778	63,713	336,949	—	—
Rubber	cwt.	132,569	52,178,051	226,491	61,269,262	93,922	9,091,211	—	—
Sapanwood	cwt.	4,758	17,283	5,492	17,692	734	409	—	—
Tea	lb.	192,019,591	83,816,552	191,509,414	87,787,914	—	3,971,362	510,177	—
Timber, ebony	tons	68	12,495	156	32,661	88	20,166	—	—
Timber, satinwood	tons	1,615	255,277	1,584	262,852	—	7,575	31	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	4,482,072	885,725	4,279,188	858,979	—	—	202,884	26,746

Appendix 7.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Export of Ceylon Produce and Imports exported in the Years 1910, 1911, and 1912.

Countries.	1911. Value.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	Compared with 1911. Increase.	Compared with 1911. Decrease.	Compared with 1912. Increase.	Compared with 1912. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	87,359,604	97,756,191	105,612,743	18,253,139	—	7,856,552	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa ..	15,198	12,091	16,956	1,758	—	4,865	—
Cape Colony ..	393,352	490,853	506,215	112,863	—	15,362	—
Mauritius ..	72,032	49,424	57,903	—	14,129	8,479	—
Natal ..	553,159	566,255	635,461	82,302	—	69,206	—
Zanzibar ..	9,607	23,068	40,236	30,629	—	17,168	—
Other British Possessions	87,686	103,331	142,183	54,497	—	38,852	—
America :							
British Guiana ..	—	—	1,559	1,559	—	1,559	—
British West Indies ..	10,346	1,213	5,381	—	4,965	4,168	—
Canada ..	3,876,181	3,991,309	3,779,699	—	96,482	—	211,610
Newfoundland ..	97,089	273,793	142,789	45,700	—	—	131,004
Asia :							
Aden ..	15,830	22,466	17,618	1,788	—	—	4,848
British India ..	7,848,742	7,054,107	8,994,367	1,145,625	—	1,940,260	—
British North Borneo ..	12,074	7,425	1,592	—	10,482	—	5,833
Burma ..	42,272	62,085	82,738	40,466	—	20,653	—
Hong Kong ..	236,151	98,102	138,723	—	97,428	40,621	—
Maldive Islands ..	183,337	159,099	237,774	54,437	—	78,675	—
Straits Settlements ..	665,002	912,658	1,153,608	488,606	—	240,950	—
Other British Possessions	34,956	82,667	68,301	33,345	—	—	14,366
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ..	3,250	25	—	—	3,250	—	25
New South Wales ..	4,062,608	4,389,876	5,053,438	990,830	—	663,562	—
New Zealand ..	2,280,958	2,371,525	2,502,726	221,768	—	131,201	—
Queensland ..	574,929	500,455	505,054	—	69,875	4,599	—
South Australia ..	590,005	640,722	767,579	177,574	—	126,857	—
Tasmania ..	12,127	12,379	14,271	2,144	—	1,892	—
Victoria ..	3,347,074	4,081,366	4,890,340	1,543,266	—	808,974	—
Western Australia ..	357,350	377,681	394,814	37,464	—	17,133	—
Other British Possessions	2,521	200	46	—	2,475	—	154
Europe :							
Gibraltar ..	10,683	13,768	12,928	2,245	—	—	840
Malta ..	97,864	90,951	57,003	—	40,861	—	33,948
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Algiers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt ..	272,721	573,164	564,791	292,070	—	—	8,373
Madagascar ..	10,756	12,152	17,100	6,344	—	4,948	—
Mozambique ..	150,131	97,085	84,006	—	66,125	—	13,079
Other Foreign Countries	13,761	25,928	17,361	3,600	—	—	8,567
America :							
Central America ..	—	10,107	—	—	—	—	10,107
Foreign West Indies ..	—	1,774	—	—	—	—	1,774
South America ..	45,360	55,791	95,078	49,718	—	39,287	—
United States ..	26,287,525	33,228,235	38,695,405	12,407,880	—	5,467,170	—
Other Foreign Countries	238,678	456,159	309,214	70,536	—	—	146,945
Asia :							
Arabia ..	1,282	4,518	2,875	1,593	—	—	1,643
Borneo (exc. British) ..	—	3,230	59,550	59,550	—	56,320	—
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	2,557,439	2,866,554	3,836,127	1,278,688	—	969,573	—
Cochin-China ..	1,060	314	4,628	3,568	—	4,314	—
India (excluding British)	209,118	272,746	227,667	18,549	—	—	45,079
Japan ..	412,133	423,248	911,301	499,168	—	488,053	—
Java ..	49,160	71,412	92,052	42,892	—	20,640	—
Persia ..	1,819	1,091	7,241	5,422	—	6,150	—
Philippines ..	227,434	383,558	387,794	160,360	—	4,236	—
Russia in Asia ..	3,757,047	2,656,030	3,183,229	—	573,818	527,199	—
Siam ..	3,047	1,772	3,552	505	—	1,780	—
Sumatra ..	21,471	31,239	123,860	102,389	—	92,621	—
Turkey in Asia ..	99,411	118,404	167,803	68,392	—	49,399	—
Other Foreign Countries	1,047	2,918	985	—	62	—	1,933
Carried over ..	147,212,387	165,442,514	184,625,664	38,393,229	979,952	19,823,278	640,128

Countries.	1911. Value.	1912. Value.	1913. Value.	Compared with 1911. Increase.	Compared with 1911. Decrease.	Compared with 1912. Increase.	Compared with 1912. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	147,212,387	165,442,514	184,625,664	38,393,229	979,952	19,823,278	640,128
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Australasia :							
New Caledonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	11,960	11,338	4,838	—	7,122	—	6,500
Europe :							
Austria-Hungary ..	932,515	1,617,311	1,499,685	567,170	—	—	117,626
Belgium ..	6,406,844	6,791,273	11,007,690	4,600,846	—	4,216,417	—
Denmark ..	253,928	1,237,599	575,114	321,186	—	—	662,485
France ..	869,604	811,795	894,962	25,358	—	83,167	—
Germany ..	16,131,567	13,622,990	22,758,806	6,627,239	—	9,135,816	—
Greece ..	365	743	229	—	136	—	514
Holland ..	518,642	488,342	572,491	53,849	—	84,149	—
Italy ..	184,086	255,475	428,919	244,833	—	173,444	—
Norway ..	331,851	850,065	1,270,954	939,103	—	420,889	—
Portugal ..	5,745	4,375	5,236	—	509	861	—
Roumania ..	—	—	99,247	99,247	—	99,247	—
Russia in Europe ..	8,547,347	6,890,143	10,397,226	1,849,879	—	3,507,083	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	419,259	671,687	490,771	71,512	—	—	180,916
Sweden ..	176,256	208,498	205,275	29,019	—	—	3,223
Switzerland ..	19,670	22,795	5,717	—	13,953	—	17,078
Turkey in Europe ..	6,942	27,159	20,730	13,788	—	—	6,429
Polynesia :							
Foreign New Guinea ..	—	800	—	—	—	—	800
Total ..	182,028,968	198,954,902	234,863,554	53,836,258	1,001,672	37,544,351	1,635,699
Deduct Value of Specie ..	1,502,009	—	1,876,600	374,591	—	1,876,600	—
Value of Goods ..	180,526,959	198,954,902	232,986,954	53,461,667	1,001,672	35,667,751	1,635,699
			Deduct Decrease	1,001,672	Deduct Decrease	1,635,699	
			Nett Increase in 1913 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1911	52,459,995	Nett Increase in 1913 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1912	34,032,052	

	1913. Rs.
Value of Ceylon produce	224,236,263
Value of Imports exported	8,750,691
Value of Specie	1,876,600
Total ..	234,863,554

Appendix 8.

Statement showing the Exports of Tea, the Distribution of Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1912.

Countries.	1913.	1912.	Increase over 1912.	Decrease below 1912.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	111,646,640	115,806,997	—	4,160,357
British Colonies.				
Aden	14,535	21,803	—	7,268
British East Africa	30,780	19,218	11,562	—
British Guiana	3,400	—	3,400	—
British India	1,624,400	2,065,778	—	441,378
British North Borneo	200	420	—	220
British West Indies	8,375	2,780	5,595	—
Burma	11,232	8,703	2,529	—
Canada	7,624,464	8,464,715	—	840,251
Cape Colony	832,729	719,609	113,120	—
Gibraltar	24,810	24,760	50	—
Hong Kong	186,081	204,197	—	18,116
Maldive Islands	5,490	3,933	1,557	—
Malta	122,357	206,829	—	84,472
Mauritius	107,627	99,891	7,736	—
Natal	1,221,449	1,090,327	131,122	—
Newfoundland	310,620	627,246	—	316,626
New South Wales	9,823,133	9,001,341	821,792	—
New Zealand	5,153,207	5,046,598	106,609	—
Other British Possessions in Africa ..	309,147	230,482	78,665	—
Other British Possessions in Asia ..	4,625	6,049	—	1,424
Other British Possessions in Australasia ..	100	—	100	—
Queensland	908,802	949,538	—	40,736
South Australia	1,560,867	1,327,699	233,168	—
Straits Settlements	504,200	530,216	—	26,016
Tasmania	25,156	22,205	2,951	—
Victoria	7,910,968	7,018,699	892,269	—
West Australia	786,294	798,244	—	11,950
Zanzibar	79,242	48,170	31,072	—
Foreign Countries.				
Algiers	—	—	—	—
Arabia	3,000	6,197	—	3,197
Austria	368,149	319,942	48,207	—
Belgium	104,711	56,357	48,354	—
Borneo (excluding British)	—	—	—	—
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	8,247,053	6,492,339	1,754,714	—
Cochin-China	1,408	605	803	—
Denmark	21,274	47,166	—	25,892
Egypt	578,264	613,614	—	35,350
France	752,918	865,958	—	113,040
Germany	631,677	697,248	—	65,571
Greece	500	1,703	—	1,203
Holland	29,531	26,794	2,737	—
India (excluding British)	—	—	—	—
Italy	21,977	19,056	2,921	—
Japan	56,135	49,487	6,648	—
Java	70	—	70	—
Madagascar	34,543	27,726	6,817	—
Mozambique	119,225	111,959	7,266	—
Norway	32,384	29,423	2,961	—
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ..	30,183	55,254	—	25,071
Other Foreign Countries in America ..	9,200	4,600	4,600	—
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ..	2,150	6,687	—	4,537
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ..	8,590	25,950	—	17,360
Persia	15,600	2,500	13,100	—
Philippine Islands	61,182	59,662	1,520	—
Portugal	—	35	—	35
Roumania	33,263	—	33,263	—
Russia in Asia	6,930,732	6,084,834	845,898	—
Russia in Europe	13,304,651	11,052,787	2,251,864	—
Siam	3,450	—	3,450	—
South America	54,159	43,058	11,101	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar)	23,883	10,343	13,540	—
Sumatra	5,200	4,340	860	—
Sweden	123,676	145,374	—	21,698
Switzerland	12,440	52,222	—	39,782
Turkey in Asia	105,697	192,422	—	86,725
Turkey in Europe	45,223	59,981	—	14,758
United States of America	8,896,386	10,507,521	—	1,611,135
Total ..	191,509,414	192,019,591	7,503,991	8,014,168
			Deduct Increase ..	7,503,991
			Nett Decrease ..	510,177

Appendix 9.

Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Years 1912 and 1913.

Country.	No. of Packages. 1912.	1913.	Country.	No. of Packages. 1912.	1913.
Aden	6	2	Italy	85	94
Australia	15,558	17,623	Japan	3,548	1,400
Austria	949	195	Java	29,906	17,081
Belgium	150	3,666	Maldives	8,312	6,747
Burma	1,007	2,001	Mauritius	19,224	5,460
Cape Colony	10	1	Other British Possessions in Asia ..	8	—
China	152,813	118,599	Portugal	22	10
Cochin-China	—	1	Russia in Asia	—	58
Denmark	64	—	Russia in Europe ..	305	111
Egypt	30	—	Spain	609	115
England	68,330	73,422	Straits Settlements ..	419	23,432
France	31,820	25,872	Sweden	277	117
Germany	13,791	6,428	United States of America	2,521	2,554
Holland	275	—	Total ..	863,081	639,631
Hong Kong	9,183	28,372			
India (British)	503,664	305,267			
India (excluding British) ..	195	1,003			

Appendix 10.

Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries and the Increase and the Decrease as compared with 1912.

Country.	1912.			1913.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.
Aden	3,404	3,588	6,992	910	—	910	—	—	—	2,494	3,588	6,082
Australia	74,617	5,017	79,634	11,224	4,058	15,282	—	—	—	63,393	959	64,352
Austria	2,658	3,575	6,233	5,214	15	5,229	2,556	—	—	—	3,560	1,004
Belgium	595	—	595	1,149	—	1,149	554	—	554	—	—	—
British East Africa ..	720	—	720	10,034	—	10,034	9,314	—	9,314	—	—	—
Burma	1,217	—	1,217	1,223	—	1,223	6	—	6	—	—	—
Canada	3,161	—	3,161	10,604	—	10,604	7,443	—	7,443	—	—	—
Cape Colony ..	25,257	—	25,257	4,913	—	4,913	—	—	—	20,344	—	20,344
China (excludingHongKong)	28,150	12,993	41,143	27,843	9,098	36,941	—	—	—	307	3,895	4,202
Cochin-China ..	—	—	—	128	—	128	128	—	128	—	—	—
Denmark	8	—	8	18	—	18	10	—	10	—	—	—
Egypt	99	—	99	715	—	715	616	—	616	—	—	—
England	19,543	123,419	142,962	13,410	108,632	122,042	—	—	—	6,133	14,787	20,920
France	38,263	2,732	40,995	12,572	12,426	24,998	—	9,694	—	25,691	—	15,997
Germany	3,653	611	4,264	2,682	—	2,682	—	—	—	971	611	1,582
Gibraltar	20	—	20	85	—	85	65	—	65	—	—	—
Holland	532	—	532	294	—	294	—	—	—	238	—	238
Hong Kong	2,812	—	2,812	1,172	—	1,172	—	—	—	1,640	—	1,640
India (British) ..	201,175	38,279	239,454	167,904	23,452	191,356	—	—	—	33,271	14,827	48,098
India (excluding British) ..	1,067	—	1,067	4,313	1,144	5,457	3,246	1,144	4,390	—	—	—
Italy	978	—	978	2,216	—	2,216	1,238	—	1,238	—	—	—
Japan	49,801	519	50,320	34,363	—	34,363	—	—	—	15,438	519	15,957
Java	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Maldive Islands ..	125,438	256	125,694	115,777	—	115,777	—	—	—	9,661	256	9,917
Malta	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mauritius	18,243	—	18,243	6,174	—	6,174	—	—	—	12,069	—	12,069
Mozambique ..	660	—	660	1	—	1	—	—	—	659	—	659
Natal	—	—	—	5,267	—	5,267	5,267	—	5,267	—	—	—
Newfoundland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand ..	890	—	890	806	—	806	—	—	—	84	—	84
Norway	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other British Possessions in Africa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other British Possessions in Asia ..	1,011	—	1,011	371	—	371	—	—	—	640	—	640
Philippine Islands ..	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Russia in Asia ..	11,576	—	11,576	9,040	—	9,040	—	—	—	2,536	—	2,536
Russia in Europe ..	28,863	—	28,863	10,508	—	10,508	—	—	—	18,355	—	18,355
Spain	1,669	—	1,669	1,021	—	1,021	—	—	—	648	—	648
Siam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements ..	2,427	—	2,427	1,959	1,435	3,394	—	1,435	967	468	—	—
Sweden	102	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	102
Turkey in Asia ..	30	—	30	353	—	353	323	—	323	—	—	—
Turkey in Europe ..	179	—	179	97	2,425	2,522	—	2,425	2,343	82	—	—
United States of America ..	23,264	—	23,264	12,579	—	12,579	—	—	—	10,685	—	10,685
Zanzibar	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total ..	672,092	190,989	863,081	476,946	162,685	639,631	30,771	14,698	32,669	225,917	43,002	256,119
							Deduct Increase ..			30,771	14,698	32,669
							Nett Decrease ..			195,146	28,304	223,450

Appendix 11.

The total nett tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the ports in Ceylon during the years 1912 and 1913 was as follows :—

	1912.				1913.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Merchants vessels (with cargo and in ballast)	2,430	7,610,101	2,453	7,617,784				
Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast)					2,464	7,981,773	2,439	7,911,617
Merchant vessels (called to coal)	764	2,032,397	763	2,030,048	651	1,816,376	651	1,816,376
Native sailing vessels	1,120	96,989	1,101	95,268	1,115	106,958	1,044	106,657
Warships	38	177,110	38	177,110	53	198,620	53	198,620
Total	4,352	9,916,597	4,355	9,920,210	4,283	10,103,727	4,187	10,033,270

Appendix 12.

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1913.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	196	777767	16348	74	340411	6035	270	1118178	22383	41	168116	3274	—	—	—	41	168116	3274	237	945883	19622	74	340411	6035	311	1286294	25657
British Colonies.																											
Aden	—	—	—	1	3492	56	1	3492	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3492	56	1	3492	56
Australia	61	334124	8002	8	37459	932	69	371583	8934	23	90712	2426	23	74299	2301	46	165011	4727	84	424836	10428	31	111758	3233	115	536594	13661
British India	1457	2022507	63683	517	877741	21106	1974	2900248	84789	99	280799	6869	19	55159	1335	118	335958	8204	1556	2303306	70552	536	932900	22441	2092	3236206	92993
Burma (Akyab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Moulmein)	4	9633	289	—	—	—	4	9633	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9633	289	—	—	—	4	9633	289
Do. (Rangoon)	65	151847	3866	23	34102	271	88	185949	4137	2	5989	108	2	6871	112	4	12860	220	67	157836	3974	25	40973	383	92	198809	4357
China (Hong Kong)	62	248690	4891	2	8255	156	64	256945	5047	19	77019	1012	43	194918	3502	62	271937	4514	81	325709	5903	45	203173	3658	126	528882	9561
Maldive Islands	122	14961	1420	3	601	81	125	15562	1501	8	283	291	—	—	—	8	283	291	130	15244	1711	3	601	81	133	15845	1792
Mauritius	1	3398	63	4	12511	232	5	15909	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3398	63	4	12511	232	5	15909	295
South Africa—																											
Do. (Durban)	2	4942	114	8	22165	605	10	27107	719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4942	114	8	22165	605	10	27107	719
Do. (Natal)	14	30941	862	4	7140	251	18	38081	1113	1	3065	65	—	—	—	1	3065	65	15	34006	927	4	7140	251	19	41146	1178
StraitsSettlements—																											
Penang	1	4294	81	—	—	—	1	4294	81	11	34592	656	3	8230	178	14	42822	834	12	38886	737	3	8230	178	15	47116	915
Singapore	36	140354	2572	4	16143	296	40	156497	2868	26	93334	1878	11	34999	786	37	128333	2664	62	233688	4450	15	51142	1082	77	284830	5532

Foreign Countries.																												
Abadan ..	—	—	—	3	6541	169	3	6544	169	—	—	—	6	8264	412	6	8264	412	—	—	—	9	14808	581	9	14808	581
America ..	3	10135	235	8	29682	668	11	39817	903	10	37776	791	—	—	—	10	37776	791	13	47911	1026	8	29682	668	21	77593	1694
Amsterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	76925	1386	20	76925	1386	—	—	—	20	76925	1386	20	76925	1386
Antwerp ..	2	6179	112	—	—	—	2	6179	112	2	6693	117	—	—	—	2	6693	117	4	12872	229	—	—	—	4	12872	229
Bangkok ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14851	902	2	4936	105	18	19787	1007	16	14851	902	2	4936	105	18	19787	1007
Barcelona ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	32471	787	13	32471	787	—	—	—	13	32471	787	13	32471	787
Batavia ..	—	—	—	1	4433	82	1	4433	82	—	—	—	41	151420	2478	41	151420	2478	—	—	—	42	155853	2560	42	155853	2560
Copenhagen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31005	787	1	2237	53	14	33242	840	13	31005	787	1	2237	53	14	33242	840
Djibouti ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France (Marseilles)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	166242	2998	14	53055	987	56	219297	3985	42	166242	2998	14	53055	987	56	219297	3985
Do. (Havre) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French India ..	28	2104	280	11	727	109	39	2831	389	23	994	188	—	—	—	23	994	188	51	3098	468	11	727	109	62	3825	577
Germany (Bremen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	250772	5432	2	13229	217	58	264001	5649	56	250772	5432	2	13229	217	58	264001	5649
Do. (Hamburg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	116181	3036	2	6770	151	37	122951	3187	35	116181	3036	2	6770	151	37	122951	3187
Japan (Kobe) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	24174	906	4	14424	248	19	38598	1154	15	24174	906	4	14424	248	19	38598	1254
Do. (Yokohama).	7	19626	486	1	3279	64	8	22905	550	52	217309	3632	1	3907	71	53	221216	3703	59	236935	4118	2	7186	135	61	244121	4253
Java ..	15	55008	1070	1	2436	52	16	57444	1122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	55008	1070	1	2436	52	16	57444	1122
Manila ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	24917	601	2	4843	113	12	29760	714	10	24917	601	2	4843	113	12	29760	714
Padang ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2813	54	1	2813	54	—	—	—	1	2813	54	1	2813	54
Polo Sambo ..	1	2657	52	3	5887	163	4	3544	215	2	4686	116	1	1235	51	3	5921	167	3	7343	168	4	7122	214	7	14465	382
Port Said ..	2	6624	146	3	7248	208	5	13872	354	—	—	—	3	5074	192	3	5074	192	2	6624	146	6	12322	400	8	18946	546
Rotterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	61035	1387	19	61035	1387	—	—	—	19	61035	1387	19	61035	1387
Russia (Batoum) ..	6	22515	388	—	—	—	6	22515	388	—	—	—	2	2971	114	2	2971	114	6	22515	388	2	2971	114	8	25486	502
Do. (Odessa) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9261	309	27	80602	1836	32	89863	2145	5	9261	309	27	80602	1836	32	89863	2145
Do. (Vladivostock)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11094	387	5	11094	387	—	—	—	5	11094	387	5	11094	387
Saigon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4425	81	4	16915	339	5	21340	420	1	4425	81	4	16915	339	5	21340	420
Samarang ..	1	3381	79	1	3158	74	2	6539	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3381	79	1	3158	74	2	6539	153
Shanghai ..	—	—	—	1	2305	69	1	2305	69	2	5469	155	6	15469	376	8	20938	531	2	5469	155	7	17774	445	9	23243	600
Sourabaya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suez ..	1	2507	60	—	—	—	1	2507	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2507	60	—	—	—	1	2507	60
Trieste ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	124733	2744	11	28493	708	50	153226	3452	39	124733	2744	11	28493	708	50	153226	3452
Venice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	30773	659	—	—	—	11	30773	659	11	30773	659	—	—	—	11	30773	659
Zanzibar ..	—	—	—	1	1280	54	1	1280	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1280	54	1	1280	54
Total ...	2087	3874194	105099	682	1426999	31733	2769	5301193	136832	564	1824170	40033	288	972658	20666	852	2796828	60699	2651	5698364	145132	970	2399657	52399	3621	8098021	197531

Appendix 13.

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1913.

Countries cleared to.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ..	312	1398843	25976	37	165025	3126	349	1563868	29102	23	109928	2401	7	28088	702	30	138016	3103	335	1508771	28377	44	193113	3828	379	1701884	32205
British Colonies.																											
Aden ..	—	—	—	2	3162	101	2	3162	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3162	101	2	3162	101
Aroe Bay ..	2	7494	139	1	3124	68	3	10618	207	—	—	—	3	5786	176	3	5786	176	2	7494	139	4	8910	244	6	16404	383
Australia ..	59	330697	6521	2	7872	171	61	338569	6692	29	107549	2942	1	3558	87	30	111107	3029	88	438246	9463	3	11430	258	91	449676	9721
British India ..	650	750724	25629	1228	1757766	51954	1878	2508490	77583	65	191204	4641	137	390981	8472	202	582185	13113	715	941928	30270	1365	2148747	60426	2080	3090675	90696
Burma (Akyab) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Bassein) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Moulmein).	—	—	—	8	23784	558	8	23784	558	—	—	—	1	2677	64	1	2677	64	—	—	—	9	26461	622	9	26461	622
Do. (Rangoon)..	10	51099	1122	54	115441	5202	64	166540	6324	—	—	—	2	4624	130	2	4624	130	10	51099	1122	56	120065	5332	66	171164	6454
China (Hong Kong).	45	178965	3562	9	34864	658	54	213829	4220	14	64306	1132	37	141102	2979	51	205408	4111	59	243271	4694	46	175966	3637	105	419237	8331
Christmas Island ..	—	—	—	2	4655	136	2	4655	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4655	136	2	4655	136
Diamond Island ..	—	—	—	1	2782	68	1	2782	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2782	68	1	2782	68
Maldive Islands ..	35	4514	460	91	11997	1150	126	16511	1610	8	283	291	—	—	—	8	283	291	43	4797	751	91	11997	1150	134	16794	1901
Mauritius ..	2	6754	156	10	32864	709	12	39618	865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6754	156	10	32864	709	12	39618	865
S.Africa (Cape Ports)	24	45687	1683	—	—	—	24	45687	1683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	45687	1683	—	—	—	24	45687	1683
StraitsSettlements—																											
Penang ..	2	6931	158	1	4980	90	3	11911	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6931	158	1	4980	90	3	11911	248
Singapore ..	7	31748	605	6	21217	478	13	52965	1083	1	3164	82	9	25290	634	10	28454	716	8	34912	687	15	46507	1112	23	81419	1799
Foreign Countries.																											
Abadan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4905	237	4	4905	237	—	—	—	4	4905	237	4	4905	237
America ..	29	98887	2214	2	6490	156	31	105377	2370	17	60452	1194	—	—	—	17	60452	1194	46	159339	3408	2	6490	156	48	165829	3564
Amsterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3912	78	12	44395	856	13	48307	934	1	3912	78	12	44395	856	13	48307	934
Antwerp ..	1	2385	68	—	—	—	1	2385	68	—	—	—	1	2829	69	1	2829	69	1	2385	68	1	2829	69	2	5214	137
Bangkok ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	25659	670	1	1831	50	12	27490	720	11	25659	670	1	1831	50	12	27490	720
Barcelona ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	27775	678	—	—	—	11	27775	678	11	27775	678	—	—	—	11	27775	678
Batavia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	134799	2698	38	134799	2698	—	—	—	38	134799	2698	38	134799	2698
Copenhagen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7169	181	2	4044	117	5	11213	298	3	7169	181	2	4044	117	5	11213	298
France (Marseilles).	—	—	—	4	9563	279	4	9563	279	31	119332	2283	7	26729	559	38	146061	2842	31	119332	2283	11	36292	838	42	155624	3121
Do. (Havre) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French India ..	26	2178	296	6	529	66	32	2707	362	11	242	81	—	—	—	11	242	81	37	2420	377	6	529	66	43	2949	443

Germany (Bremen) .	—	—	—	1	3103	79	1	3103	79	20	102371	1877	7	38045	589	27	140416	2466	20	102371	1877	8	41148	668	28	143519	2545
Germany (Hamburg)	—	—	—	2	7106	152	2	7106	152	86	313099	6924	8	36834	687	94	349933	7611	86	313099	6924	10	43940	839	96	357039	7763
Japan (Kobe) ..	1	4020	81	—	—	—	1	4020	81	4	16361	378	4	16481	379	8	32842	757	5	20381	459	4	16481	379	9	36862	838
Do. (Yokohama)	5	18619	421	2	8312	179	7	26931	600	55	268186	4592	7	26774	571	62	294960	5163	60	286805	5013	9	35086	750	69	321891	5763
Java ..	—	—	—	8	27104	570	8	27104	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	27104	570	8	27104	570
Manila ..	—	—	—	1	2588	61	1	2588	61	11	27207	683	—	—	—	11	27207	683	11	27207	683	1	2588	61	12	29795	744
Port Said ..	—	—	—	2	6502	156	2	6502	156	—	—	—	1	3542	81	1	3542	81	—	—	—	3	10044	237	3	10044	237
Rotterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11583	238	12	36730	885	15	48313	1123	3	11583	238	12	36730	885	15	48313	1123
Russia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Odessa) ..	1	2517	69	—	—	—	1	2517	69	23	66673	1561	—	—	—	23	66673	1561	24	69190	1630	—	—	—	24	69190	1630
Do. (Batoum) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Vladivostock)	—	—	—	1	3278	81	1	3278	81	26	71794	1813	2	4299	112	28	76093	1925	26	71794	1813	3	7577	193	29	79371	2006
Sabang ..	—	—	—	2	3937	78	2	3937	78	1	1569	52	3	4642	157	4	6211	209	1	1569	52	5	8579	235	6	10148	287
Saigon ..	—	—	—	2	6091	159	2	6091	159	4	14914	302	3	10692	238	7	25606	540	4	14914	302	5	16783	397	9	31697	699
Shanghai ..	1	3935	71	—	—	—	1	3935	71	2	5729	151	8	20938	569	10	26667	720	3	9664	222	8	20938	569	11	30602	791
Trieste ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	81092	1780	24	74219	1681	50	155311	3461	26	81092	1780	24	74219	1681	50	155311	3461
Venice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11713	292	—	—	—	4	11713	292	4	11713	292	—	—	—	4	11713	292
Total ..	1212	2945997	69231	1485	2274136	66485	2697	5220133	135716	490	1713266	37297	341	1094834	23779	831	2808100	61076	1702	4659263	106528	1826	3368970	90264	3528	8028233	196792

Appendix 14.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards from and to each Country in the Years 1911, 1912, and 1913 (excluding those which called only to Coal).

Countries.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	1911.		1912.		1913.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	314	1201863	314	1224091	311	1286294	371	1510188	374	1549943	379	1701884
British Colonies.												
Aden ..	6	13328	1	2865	1	3492	1	4423	3	10268	2	3162
Aroe Bay ..	—	—	1	2151	—	—	9	24129	16	45972	6	16404
Australia ..	113	506029	114	532173	115	536594	88	426754	94	443172	91	449676
British India ..	2186	2984660	2125	3103844	2092	3236206	2110	2750020	2136	2949224	2080	3090675
Burma ..	92	209999	71	170572	96	208442	79	206096	68	177646	75	197625
China (Hong Kong) ..	146	575567	128	533760	126	528882	124	464798	125	455919	105	419237
Diamond Island ..	—	—	1	2287	—	—	1	2295	1	1606	1	2782
Maldive Islands ..	131	14856	121	13503	133	15845	135	15849	106	12209	134	16794
Mauritius ..	13	45440	6	20495	5	15909	14	48448	14	46977	12	39618
Pacific Ports ..	1	2534	—	—	—	—	3	7035	—	—	2	4655
South Africa ..	31	58520	38	57171	29	68253	30	44441	24	42697	24	45687
Straits Settlements ..	72	237392	79	279559	92	331946	38	110792	23	71349	26	93330
Foreign Countries.												
America ..	8	24819	16	58969	21	77593	46	150000	44	146403	48	165829
Austria ..	24	77764	40	122584	50	153226	30	99011	40	122802	50	155311
Bangkok ..	13	10195	19	21899	18	19787	6	14036	14	29653	12	27490
Barcelona ..	13	30632	13	31966	13	32471	13	30755	13	30933	11	27775
Belgium ..	14	30685	6	15699	4	12872	1	2692	—	—	2	5214
Denmark ..	—	—	16	39587	14	33242	1	1815	6	15743	5	11213
Djibouti ..	1	3565	2	6096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies ..	44	149246	56	176459	77	438599	55	175799	61	186705	56	176956
France ..	55	192656	53	192481	56	219297	51	175516	37	134857	42	155624
French India ..	35	13332	31	6829	62	3825	46	6992	26	12871	43	2949
Saigon ..	—	—	—	—	5	21340	—	—	—	—	9	31697
Germany ..	89	371767	83	339327	95	386952	118	464574	111	483563	124	500558
Holland ..	46	148000	45	150557	39	137960	32	109187	29	103411	28	96620
Japan ..	89	353373	88	342696	80	282719	77	339968	67	302944	78	358753
Philippine Islands ..	14	33135	13	32065	12	29760	15	38434	14	34916	12	29795
Port Said ..	5	12226	11	35337	8	18946	10	26300	21	60351	3	10044
Russia ..	50	124116	50	139804	45	126443	69	164545	67	183488	53	148561
Shanghai ..	—	—	10	26427	9	23243	—	—	8	23474	11	20602
Sourabaya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12837	—	—
Suez ..	2	7080	1	3088	1	2507	4	15443	2	3388	—	—
Venice ..	12	35142	8	23049	11	30773	11	28508	6	17731	4	11713
Zanzibar ..	—	—	—	—	1	1280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3613	7467921	3550	7707090	3621	8098021	3588	7458843	3554	7713052	3528	8028233

Appendix 15.

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1913.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ..	1,216	3,696,367	92,580	444	1,379,240	29,303	1,660	5,075,607	121,883
Colonial ..	768	79,247	10,752	224	14,410	3,123	992	93,657	13,875
Maldivian ..	121	13,231	1,568	2	70	27	123	13,301	1,595
Austrian ..	85	264,474	5,972	25	61,954	1,667	110	326,428	7,639
Danish ..	11	26,529	622	5	11,799	289	16	38,328	911
Dutch ..	11	23,721	621	93	306,547	5,578	104	330,268	6,199
French ..	79	279,806	6,308	52	181,724	3,628	131	461,530	9,936
German ..	189	740,772	15,021	62	273,112	4,970	251	1,013,884	19,991
Japanese ..	96	401,193	7,782	4	15,427	320	100	416,620	8,102
Italian ..	14	38,496	711	3	9,507	179	17	48,003	890
Norwegian ..	23	36,084	1,072	—	—	—	23	36,084	1,072
Siamese ..	5	8,139	270	—	—	—	5	8,139	270
Russian ..	21	59,533	1,192	41	108,553	2,439	62	168,086	3,631
Spanish ..	11	27,505	603	15	37,314	876	26	64,819	1,479
Swedish ..	1	3,267	58	—	—	—	1	3,267	58
Total ..	2,651	5,698,364	145,132	970	2,399,657	52,399	3,621	8,098,021	197,531

Appendix 16.

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1913.

Nationality of Vessels.	Cleared.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ..	783	2,838,432	64,196	855	2,168,891	57,904	1,638	5,007,323	122,100
Colonial ..	396	36,050	5,544	524	56,357	7,336	920	92,407	12,880
Maldivian ..	34	3,983	442	90	10,267	1,192	124	14,250	1,634
Austrian ..	41	122,802	2,807	69	203,626	4,832	110	326,428	7,639
Danish ..	14	34,287	799	2	4,041	112	16	38,328	911
Dutch ..	7	28,037	412	97	302,231	5,787	104	330,268	6,199
French ..	74	253,939	5,974	57	207,591	3,962	131	461,530	9,936
German ..	185	758,175	14,790	66	254,506	5,201	251	1,012,681	19,991
Japanese ..	80	346,239	6,494	20	70,381	1,608	100	416,620	8,102
Italian ..	7	19,439	378	10	28,564	512	17	48,003	890
Norwegian ..	—	—	—	23	36,084	1,072	23	36,084	1,072
Siamese ..	1	2,233	58	4	5,906	212	5	8,139	270
Russian ..	56	155,776	3,290	6	12,310	341	62	168,086	3,631
Spanish ..	24	59,871	1,344	2	4,948	135	26	64,819	1,479
Swedish ..	—	—	—	1	3,267	58	1	3,267	58
Total ..	1,702	4,659,263	106,528	1,826	3,368,970	90,264	3,528	8,028,233	196,792

Appendix 17.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1913.

Names of Ports.	British									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Colombo ..	1446	3643159	91919	401	1279018	25217	1847	4922177	117136	531	1819152	39471	288	972658	20666	819	2791810	60137	1977	5462311	131390	689	2251676	45883	2666	7713987	177273
Negombo ..	1	51	8	—	—	—	1	51	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	51	8	—	—	—	1	51	8
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beruwala ..	40	3267	429	2	12	18	42	3279	447	23	994	188	—	—	—	23	994	188	63	4261	617	2	12	18	65	4273	635
Galle ..	63	156524	4583	44	117172	3074	107	273696	7657	9	3958	365	—	—	—	9	3958	365	72	160482	4948	44	117172	3074	116	277654	8022
Jaffna ..	32	6877	778	2	1062	140	34	7939	918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	6877	778	2	1062	140	34	7939	918
Kayts ..	305	19188	2574	150	8929	1910	455	28117	4484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	19188	2574	150	8929	1910	455	28117	4484
Kankesanturai ..	83	27682	3016	55	18963	1142	138	46645	4158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	27682	3016	55	18963	1142	138	46645	4158
Valvedditturai ..	30	3632	329	5	980	64	35	4612	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	3632	329	5	980	64	35	4612	393
Point Pedro ..	29	3065	314	—	—	—	29	3065	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	3065	314	—	—	—	29	3065	314
Mannar ..	7	526	61	11	354	91	18	880	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	526	61	11	354	91	18	880	152
Pesalai ..	2	54	8	8	146	32	10	200	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	54	8	8	146	32	10	200	40
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pukulum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	30	9103	901	1	25	6	31	9128	907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	9103	901	1	25	6	31	9128	907
Batticaloa ..	19	1066	179	3	338	39	22	1404	218	1	66	9	—	—	—	1	66	9	20	1132	188	3	338	39	23	1470	227
Total ..	2087	3874194	105099	682	1426999	31733	2769	5301193	136832	564	1824170	40033	288	972658	20666	852	2796828	60699	2651	5698364	145132	970	2399657	52399	3621	8098021	197531

Appendix 18.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1913.

Colombo ..	806	2695614	58860	1038	2154527	57975	1844	4850141	116835	469	1712621	36904	341	1094834	23779	810	2807455	60683	1275	4408235	95764	1379	3249361	81754	2654	7657596	177518
Negombo ..	1	153	12	6	570	60	7	723	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	153	12	6	570	60	7	723	72
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	2	56	21	2	56	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	56	21	2	56	21
Beruwala ..	1	20	8	26	2521	283	27	2541	291	9	72	58	—	—	—	9	72	58	10	92	66	26	2521	283	36	2613	349
Galle ..	80	209637	5916	22	56090	1500	102	265727	7416	8	283	291	—	—	—	8	283	291	88	209920	6207	22	56090	1500	110	266010	7707
Jaffna ..	16	1469	179	43	12238	1577	59	13707	1756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1469	179	43	12238	1577	59	13707	1756
Kayts ..	119	7336	1043	215	16691	2176	334	24027	3219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	7336	1043	215	16691	2176	334	24027	3219
Kankesanturai ..	27	17866	1387	39	20517	1901	66	38383	3288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	17866	1387	39	20517	1901	66	38383	3288
Valvedditturai ..	49	3999	572	59	6658	692	108	10657	1264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	3999	572	59	6658	692	108	10657	1264
Point Pedro ..	41	3398	417	9	848	95	50	4246	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	3398	417	9	848	95	50	4246	512
Mannar ..	6	484	54	13	384	99	19	868	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	484	54	13	384	99	19	868	153
Pesalai ..	25	1744	205	9	224	48	34	1968	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1744	205	9	224	48	34	1968	253
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	2	226	23	—	—	—	2	226	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	226	23	—	—	—	2	226	23
Pukulum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	25	3122	413	2	2726	39	27	5848	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3122	413	2	2726	39	27	5848	452
Batticaloa ..	14	929	142	2	86	19	16	1015	161	4	290	44	—	—	—	4	290	44	18	1219	186	2	86	19	20	1305	205
Total	812	2945997	69231	1485	2274136	66485	2697	5220133	135716	490	1713266	37297	341	1094834	23779	831	2808100	61076	1702	4659263	106528	1826	3368970	90264	3528	8028233	196792

Appendix 19.

Return showing for Ceylon the Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels entered and cleared from and to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries *viâ* Suez Canal during the Year 1913.

Countries.	With Cargo.				For Coal.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	237	945,883	335	1,508,771	29	83,645	70	213,770
Alexandria ..	—	—	—	—	2	5,244	3	7,436
Gibraltar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6,251
Foreign Countries.								
America ..	13	47,911	46	159,339	12	33,801	6	15,940
Austria ..	39	124,733	26	81,092	2	5,669	29	70,692
Belgium ..	4	12,872	1	2,385	—	—	4	10,685
Denmark ..	13	31,005	3	7,169	—	—	—	—
France ..	42	166,242	31	119,332	3	3,993	66	200,008
Germany ..	91	366,953	106	415,470	13	38,303	42	124,781
Holland ..	—	—	4	15,495	16	35,115	18	55,515
Italy	11	30,773	4	11,713	5	12,624	1	2,469
Norway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said ..	—	—	—	—	20	50,537	143	391,701
Russia ..	—	—	—	—	11	30,382	14	31,769
Spain ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6,535
Portugal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	450	1,726,372	556	2,320,766	113	299,313	401	1,137,552

Appendix 20.

Statement showing the Number and Nett Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) which entered the Port of Colombo in each of the Years 1883 to 1913.

Years.	Steamers (excluding those which only called to Coal).		Steamers which called to Coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1883 ..	722	1,296,681	110	168,216	1,099	110,998	1,931	1,575,895
1884 ..	693	1,293,033	135	217,419	1,144	138,284	1,972	1,648,736
1885 ..	718	1,328,312	148	244,131	922	148,502	1,788	1,720,945
1886 ..	780	1,361,150	136	219,132	962	253,984	1,878	1,834,266
1887 ..	840	1,500,954	179	288,471	852	222,194	1,871	2,011,619
1888 ..	885	1,713,933	256	432,133	851	97,506	1,992	2,243,572
1889 ..	923	1,839,769	302	484,697	927	152,026	2,152	2,476,492
1890 ..	1,034	1,961,687	344	557,646	785	119,293	2,163	2,638,626
1891 ..	1,198	2,241,230	326	540,370	611	97,226	2,135	2,878,826
1892 ..	1,192	2,257,380	307	520,299	730	136,554	2,229	2,914,233
1893 ..	1,234	2,413,455	348	619,979	667	101,140	2,249	3,134,574
1894 ..	1,444	2,593,126	369	696,583	659	80,964	2,472	3,370,673
1895 ..	1,507	2,760,580	387	786,819	624	99,362	2,518	3,646,761
1896 ..	1,558	2,965,816	384	794,899	706	115,447	2,648	3,876,162
1897 ..	1,551	2,891,257	366	787,785	679	108,896	2,596	3,787,938
1898 ..	1,451	2,914,328	493	1,004,145	590	61,950	2,534	3,980,423
1899 ..	1,259	2,187,378	498	1,020,393	553	56,804	2,310	3,264,575
1900 ..	1,729	3,774,501	607	1,309,760	567	58,243	2,903	5,142,504
1901 ..	1,804	4,111,517	630	1,390,960	543	47,608	2,977	5,550,085
1902 ..	1,887	4,524,032	610	1,339,945	546	50,239	3,043	5,914,216
1903 ..	1,877	4,691,020	590	1,297,974	508	48,266	2,975	6,037,260
1904 ..	1,966	5,142,562	595	1,373,484	503	53,260	3,064	6,569,306
1905 ..	2,000	5,129,235	537	1,204,676	465	49,810	3,002	6,383,721
1906 ..	2,251	6,236,858	415	922,863	426	44,306	3,092	7,204,027
1907 ..	2,189	6,169,116	433	1,062,211	443	47,392	3,065	7,278,719
1908 ..	2,224	6,487,598	389	998,538	392	39,688	3,005	7,525,824
1909 ..	2,116	6,561,336	562	1,497,832	305	32,255	2,983	8,091,423
1910 ..	2,278	6,900,473	709	1,909,823	352	36,888	3,339	8,847,184
1911 ..	2,254	7,036,625	679	1,844,996	366	38,931	3,299	8,920,552
1912 ..	2,284	7,311,379	760	2,021,943	353	37,521	3,397	9,370,843
1913 ..	2,335	7,679,348	644	1,796,545	331	34,639	3,310	9,510,532

Appendix 21.

Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the Year 1912–13, with corresponding figures for 1911–1912.

	1911–1912. Rs. c.	1912–1913. Rs. c.
Entering Dues	587,373 50	.. 590,012 0
Tonnage Dues	538,203 29	.. 557,397 59
Over-hour Dues	28,960 50	.. 30,731 0
Buoy Rent	3,360 0	.. 3,105 0
Wharfage Dues	623,679 60	.. 671,795 18
Dues on Live Stock	43,438 45	.. 46,722 80
Total ..	1,825,015 34	1,899,763 57

Appendix 22.

Details of Port and Harbour Dues according to the character of Shipping during the Year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Description of Vessels.	Entering Dues.		Over-hour Dues.		Tonnage Dues.				Live Stock Dues.		Wharfage.	
	Foreign.	Coast-wise.	Exceeding 98 Hours.	Exceeding 288Hours.	Under 200 Tons.		Over 200 Tons.		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
					Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.				
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. 46,219·80	Rs. 503·00	Rs. 430,957·81	Rs. 240,837·37
Steamers ..	556,200 0	2,805 0	12,877 0	1,125 0	—	—	220,594 53	122,445 98				
Coal Steamers	28,100 0	—	12,637 50	3,660 0	—	—	210,843 86	—				
Native Craft..	2,628 0	279 0	862 0	2,674 50	2,738 91	713 56	40 50	20 25				
Total ..	586,928 0	3,084 0	26,376 50	7,459 50	2,738 91	713 56	431,478 89	122,466 23	46,219·80	503·00	430,957·81	240,837·37

Appendix 23.

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering Dues.	Over-hour Dues.	Tonnage Dues.	Live Stock Dues.	Wharfage Dues.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883 ..	99,075 0	8,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884 ..	100,862 50	8,092 50	104,717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885 ..	103,465 0	8,982 50	114,132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886 ..	109,412 50	8,826 25	106,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887 ..	119,645 0	9,172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888 ..	132,610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200,012 87	500,405 43
1889 ..	140,542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14,150 60	203,684 82	522,901 71
1890 ..	149,065 0	11,417 50	171,151 66	16,352 90	226,345 53	574,332 59
1891 ..	158,967 50	11,196 25	179,325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
1892 ..	159,410 0	12,343 75	190,947 32	28,310 60	277,071 98	668,083 65
1893 ..	166,512 50	10,958 75	190,380 56	27,919 60	278,912 7	674,683 48
1894 ..	179,612 50	12,046 25	209,621 1	24,847 17	280,596 3	706,722 96
1895 ..	189,207 50	14,005 0	228,874 27	30,083 80	317,206 90	779,377 47
1896 ..	202,707 50	13,985 0	233,215 29	38,115 0	348,517 82	836,540 61
1897 ..	191,255 0	17,162 50	260,297 21	36,145 60	365,816 56	870,676 87
1898 ..	219,490 0	16,471 25	291,582 77	35,923 20	401,880 14	965,347 36
1899 ..	230,617 50	15,375 0	307,713 74	46,799 80	407,707 21	1,008,213 25
1900 ..	247,907 50	20,769 50	368,913 41	51,721 25	457,457 60	1,146,769 26
1901 ..	249,418 50	18,108 0	366,296 99	49,581 90	440,022 99	1,123,428 38
1902 ..	258,727 50	16,342 50	343,111 75	55,196 35	430,635 16	1,104,013 26
1903 ..	255,675 0	17,063 75	354,677 99	55,812 90	464,961 11	1,148,190 75
1904 ..	273,040 0	15,548 50	391,050 77	49,101 60	470,385 97	1,199,126 84
1905 ..	274,502 50	21,435 0	387,625 95	51,779 45	451,599 62	1,186,942 52
1906 ..	301,410 0	22,795 0	417,499 90	48,450 20	493,838 48	1,283,993 58
1907 ..	295,705 0	20,831 25	406,908 62	50,509 0	521,852 63	1,295,806 50
1908 ..	306,865 0	25,598 75	443,646 95	46,996 10	529,247 90	1,352,354 70
1909 ..	516,130 50	30,065 25	444,002 48	38,614 0	553,960 60	1,582,772 83
1910, 1st half ..	306,258 50	32,788 75	263,560 98	19,430 80	291,365 69	913,404 72
1910–11 ..	497,854 50	37,459 0	492,666 13	39,871 10	618,813 0	1,686,663 73
1911–12 ..	587,373 50	32,320 50	538,203 29	43,438 45	623,679 60	1,825,015 34
1912–13 ..	590,012 0	33,836 0	557,397 59	46,722 80	671,795 18	1,899,763 57
Total ..	7,613,337 50	546,193 0	8,886,192 14	1,009,835 17	11,310,084 80	29,465,642 61

Appendix 24.

Port Surgeon's Report for the Year July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

THE duties of Port Surgeon were carried out by Dr. V. van Langenberg, assisted by Drs. Donald Schokman and H. U. Leembruggen, Assistant Port Surgeons. The disinfecting station was under the care of Mr. E. N. van Twest, Overseer.

2. The following were the chief infected ports (cholera and plague) :—Hong Kong, Mauritius, Bombay, Calcutta, Mangalore, Karachi, Madras and other South Indian Ports (from time to time), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Singapore.

3. The total number of British and foreign vessels calling at the port was 4,497, and of Indian and native sailing craft 504. They were dealt with as follows :—

Free pratique	3,702
Healthy in quarantine	1,295
Strict quarantine	4

Four vessels were placed in strict quarantine owing to the existence of infectious disease on board—

(*a*) One for smallpox, on board the ss. "Nevasa" from Calcutta. The patient, a lascar fireman, was landed here and sent to the infectious diseases hospital ;

(*b*) Three for cholera. All the cases occurred on the Tuticorin steamers, two on the ss. "Bangala" and one on the ss. "Bharata." Two cases died on the voyage and were buried at sea ; one was removed to the infectious diseases hospital.

Thirteen cases of chickenpox and eleven cases of measles were sent to hospital.

4. Disinfection was carried on at the disinfecting station at the root of the Breakwater. Two disinfectors were used, Equifex and Lyons, the latter having taken the place of the Thresh. The following is a summary of the work done :—

(*a*) Passengers	94,141
(*b*) Cargo coolies	42,362
(*c*) Coal coolies	19,560
(*d*) Tally clerks	4,925

5. 2,517 were vaccinated.

6. The duties of Assistant Port Surgeon for Immigration were attended to by Dr. Brinley Fernando. The total number of estate coolies who arrived was 183,218, and the number of miscellaneous deck passengers was 87,784.

7. The fumigation of cargo lighters for the destruction of rats has been regularly carried out. A daily and weekly return is submitted to the Principal Collector of Customs.

8. The town and port of Colombo were cholera infected from early in October to the end of December, 1913. Foul bills of health were issued during that period.

9. The sum realized by the sale of bills of health was Rs. 18,658·50, which was duly credited to Revenue :—

Outstanding on June 30, 1912	26
Issued July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913	2,596
Deduct free bills and bills cancelled	832
Outstanding	13

At Rs. 10·50 each = Rs. 18,658·50.

The amount realized for the disinfection of soiled linen was Rs. 1,103·26, which was credited to Revenue.

Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

	1912.						1913.												Totals.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Steamers ..	234	250	220	248	237	249	254	269	299	293	283	231	236	226	233	245	252	238	4,497
Native craft ..	13	26	13	37	23	34	44	45	55	31	24	20	16	17	17	22	30	37	504
																			5,001
Traders.																			
Men ..	5,944	4,442	5,434	5,535	3,065	2,035	2,458	3,186	3,664	4,023	5,252	5,879	5,749	3,850	6,130	4,687	1,110	2,384	74,827
Women ..	493	396	415	313	185	115	147	266	304	346	387	460	479	263	354	292	91	178	5,461
Children ..	419	307	407	420	184	106	164	257	315	355	386	410	521	294	522	392	63	171	5,693
Infants ..	190	110	109	92	68	36	50	71	99	128	115	168	152	88	112	121	29	65	1,803
Total ..	7,046	5,255	6,365	6,360	3,502	2,292	2,819	3,780	4,382	4,852	6,120	6,917	6,901	4,495	7,115	5,492	1,293	2,798	87,784
Coolies.																			
Men ..	7,991	7,187	6,978	5,847	4,403	4,496	2,583	2,837	3,501	6,135	10,225	10,196	8,656	6,854	6,556	5,152	3,515	3,851	106,963
Women ..	3,162	2,857	2,725	2,184	1,540	1,387	907	1,019	1,257	2,328	4,036	4,361	3,516	2,669	2,552	1,796	1,227	1,216	40,739
Children ..	1,757	1,507	1,484	1,135	795	673	388	442	598	1,250	2,455	2,473	1,912	1,282	1,241	803	494	571	21,267
Infants ..	1,115	1,021	919	759	495	447	258	320	413	823	1,447	1,696	1,283	989	898	624	377	365	14,249
Total ..	14,025	12,572	12,106	9,925	7,233	7,003	4,136	4,625	5,769	10,536	18,163	18,726	15,367	11,794	11,247	8,375	5,613	6,003	183,218
Vessels placed in quarantine	69	71	62	69	70	99	70	83	99	100	89	56	56	58	60	57	72	59	1,299
Number of cases of smallpox sent to Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Number of cases isolated on Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of chicken-pox sent to Hospital ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Number of cases isolated on Board	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	8	—	3	—	2	18
Number of cases of measles sent to Hospital ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Number of cases isolated on Board	—	—	1	1	7	37	—	—	22	—	4	10	9	—	—	—	1	—	92
Cholera.																			
Number sent to Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Number died on Board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number remaining on Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dr. V. van Langenberg ..	477 75	530 25	409 50	351 75	509 25	593 25	588 0	666 75	703 50	672 0	472 50	430 50	483 0	383 25	504 0	504 0	446 25	619 50	9,345 0
Dr. D. Schokman ..	238 87½	265 12½	204 75	175 87½	254 62½	296 62½	294 0	333 37½	351 75	336 0	236 25	215 25	241 50	191 62½	252 0	252 0	223 12½	309 75	4,672 50
Dr. H. U. Leembruggen ..	238 87½	265 12½	204 75	175 87½	254 62½	296 62½	294 0	333 37½	351 75	336 0	236 25	215 25	241 50	191 62½	252 0	252 0	223 12½	309 75	4,672 50

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER FOR 1913.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE report of Messrs. Horsburgh and Thurley on a "Proposed Excise System for Ceylon" was submitted to Government in July, 1910, received the general approval of the Ceylon Government and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was published as Sessional Paper I. of 1911. During 1911 further details of the proposals were worked out; a complete scheme for dealing with the foreign liquor question was prepared and approved; plans of the experimental distillery recommended in the report were drawn up after the selection of a suitable site, and orders placed for the stills and other apparatus. A departmental scheme was also worked out; and the nucleus of a staff, consisting of two Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. De Livera and Anthonisz) and twenty-five Inspectors, was selected, trained, and started working. An Ordinance based on the model bill attached to the Report of the Indian Excise Committee, 1905–06, was drafted and submitted to Government.

2. Early in 1912 it was decided that, while the intention of Government as regards country spirits (arrack) was to introduce the contract supply system throughout the Island, this purpose should be achieved gradually through a series of steps, by which the present renting system would be replaced, area by area, by one of contract supply, and that as an essential first step thereto the sale of toddy should be entirely separated from that of arrack. It was further decided to introduce the foreign liquor scheme approved the previous year, and to proceed with the draft Ordinance also submitted that year.

3. This policy and the measures proposed for carrying it out were accordingly submitted to the Legislative Council and received their approval, "The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912," being passed unanimously on May 31, 1912. This Ordinance provided machinery for bringing under complete Government control all operations connected with the import, export, transport, manufacture, possession, and sale in Ceylon of all alcoholic liquors, and of certain intoxicating drugs, including cocaine, bhang, and ganja, and all forms thereof.

4. The separation of toddy from arrack took effect from July 1, 1912. The arrack rents were sold for the same rent areas as in former years for the twelve months ending on June 30, 1913. Toddy was also dealt with on a renting system, the Government Agents being requested, there being no previous experience to guide them, to sell the taverns either singly or in groups as seemed best in view of local circumstances. Both methods were adopted, but the tendency now is towards sale by single taverns, which is the system Government desires eventually to establish.

5. The construction of the experimental distillery was begun in May, 1912, and though not fully completed, the work was so far advanced as to permit of distillation being started in May, 1913.

6. In June, 1912, three Assistant Commissioners of Excise, Messrs. Allnutt, Brown, and De Glanville (Members of the Civil Service); six Assistant Superintendents of Excise, Messrs. De Saram, Dunuwille, Evarts, Grenier, Saravanamuttu, and Schrader; and twenty-six Inspectors were added to the staff and were trained; and in December a further batch of nineteen Inspectors was instructed. Mr. Thurley left Ceylon in August, 1912, and was succeeded as Excise Adviser by Mr. E. H. J. Eames of the Madras Abkari Department, whose services have been lent by the Madras Government.

7. The departmental staff at the end of 1912 consisted of the Excise Commissioner, three Assistant Commissioners of Excise, the Excise Adviser, eight Assistant Superintendents of Excise, and sixty-six Inspectors, with about 140 peons and the necessary clerical establishment. Four Inspectors were discontinued as unsuitable during 1912.

8. On December 12, 1912, by Excise Notification No. 1, the Department was formally constituted, designations, powers, and duties being assigned to its various officers.

9. On December 18, 1912, by Excise Notification No. 2, the new scheme for dealing with foreign liquor was published, but was not to come into operation till July 1, 1913, when the licenses already in force would expire. The same notification also embodied the general conditions applicable to all excise licenses (Appendix A), which also were to come into operation on July 1, 1913, when the arrack and toddy rent periods 1912–13 would close.

10. On November 22, 1912, the new Ordinance was proclaimed to come into force as from January 1, 1913.

11. In judging the effects of the working of the new Ordinance, of the improvements made under it, and of the new Department, it should always be borne in mind that the new law came into operation only on January 1, 1913, from which date for the first time an Excise Department was legally constituted with adequate legal powers; that the sale of both country and foreign liquor had to be carried on under the old law and the old conditions until June 30, 1913; and that it was only from July 1, 1913, that the new system of foreign liquor licensing came into operation, and that the new general conditions giving vastly increased control began to apply to the sale of arrack, toddy, and foreign liquor.

12. It should also be remembered that the departmental staff in existence when the new law came into force was admittedly inadequate, and had very little or no experience. The area to be watched and controlled by each Inspector was in almost every instance greater than one man could properly work, and the charges of the superior officers were so extensive that the close and detailed supervision of the subordinate's action, so necessary for honest and efficient excise working, could not be fully given. It speaks well for the Department as a whole that the year has passed without dislocation of work, without deviation from the prescribed line of action, and without any serious or supported allegation of harassment of villagers by the Department.

II.—STAFF.

13. The staff in existence at the beginning of 1913 has already been stated above. It continued to be strengthened during the year. In March Mudaliyar J. V. G. Jayawardana was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Excise in charge of the Distillery Circle, extending along the coast from Panadure to beyond Dondra. In April Mr. G. S. Wodeman, C.C.S., was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Excise and posted to the Southern Division, comprising the Southern Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa. In October Mr. de Livera, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Jaffna Circle, was promoted as Superintendent, and was at the same time admitted into Class V. of the Civil Service. In November Mr. L. J. B. Turner, C.C.S., was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Excise and subsequently posted to the Southern Division on a rearrangement of charges. One Assistant Superintendent had to be discontinued after more than a year's trial as unlikely to prove an efficient Excise Officer. Inspector A. H. Jayatilaka was promoted to act in his stead, and was finally confirmed as from January 1, 1914. Six additional Assistant Superintendents of Excise and thirty-six Inspectors, who had undergone training during October, November, and December, received appointments as from January 1, 1914. Mr. Allnutt, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, was promoted Deputy Commissioner from the same date. The sanctioned strength on January 1, 1914, was as follows :—1 Excise Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner, 4 Assistant Commissioners, 1 Excise Adviser, 1 Superintendent, 14 Assistant Superintendents, 90 Inspectors, with about 200 peons and the necessary clerical staff. The actual strength was the same, except that, owing to casualties, the Inspectors numbered only 88.

14. The distribution of the gazetted officers at the beginning of 1914 was as follows :—

Name of Officer.	Rank.	Jurisdiction.
B. Horsburgh, C.C.S.	Excise Commissioner	Throughout the Island.
A. C. Allnutt, C.C.S.	Deputy Commissioner	Throughout the Island, and in special charge of the Headquarter Division, comprising the Colombo Municipal area.
J. D. Brown, C.C.S.	Assistant Commissioner	North-Western Division, comprising the North-Western and Central Provinces.
B. G. de Glanville, C.C.S.	do.	Northern Division, comprising the Northern and North-Central Provinces and the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province.
L. J. B. Turner, C.C.S.	do.	Southern Division, comprising the Western and Southern Provinces, excluding Colombo Municipality.
G. S. Wodeman, C.C.S.	do.	Central Division, comprising the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa and the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province.
G. F. de Livera, C.C.S.	Superintendent	Jaffna Circle, comprising the Jaffna District.
J. V. G. Jayawardana	Assistant Superintendent	Distillery Circle, comprising the Kalutara, Galle, and Matara Districts.
H. C. R. Anthonisz	do.	Colombo Circle, comprising the Western Province.
A. T. Evarts	do.	Kurunegala Circle, comprising the North-Western Province.
B. de Saram	do.	Galle Circle, comprising the Southern Province.
D. E. Grenier	do.	Kandy Circle, comprising the Central Province.
R. H. S. Schrader	do.	Ratnapura Circle, comprising the Province of Sabaragamuwa.
T. V. Saravanamuttu	do.	Batticaloa Circle, comprising the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province.
P. E. Parsons	do.	Kandy Circle.
H. E. D. Bandaranayaka	do.	Colombo Circle.
R. G. de Livera	do.	Ratnapura Circle.
R. R. Alexander	do.	Kurunegala Circle.
E. A. de Alwis	do.	Galle Circle.
J. S. Nicholas	do.	Anuradhapura Circle, comprising the North-Central Province and the Districts of Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Trincomalee.
A. H. Jayatilaka	do.	Badulla Circle, comprising the Province of Uva.

15. The number and distribution of gazetted officers are, I consider, satisfactory for the present and for some time to-come, but the force of Inspectors is still too small, and it should be steadily added to until it becomes adequate to deal properly with the work. There should also be a reserve of about ten trained men ready to fill vacancies in the field, or to reinforce any point where extra strain is felt. There will always be sufficient employment for these reserves at the headquarters of the Assistant Commissioners of Excise or Superintendents. Outside the Civil Service, the Department has hitherto been recruited by selection and qualifying examination after training, with subsequent departmental tests in law. It is now time that a proper departmental scheme should be drawn up regulating admission, promotion, salaries, departmental examinations, &c. Such a scheme was submitted to Government in 1911, but with the experience gained since then a new scheme has become necessary and is being drafted.

III.—COUNTRY SPIRITS.

16. *Distilleries.*—The distillery system hitherto existing in Ceylon was that known in India as the "outstill" system. Distillation was carried on without any excise check or supervision whatever. No departmental locks were kept on the vessels or stills. The worm pipe discharged into the open air, and the distillate was received in an open chatty. The distillery premises were, almost without exception, dilapidated and filthy, the surrounding wall or fence broken down, the gate not locked, and the place open to any casual visitor. The distilleries were in many instances resorts of bad characters, and had a general notoriety as centres of rowdyism. It was well known that large quantities of spirit were smuggled out of them directly into consumption without passing through the renter's hands. The stills were of a very crude potstill type worked by rule of thumb, and the resulting product generally of poor quality, and very liable to be contaminated with copper. The distillers had to send weekly accounts to the kachcheries, but in the absence of a proper check very little reliance could be placed on the figures supplied by them.

17. It is impossible to fit distilleries of this sort into any excise system worthy of the name. They must be gradually abolished and replaced by distilleries equipped on up-to-date lines, and working on a system of contract supply. Meanwhile steps should be taken to ensure as far as possible proper cleanliness, decent quality of spirit, secure premises, and reliable accounts, and to stop smuggling and other objectionable practices.

18. To this end distillery rules were framed under section 31 of the Ordinance and published on May 16, 1913. These rules are given in Appendix B.

19. Jayawardana Mudaliyar was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Excise in March and placed in charge of the Distillery Circle comprising the whole distillery area. The supervision of the wholesale warehouses was also entrusted to him. Two Inspectors were placed at his disposal—an inadequate staff, but all that could be spared. In view of the expense distillers would be put to in complying with the new rules, the license fee was reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

20. To any one familiar with previously existing conditions, the immense improvement effected in less than a year's working by the energy, zeal, and personal authority and influence of Jayawardana Mudaliyar must seem hardly credible. The distillery premises are now reasonably secure. Distilling operations are carried on within locked gates. Reasonable cleanliness is observed, proper accounts are kept, objectionable practices have been stopped, and unauthorized persons are rigorously excluded.

21. These results were not achieved without considerable trouble. The distillers had been accustomed for so long to do as they pleased that it took them some time to realize that their operations were now under control, and that rules had to be obeyed. Apart from the serious offences which were prosecuted in court, no less than 164 cases were dealt with departmentally under section 53 of the Ordinance, and composition fees aggregating Rs. 1,128 were imposed on the licensees. That such cases were not still more numerous is greatly due to the personal influence and tact of the Assistant Superintendent, Mudaliyar Jayawardana.

22. The number of stills licensed for the year was 259, viz., 187 in the Kalutara District, 66 in the Galle District, and 6 in the Matara District, the total revenue from the licenses being Rs. 12,950. The average capacity of the stills is 203 gallons.

23. The numbers licensed for the last five years are:—174 in 1909; 201 in 1910; 249 in 1911; 254 in 1912; and 259 in 1913.

24. The material used in distillation was coconut toddy, except in the case of two distilleries, which used Indian molasses. Only coconut toddy will be allowed to be used in 1914. The total production of the stills, according to the returns furnished, was 1,460,450 gallons at an approximate strength of 25 degrees under proof.

25. 324,415 coconut trees were licensed for the supply of the stills, from which the total yield of toddy was given as 10,050,691 gallons, or an average yield of 31 *gallons* per tree during the eight months of the distilling period.

26. Excluding the molasses distilleries and certain others whose results disclose obviously false accounts, the yield of arrack from toddy is shown in the following statement:—

	Gallons.
Number of gallons of toddy used	9,733,010
Number of gallons of arrack at 25° under proof distilled ..	1,392,464
In terms of proof	1,044,348
Number of gallons of arrack at proof strength distilled per 100 gallons of toddy	10·7

27. Taken over all, seven gallons of toddy produced one gallon of arrack at 25 degrees under proof. This corresponds very closely with the results obtained in the Bombay Presidency, where I find from the Excise Commissioner's Report for 1912–13 that "in Bombay 7·1 gallons of toddy juice, in Ratnagiri 7·3 gallons, and in Kanara 6·4 gallons were, on the average, required for the production of one gallon of spirit of the strength of 25 degrees under proof."

28. *Experimental Distillery.*—As already stated, this distillery started working in May, and continued till the end of the year, when the contracts for the supply of toddy expired. The objects of this distillery have already been explained in the Excise Report (Sessional Paper I. of 1911). It is situated on the bank of Kalu-ganga, about a mile above the Kalutara bridge. It was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Loggin of the Public Works Department, and the arrangements owe much to the keen personal interest taken by him in the work. A full description of the distillery is given in a paper read by Mr. Loggin before the Engineering Association of Ceylon in February, 1914. The work of distillation was carried on, under the supervision of Mr. Eames, Excise Adviser, by a trained stillman obtained from India. A most careful and detailed account was kept of every operation, and the Government Analyst, Mr. Browning, and his Assistant, Mr. Symons, kept a close watch on all the processes.

29. Advantage was taken of Mr. Symons going on leave to send him at Government expense to Copenhagen to study fermentation, the culture of yeasts, and connected subjects in the laboratory of Dr. Jorgenssen there.

30. Financially, the results of the eight months' working of the distillery have been satisfactory, though it was never run at full power. Its product always fetched by far the highest price in the market. The total outturn was 23,551·9 gallons of 25 degrees under proof, of which 22,205·9 gallons were sold by public auction and realized Rs. 67,325.

31. A full report on the working of the distillery will be submitted in due course to Government.

32. *Wholesale Warehouses.*—A wholesale arrack dealer's license authorizes sale in quantities not less than 35 gallons, and is issued on a fee of Rs. 100 per annum. Thirty-seven of these licenses were issued for 1913, viz., 13 in the Colombo District, 22 in the Kalutara District, and 2 in the Galle District.

33. In addition to these warehouses, the arrack renters are allowed to establish storehouses at convenient points within their rent areas for the supply of arrack to their taverns only, in quantities not less than 3 gallons. No fee is charged for the licenses for these storehouses.

34. *Arrack Rents.*—The arrack renting system was continued. The rents for 1912–13 expired on June 30. They had been sold under the old Ordinance and on the old conditions, both of which remained applicable to them until their expiry. The new rents were sold for fifteen months from July 1, 1913, under revised conditions of sale, and the new Ordinance with its connected modifications, rules, and conditions governed their working from that date.

35. The chief changes, apart from the repeal of the old Ordinance and the enforcement of the new, were :—

(1) The general conditions applicable to all excise licenses (Appendix A) became applicable to the sale of arrack.
(2) The limit of sale by retail was reduced from 35 gallons to one-third of a gallon. (The wholesale minimum limit was left at 35 gallons as before.)
(3) Standard measures were prescribed for the sale of arrack, including the dram (1/48th part of a gallon), the half dram, and quarter dram, these last being new to Ceylon, where there had been previously no legal liquid measure of capacity less than the pint.
(4) A pass was required for the transport of arrack, and a permit for possession exceeding one-third of a gallon in quantity.
(5) The minimum strength at which arrack was allowed to be sold was reduced from 27 degrees to 30 degrees under proof.
(6) Instruments for the testing of spirits with tables of temperature corrections were prescribed.

36. The effect of these changes was to give Government a much greater degree of control over the renter's operations than it ever had before, and to impose a check on illicit consumption, which under the old law regulating transport and possession had been quite impossible. The prescription of the dram measures had a tendency to raise prices.

37. The close and detailed supervision of taverns necessary to secure compliance with the general conditions has also resulted in a great improvement in the condition of the tavern premises themselves, which are now much cleaner and better kept than they used to be, while our knowledge of the business done in them is as nearly complete and accurate as practical purposes require. The following extract from the report of Mr. Wodeman, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Central Division, illustrates this point clearly :—

> Since the introduction of increased excise control on July 1, a great improvement in the condition of taverns has taken place. Dilapidated and filthy shanties, abounding in back entrances, and kindred evils, are no longer to be found. The general conditions applicable to excise licenses have been strictly enforced as regards the structure of taverns. Further, each tavern is bound to display its license containing the names of its authorized salesmen and tariff of daily selling prices, a copy of the excise regulations, technically known as general conditions, and a painted signboard. The increased control of the Department has also resulted in a marked improvement in demeanour and discipline among the tavernkeeper class as a whole, particularly in the Ratnapura rent area.

38. The results of the arrack rent sales for the twelve months 1912–13 and for the fifteen months July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, are shown in Appendix C. For purposes of comparison the arrack rent sales for the last twenty years in terms of twelve months are shown in Appendix D.

39. The actual recoveries on account of arrack rent revenue in 1913 amounted to Rs. 4,235,066·86, as compared with Rs. 4,751,588·28 in 1912. These periods do not correspond with any renting period, nor with the financial year. The present financial period terminates on September 30, 1914, at the same time as the present arrack and toddy rents, and thereafter revenue comparisons of rent periods by financial years will be easy and useful.

40. *Consumption.*—Appendix E shows the consumption of arrack in each of the revenue districts of the Island for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913. It has increased by 108,964 gallons, from 1,445,576 gallons in 1912 to 1,554,540 gallons in 1913, or by 7·5 per cent. The increase per head of population is from ·35 gallon to ·37 gallon. The increase of 1912 over 1911 is 16·6 per cent., so that 1913 shows a decided check in the rate of increase.

41. Five districts, viz., Mannar, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Badulla, and Ratnapura, show a small decrease. The remaining fourteen show an increase. The decrease in Mannar and Trincomalee would appear to be due mainly to the competition of toddy. In Batticaloa the retail price of arrack rose from the former price of Rs. 9 per gallon to Rs. 11·04 during the present rent period; the people suffered heavy losses from floods, and the toddy taverns were better managed. No cause has been assigned for the slight decrease in Badulla, but it may be noted that the price of arrack in this district is the highest in the Island, so that the competition of toddy has probably had some effect in reducing consumption. The district also suffered slightly from flood damages. As regards Ratnapura, the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Mr. Wodeman, reports as follows :—

> Table (C)* showing the comparative figures of consumption in the Ratnapura rent during the last six months is of particular interest. It will be seen that the decrease in consumption is no less than 6,391 gallons.
> A variety of reasons have contributed to this, the most important being the institution of toddy taverns and the limitation of the quantity of arrack that may be removed for consumption off the premises. If the figures in table for January to June are compared with those for July to December, it will be seen that the

* Not printed.

decrease of consumption is most marked in those taverns which are chiefly frequented by Tamil labourers, *e.g.*, Ratnapura No. 3 (as compared with Ratnapura Nos. 1 and 2, which sell by the glass only), Galboda, Nivitigala, &c. The figures would seem to show that there is a noticeable decrease in arrack consumption among estate coolies, and that less arrack is removed for illicit sale. Very few cases of transport of over the maximum quantity have occurred.

42. This report is interesting as showing the effect of toddy competition on arrack consumption when the former beverage is given a fair chance, which in many parts of the Island had not been the case. It would be much better from the temperance point of view if toddy should displace arrack as far as it possibly can, and I am convinced that this will be the effect if free and unrestricted competition between the two liquors can be secured.

43. This view is confirmed by the experience of the Jaffna District, where competition between arrack and toddy is freer than in any other part of the Island. The Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Northern Division, Mr. de Glanville, reports as follows :—

Figures showing the consumption of arrack during each month of the year in the Jaffna peninsula have been added to the corresponding statement for the consumption of toddy in that district. It is interesting to note the close relation between the consumption of arrack and the consumption of toddy in that district. It will be seen that the former varies inversely as the latter, the consumption of arrack being at a well-marked minimum when the consumption of toddy is at a maximum.

44. The dependence of the consumption of arrack on the supply of toddy, and not of the consumption of toddy on the supply of arrack, is well brought out here. The supply and consumption of toddy depend mainly, in this instance, on the seasons of the year, while the supply and consumption of arrack depend on the demand for it, which is greatly conditioned by the supply of toddy. The following further extract from the report of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Northern Division, emphasizes the same point:—

For purposes of comparison of consumption and revenue, I have therefore taken the two half-year periods July to December, 1912, and July to December, 1913.

Five of the eight districts in the division show a decrease in the second of these two periods as compared with the first, viz., Jaffna 17·5 per cent., Mannar 25 per cent., Mullaittivu 11 per cent., Trincomalee 18·2 per cent., and Anuradhapura 16·1 per cent. The other three districts show an increase, viz., Kurunegala 20·4 per cent., Chilaw 22·4 per cent., and Puttalam 6·7 per cent.

It is a noticeable fact that of the five districts which show a decrease, four are districts which have shown a marked increase both in toddy rent and in consumption of toddy during the same period (the fifth, Anuradhapura, is a district in which there are no toddy taverns). Of the three districts which show an increase in arrack consumption, two, viz., Kurunegala and Chilaw, show a marked decrease in toddy revenue, and also, as far as can be ascertained, in toddy consumption. The third, Puttalam, is one in which, in the second period, only seven out of the sixteen toddy taverns sanctioned were opened, and only a very small quantity of toddy was sold, owing to the neglect on the part of the renter to take the necessary steps to secure a sufficient supply.

45. It should be noted that in the four Tamil districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Trincomalee toddy competes freely with arrack, while in the three Sinhalese districts of Kurunegala, Chilaw, and Puttalam there has been strong opposition to the establishment of toddy taverns, notwithstanding the existence of both demand for and consumption of toddy.

46. Several specific instances have been reported in which the opening of a toddy tavern has had the effect of putting a stop to previous illicit sales of arrack. One of these may be quoted here as instructive, viz., that of tavern No. 36 at Nahinna, in the Kalutara District. This tavern stands on the boundary of two estates. The superintendent of one of these estates complained to the Assistant Commissioner about the location of the tavern, saying that it was demoralizing his labour. The superintendent of the other estate, however, Mr. Thornton Pett, on being questioned, stated that the opening of the tavern had put a stop to five places of illicit sale of arrack in Nahinna village, that he drew most of his Sinhalese labour from that village, and that the substitution of the licit sale of toddy for the illicit sale of arrack had had so good an effect on his labour that he would protest if the tavern were closed or removed. Mr. Pett has been on his estate for eight years and knows the district well, while the other superintendent had been there for only six months.

47. An examination of the figures of the arrack rent sales given in Appendix D shows that the revenue from this source has (with but three exceptions) risen from year to year. A continuous advance of this kind can only mean a steady rise in consumption, due to the progressive increase in population and to the increase of wealth and prosperity throughout the country. The operations of an excise preventive staff, by suppressing illicit practices and converting illicit into licit consumption, also tend to an increase in the rented revenue, without, however, increasing the consumption, because, even though the renter may supply the liquor illicitly consumed and derive a certain profit from such consumption, his profit on the licit consumption is always very much greater.

48. This rise in consumption, due to increase of population, wealth, and prosperity, with their attendant advance in the standard of living and demand for luxuries, is not a thing which can be appreciably checked by Government action. The most effective check, perhaps, is that of price. This rise in consumption is not confined to arrack, but is found in a similar degree in the case of imported liquor also (*vide* paragraphs 96 to 98).

49. There is a very prevalent belief in this country that an increase or decrease of taverns is invariably followed by an increase or decrease in consumption, and the experience of England is quoted as showing that a decrease in liquor shops means a decrease in consumption. Unfortunately this is far from being the case in the conditions existing in Ceylon, which are obviously very different from those obtaining in England, as was pointed out by Sir Hugh Clifford in his speech in Council on the Excise Bill. Experience so far tends to show that the number of taverns does not exercise that controlling influence over consumption which it is generally supposed to have, that a decrease in the number of taverns may be followed by an increase in consumption, and, on the other hand, an increase in the number of taverns may be followed by an actual diminution of consumption. From July 1, 1913, the number of arrack taverns throughout the Island was reduced from 844 to 832, or by ·094 per cent.; while the consumption in the six months July to December, 1913, rose to 787,440 gallons, as compared with 741,040 gallons in the corresponding six months of 1912, or by 6·26 per cent.

50. In 1898 the number of arrack taverns in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province was reduced from 96 to 49, or by approximately 50 per cent. This was done by the Government Agent in the belief that the reduction would have the effect of diminishing consumption, and so reduce drunkenness, and thus lessen the volume of crime which was in that day attributed to it. The following figures give the results of the arrack rent sales before and after the reduction :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1894	102,700	1899	140,000
1895	101,400	1900	140,000
1896	110,080	1901	166,650
1897	133,280	1902	181,770
1898	143,250	1903	181,770

and they have gone on steadily increasing ever since, though the number of taverns remained the same until recently. If the belief now under discussion were well founded, one would have expected that this drastic reduction of 50 per cent. in the number of taverns would have produced such an effect on consumption as would have been reflected at once in the results of the rent sales. The above figures show that this was anything but the case, that consumption went on increasing, and that the only effect the reduction had was to convert a large proportion of what had formerly been a lawful consumption into an illicit and uncontrolled consumption with all its attendant evils.

51. Up to June, 1913, the districts of Hatton, Norwood, Maskeliya, and Bogawantalawa were served by the two arrack taverns at Hatton and Bogawantalawa. From July 1, 1913, two new taverns were opened at Norwood and Maskeliya, thus increasing the number of taverns in the area in question by 100 per cent. The consumption at these four taverns during the six months July to December, 1913, was 22,061 gallons, while the consumption at Hatton and Bogawantalawa during the corresponding six months of 1912 was 22,966 gallons, so that the increase of 100 per cent. in the number of taverns was followed by a decrease of 4·1 per cent. in actual consumption. It should be noted that this particular case is not complicated in any way by the question of toddy, as there is no toddy within the area under consideration. The foreign-liquor licensees at Norwood and Maskeliya complain of a reduction in their sales. Even if the area under consideration is extended to include the Watawela, Hardenhuish, and Ginigathena taverns, the figures still show a reduced consumption.

52. Similar results have been obtained in the Northern Division. I quote from the report of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. de Glanville :—

> A statement of the available figures, as worked out for each district, is annexed (*vide* Statement A*). In this statement the number of arrack taverns in each district is shown for both rent periods. From this it is clear that an increase or decrease of consumption does not necessarily follow from an increase or decrease in the number of taverns. In two of the districts in which there has been a decrease in consumption (Mullaittivu and Anuradhapura) the number of taverns has been increased, while in the district which shows the greatest increase in consumption (Chilaw) the number of taverns has been decreased.

53. The experience of Madras would appear to point in the same direction. I quote from the Madras Excise Administration Report for 1911–12, paragraph 13, in which the effect of the reduction of arrack shops is discussed :—

> The following figures show how consumption has varied from 1908–1909, the year before the general reduction in shops :—

Years.	Consumption of Arrack. Proof Gallons.
1908–1909	1,707,136
1909–1910	1,511,570
1910–1911	1,538,475
1911–1912	1,628,178

> There is a marked tendency to rise in spite of higher duty and fewer shops.

54. In working out the figures of consumption per head of population, population per tavern, rent revenue per head of population, revenue per gallon consumed, &c., it is better to base the calculations on the rent periods in terms of twelve months rather than on the actual twelve months of the year. *E.g.*, in the same year there may be a certain number of taverns open in the first half, and a different number in the second half, and even if part of the revenue from a rent is recovered after the expiry of the rent period, it is clear that the rent paid per gallon consumed must be calculated on the total amount of the rent and on the consumption within the period. This should be borne in mind, as it will explain occasional apparent discrepancies between the figures given in different parts of this report.

55. Appendix F gives the figures for each district of the Island under the following heads :—

(1) Arrack rent revenue in terms of twelve months, 1913–14.
(2) Arrack rent revenue per head of population in terms of twelve months, 1913–14.
(3) Arrack consumed in 1912–13.
(4) Arrack revenue per gallon consumed in terms of twelve months, 1912–13.
(5) Arrack consumed per head of population, 1912–13.
(6) Arrack taverns per 100 square miles, 1913–14.
(7) Head of population to each arrack tavern, 1913–14.
(8) Average rent per arrack tavern (twelve months), 1913–14.

For purposes of comparison a similar statement for the previous twelve months (rent period), 1911–12, is given in Appendix G.

56. These figures deserve very careful study, in view of their bearing on the question of the adequacy or inadequacy of the number of taverns in the various districts.

57. I consider that they clearly prove the inadequacy of the tavern supply in the following districts at least :—Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Ratnapura, Badulla.

58. The average consumption per head of population for the Island is seen to be ·37 gallon, equivalent to ·27 proof gallon. In Madras this figure for 1911–12 was ·04¼ proof gallon.

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* Not printed.

59. The distribution of arrack taverns throughout the Island is 3·28 per 100 square miles, or 30·5 square miles per tavern. In the excise tracts of Madras, *i.e.*, throughout all the parts of the Presidency in which the Madras Abkari Act is in force, the latter figure for 1911–12 was 14·2. The population to each arrack tavern throughout the Island is 4,935 persons. In Madras for 1911–12 this figure was 4,586.

60. The average rent value per tavern is Rs. 6,953, and the revenue per gallon consumed, 1912–13, is Rs. 3·84 per gallon of 27 degrees under proof, equivalent to Rs. 5·26 per proof gallon. In Madras the corresponding figure in 1911–12 was, as near as may be, Rs. 7·71 per proof gallon.

61. *Denatured Spirits.*—No denatured spirits have yet been manufactured in Ceylon, though there is nothing in the law forbidding the establishment of this industry. The quantity of methylated spirit imported through the Customs during 1913 was 2,866½ gallons.

IV.—TODDY.

62. As already stated, the separation of toddy from arrack became effective from July 1, 1912. Appendix H shows the number of taverns sanctioned for each district and the amount realized by the rent sales for 1912–13. Considerable opposition to the opening of the taverns was experienced in many districts, notably in Chilaw, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Kandy, Ratnapura, Kegalla, and parts of the Colombo District. The arrack renters were strongly opposed to the separate sale of toddy, because they feared, with good reason, that it would prejudicially affect their sales of arrack. They were prohibited by their conditions of sale from having any concern or interest, direct or indirect, in toddy rents, but notwithstanding this prohibition there is good reason for believing that in certain areas they did indirectly obtain an interest.

63. The lack of adequate legal powers and of the full control vested in the Government Agents and the Excise officers by the general conditions framed under the new Ordinance rendered it very difficult to deal properly with opposition of this kind. As I have already explained, the new law and the improved conditions did not begin to apply to the toddy rents until July 1, 1913. This interest of the arrack renters has been practically eliminated from the present rents, though there is no doubt that their powerful influence is behind much of the opposition that still survives. This is a matter, however, that will doubtless soon right itself, and toddy will be left free to find its own level in the estimation of consumers.

64. Other critics opposed the opening of the new toddy taverns on the ground that they increased the facilities for obtaining liquor, though little more had been done than to insist that the sale of arrack and of toddy, which had formerly been legal in one and the same tavern, should now be carried on in separate premises. It is admitted that the facilities for obtaining toddy legally were increased. These legal facilities had previously been arbitrarily curtailed by the arrack renter against the wishes of Government and against the true interests of temperance. I may mention here that out of the very large number of samples of toddy actually on sale in the taverns which were analysed by the Government Analyst, there were none whose alcoholic strength rendered them at all likely to cause drunkenness to any appreciable extent. With the diminution of illicit sales brought about by the preventive action of the Excise Department, it may be safely asserted that the facilities for obtaining fermented toddy are now considerably reduced.

65. An endeavour was made from the very commencement to work the taverns, so far as excise supervision was concerned, as nearly as possible on the Madras lines. The trees tapped for the supply of each tavern had to be licensed and marked. The transport of the toddy to the tavern had to be covered by a strictly conditioned pass carried on the person of the transporter. Accounts of receipts and sales had to be kept, which were checked by the Excise officers. Tests of yield of the trees were made in the topes, and road tests made of the quantities in transit. A valuation register was opened for each tavern, in which full particulars of all items bearing on its value are entered. Every endeavour is made to secure that all the toddy from the licensed trees goes to the tavern, and that none but the licensed trees are tapped for its supply. Villages are divided into blocks. Plans of the villages are made showing the blocks, and a block register is kept showing the trees licensed in each block. Signboards are put up by the roadside showing the block letter and the number and description of the marked trees, so as to facilitate inspection and check by superior officers.

66. It is not pretended that this somewhat complicated system is already in full swing throughout the Island. Inadequacy of staff and want of sufficient experience on the part of some of the Inspectors has prevented its full working and development, but these are the lines on which all officers are working, and they have been adhered to with more or less success in all districts, and will in time be fully carried out.

67. In view of the importance of the toddy question in the Jaffna District, and of the probability, from its geographical position, that the Northern Province will be selected as the first area to be supplied from a contract supply distillery and worked on a contract supply system, the excise staff in the Jaffna District was placed from the commencement as nearly on full strength as the resources of the Department allowed. It is a matter of satisfaction to be able to report that under the able administration of Messrs. De Glanville, Assistant Commissioner, and De Livera, Superintendent of Excise, the new excise system, so far as it has been developed at present, both as regards arrack, toddy, and foreign liquor, including the toddy system just described above, has been fully and thoroughly introduced into the Northern Province, and is working, on the whole, smoothly. The other districts of the Northern Division are not far behind the Northern Province in organization and working, and in the rest of the Island only time, experience, and men are required for the same satisfactory results to be achieved.

68. Appendix I shows the number of taverns in each district and the amounts realized by the rent sales for the fifteen months July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914. The number of sanctioned taverns was reduced to 989, of which only 967 were actually sold. There was still considerable opposition in certain areas to the opening of the taverns, and where this was ascertained to be due to a genuine movement among the people against the consumption of toddy, resulting in there being no demand, the opening of the taverns was not insisted on.

69. There was considerable fluctuation in the amounts realized as compared with the preceding twelve months. This was to be expected when so little was known by the purchasers of the value of the taverns, and where so many influences outside the simple factors ordinarily involved in a rent

sale were at work. Matters in this respect, however, are bound to settle down to a fair average. A fundamental change of such a nature could hardly be expected to be carried out without a certain amount of disturbance and upsetting of calculations.

70. The most striking fluctuation occurred in the case of the rents of the Jaffna District, which had realized Rs. 32,300 for the twelve months 1912–13. For the fifteen months 1913–14 the successful bids amounted to no less a sum than Rs. 345,190, or in terms of twelve months Rs. 276,152, an increase of Rs. 243,852, or 755 per cent. over the preceding twelve months period. This was considerably in excess of the true value of the rents, and before the end of the year a number of the renters were allowed to surrender their rents, which were re-sold, and realized for the balance period about 60 per cent. of the amount previously due for that period.

71. From July 1, 1913, the general conditions applicable to all excise licenses (Appendix A) became applicable to the toddy rents, and resulted in a general increase in control, a marked improvement in the working of the taverns, and a great diminution of malpractices.

72. The Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Southern Division, reports that—

A considerable improvement has been made in the last year both in distribution and working of taverns.

In 1912–13 considerable difficulty was experienced owing to the fact that a number of toddy taverns fell into the hands of the arrack renters. This has been prevented in the present rent, but the arrack renters have adopted other tactics. A great deal of the local opposition to toddy renters, especially in the Four Korales district, is directly inspired by arrack renters' agents.

In the villages of Gabbala, Hewadiwela, and Parape there was and still continues to be great opposition to the establishment of toddy taverns. These three villages are hotbeds of illicit practices, and the chief opponents of the taverns are those who draw their livelihood from illicit manufacture and sale of toddy.

73. Testimony to the very great decrease effected in illicit sales of toddy is practically unanimous. Before the separation of arrack and toddy, illicit sales were probably more prevalent in the Central Province than in any other part of the Island. Special inquiry was made by the Government Agent from his Assistants at Matale and Nuwara Eliya and from the Magistrates and Chief Headmen throughout the Province, as well as from representative planters, regarding the effect of the opening of the toddy taverns on illicit sales. Their replies were unanimous to the effect that illicit sale had decidedly decreased. In the Nuwara Eliya District it is reported to have practically ceased.

74. *Consumption.*—Every effort was made from the beginning to secure true figures of the consumption of toddy at each tavern. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in this respect. The tavern keepers, as a rule, are not men of much education, and though the accounts prescribed are of the simplest, and were carefully explained where necessary by the Inspectors, they appear to have been too much just at first for many of the tavern keepers or renters. There were many cases also of deliberate falsification, and the absence during the 1912–13 rent period of the powers conferred by section 53 of the new Ordinance handicapped the Department in dealing with them. Toddy is not a liquor, like arrack, which will keep, and considerable quantities of stale toddy have to be destroyed or converted into vinegar. A careful account of this was not always kept, though instructions were given. By the application of steady pressure considerable improvement has been effected, and a reasonable approximation to accuracy is gradually being obtained, but the figures now submitted must be regarded as a more or less approximate estimate, based mainly on the tavern sales accounts, but not necessarily following them blindly.

75. A similar difficulty would appear to be experienced in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in dealing with figures of toddy consumption.

76. In Madras the consumption figures are pure estimates based on the number of trees licensed for the supply of taverns and the estimated yields of the different kinds of palms, viz., 35 gallons for a coconut tree, 70 gallons for a sago (kitul), and 45 gallons for a palmyra.

77. This method is, of course, only possible where a tree tax system has been in operation for some time. In Bombay the statements of consumption are based on the figures supplied by the tavern keepers, and in regard to them I find the following remarks in the report of the Excise Commissioner for 1912–13:—

These figures lend support to the view always held by the Department that the only statistics of toddy consumption which are available must be accepted with great caution, and should be regarded as not possessing the accuracy which attaches to those relating to the consumption of country liquor.

78. Appendix J shows the consumption of each district in the Island, with the number of trees of each kind licensed for its supply.

79. The total consumption works out at 3,104,775 gallons, from 113,074 coconuts, 74,588 palmyras, and 21,212 kituls.

80. On the Madras basis of yield the consumption total ought to be 8,798,890 gallons. I am not, however, prepared to conclude that the estimated consumption for Ceylon is hopelessly wrong. The yield of individual trees varies enormously, and the average yield in different districts also varies. A much longer experience is necessary before we can say that the Ceylon rates even approximate to those of Madras. Further, in Madras every licensed tree pays tax, and, therefore, only good average yielders are selected to be licensed. This consideration does not yet apply in Ceylon, and no discrimination was exercised in regard to the trees for which license was applied for. This alone would considerably reduce the average rate of yield. Speaking generally, also, owing to the want of experience on the part of the toddy renters, both of the yield of the trees and the demand for toddy, an unnecessarily large number of trees was in many cases applied for to supply the taverns, resulting in a surplus of toddy and eventual abandonment of a number of trees. This will, no doubt, cure itself. There is evidence in the Northern Province that it has already begun to do so. The introduction of a tree tax system would certainly tend to prevent the tapping of an excessive number of trees, and largely to reduce the speculative element in the toddy rent sales. On the whole, while I consider the estimate given of consumption to be probably below the correct figure, I do not regard it as so erroneous that it should be rejected as a basis for future comparison or for present statistical purposes.

81. As in the case of arrack, a statement is given in Appendix K showing for each district of the Island :—

(1) The toddy rent revenue in terms of twelve months, 1913–14.
(2) The toddy rent revenue per head of population in terms of twelve months, 1913–14.
(3) Toddy consumption, 1912–13.
(4) Toddy revenue per gallon consumed in terms of twelve months, 1912–13.
(5) Toddy consumed per head of population, 1912–13.
(6) Toddy taverns per 100 square miles, 1913–14.
(7) Head of population to each toddy tavern, 1913–14.
(8) Average rent per toddy tavern (twelve months), 1913–14.

82. For purposes of comparison a similar statement for the preceding twelve months is given, so far as it can be, in Appendix L.

83. It will be seen that in Ceylon the toddy revenue per head of population is 21 cents. In Madras it was 35 cents in 1911–12. In Ceylon there are 3·81 toddy taverns in 100 square miles, equivalent to 26·2 square miles per tavern. In Madras there was one toddy tavern to every 7·8 square miles in 1910–11. In Ceylon there are 4,246 persons per tavern. In Madras the corresponding figure in 1910–11 was 2,563 persons.

84. *Revenue.*—The actual recoveries on account of toddy rents are shown in Appendix M.

85. It may not be out of place to point out here that, before the separation of arrack and toddy on June 1, 1912, practically not a cent of revenue on this account ever reached the Government Treasury.

86. *Sweet Toddy.*—The Ordinance requires that a license shall be obtained by all persons desirous of tapping trees for sweet (unfermented) toddy. This license is issued free to all applicants by headmen of the rank of Korala, Vidane Arachchi, or Udaiyar. A duplicate of the license is sent at the time of issue to the Inspector in charge of the range in which the trees are situated. The Inspector is thus kept informed of the number and situation of the licensed trees, which are, for the present, marked by the licensee, and he maintains a register by villages showing the necessary particulars, which enables him to exercise some supervision over the operations of the licensees. As the object of the license is mainly to obtain information, Inspectors were required at first not to prosecute for unlicensed tapping for sweet toddy, but merely to insist on the tappers taking out licenses until the people had become accustomed to the requirements of the new law. The liming of pots in order to prevent fermentation was recommended, but was not made a matter of legal necessity. A number of instances were discovered of drawing fermented toddy under cover of a sweet toddy license. Prosecution was, of course, entered in such cases. The requirements of the law are gradually being enforced more strictly, but during 1913 a certain proportion of trees were tapped for sweet toddy without license. There was no opposition on the part of the people to the taking out of the licenses.

87. Appendix N shows the number and description of the trees licensed for sweet toddy during the year in each district of the Island. The totals are :—Coconuts 35,442, palmyras 24,286, kitul 43,986.

88. In the absence of rates of average yield, for the working out of which a period extending into years is required, and for which considerable material has already been collected, it is impossible to say what was the total yield of sweet toddy. It is also not yet possible to give accurate information as to the uses made of it, *i.e.*, how much was consumed direct as a beverage and a food, and how much was converted into jaggery.

89. *Tree Tax.*—A system of tree tax with sale of separate taverns is undoubtedly the best method so far devised of taxing fermented toddy, and is the system towards the introduction of which the Department has been working. From what has gone before, however, it will be apparent to any one at all conversant with the question that it would be decidedly premature, if not actually impossible, to introduce this system generally into Ceylon at present.

90. Before such a system can be introduced with fair prospects of success, not only must there be an adequate staff, but the staff must be well trained and experienced and thoroughly familiar with the working of the system described above. The number of taverns should be reasonably adjusted to the actual demand, and the consumption at each should have settled down to a fairly steady average, of which the Department would have a record, as well as of the selling prices, tree owner's fee, rent of tavern premises, and other items affecting the value of the tavern. The yield of the trees should be worked out sufficiently to enable a fair estimate to be made of the number required for the supply of each tavern, bearing in mind the effect that will be produced on this number by the imposition of a tree tax. It is only in such conditions that the initial rate of tax per tree can be decided on. A knowledge of the demand for sweet toddy, of the average number of trees licensed to supply it, and of the uses such toddy is put to is also necessary in order to protect the tree tax revenue from fermented toddy against the constant menace of the sweet toddy tree. The introduction of a tree tax will, therefore, have to be gradual.

V.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

91. Under "The Licensing Ordinance, No. 12 of 1891," which was repealed by "The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912," foreign liquor licenses were of seven different kinds :—

(i.) Wholesale and retail license for beer and porter only—fee Rs. 20 per annum.
(ii.) Wholesale license for intoxicating liquor not to be consumed on the premises—fee Rs. 50 per annum.
(iii.) Wholesale and retail license for intoxicating liquor not to be consumed on the premises—fee Rs. 75 per annum.
(iv.) Retail license for consumption on the premises—fee Rs. 150 per annum.
(v.) Refreshment room license—fee Rs. 200 per annum.
(vi.) Hotel license—fee Rs. 250 to Rs. 750 per annum.
(vii.) Proprietary club license—one-half of hotel rate.

92. An examination of the licenses actually issued revealed an absence of principle in their issue, and the practical certainty of abuse of the privileges, *e.g.*, what was really "on" sale was carried on under cover of an "off" license, and many refreshment rooms were really taverns, though a license

as such would have been refused. The fees charged also bore no proper relation to the value of the privileges granted. The principle followed in the new licenses which came into force on July 1, 1913, was to classify the different privileges scientifically, distinguishing carefully between them so that there might be no overlapping, and, as regards the fees, to impose an adequate fee based on an estimation of the value of the privilege, but at the same time taking care to avoid excess.

93. The new licenses are sixteen in number. A description of each is given in Appendix O. The general conditions applicable to all excise licenses (Appendix A) also apply to them, and provide the necessary control over the operations of the licensees. An important point was the prescription of a minimum strength of 20 degrees under proof below which foreign spirits may not be sold or kept for sale. The object of this was, by its effect on price, to lessen to some extent the competition of cheap foreign spirit with the home product, arrack. It also serves to protect the public from having very weak spirit foisted on to them.

94. Appendix P shows the number of each kind of license issued in each district of the Island for the fifteen months from July 1, 1913.

95. Appendix Q shows the revenue derived from each kind in each district for the same period, while Appendix R shows the revenue derived in each district from each description of the old licenses from 1908, with a comparative statement of the total revenue for each of these five years with the revenue for 1913–14 in terms of twelve months. It will be seen that the total foreign liquor revenue for the fifteen months is Rs. 144,968·25, or in terms of twelve months Rs. 115,974·58; and while it increased from Rs. 73,012·50 in 1908 to Rs. 77,925·82 in 1912, or by Rs. 4,913·32 in four years, the increase in 1913–14 over the previous year is no less than Rs. 38,048·76, or nearly 50 per cent.

96. *Consumption.*—In the absence of figures of consumption which the licensees had to keep and send in only from July 1, we must turn to the Customs records. The following is a comparative statement for 1912 and 1913 showing the imports and exports of spirits, wines, and malt liquors:—

	1912. Gallons.	1913. Gallons.
Imports.		
Whisky	112,953	110,778
Brandy	71,669	68,265
Gin	146,543	168,353
Rum	251	249
Wines	71,660	64,748
Malt liquors	173,614	147,435
Other foreign spirits (liqueur, &c.)	2,576	2,509
Arrack	179,806	46,891
Exports.		
Arrack	1,038	597
Whisky	1,488	1,182
Other (foreign liquor only)	131	102

The total import duty recovered in 1913 was Rs. 2,253,320.

97. From the excise point of view the important figures of consumption are those of brandy, whisky, and gin. The figures of import in liquid gallons since 1908 are shown in the following statement:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Brandy	52,766	54,878	64,905	78,452	71,669	68,265
Whisky	89,798	88,836	101,672	98,722	112,953	110,778
Gin	103,559	113,369	145,000	153,825	146,543	168,353
Total	246,123	257,083	311,577	330,999	331,165	347,396

98. It would appear as if the consumption of brandy was beginning to decline. Whisky, though its imports have been irregular, shows a steady increase. With the exception of 1912, due probably to excessive importation in the two preceding years, the figures for gin show a marked increase in every year, while the total import of the three liquors has increased by over 100,000 gallons in five years, or, say, by 41 per cent. Reduced to percentages, whisky has increased from 89,798 gallons in 1908 to 110,778 gallons in 1913, or 23·3 per cent. in five years or 4·66 per cent. per annum. Gin has increased from 103,559 gallons in 1908 to 168,353 gallons in 1913, or 62·5 per cent. in five years or 12·5 per cent. per annum. The import of the three liquors has increased from 246,123 gallons in 1908 to 347,396 gallons in 1913, or 41·1 per cent. in five years or 8·2 per cent. per annum.

99. The brandy figures call for no particular comment. Its consumption is almost entirely confined to Europeans and the better classes of the native population, though there are certain cheap brands of so-called brandy on the market, the spread of which among the poorer classes should be watched. The rise in the consumption of whisky is not abnormal considering the increase of the European population, and the fact that many of the rapidly increasing numbers of the native population who have adopted European ways have taken to whisky and soda as their beverage. Gin, however, is the poor man's drink, and the great increase in its consumption must be due mainly to an increase in monetary wealth among the ordinary native population, to the fact that in many places gin is easier to procure than arrack, and because its attraction as foreign liquor is sufficient to counterbalance the small difference in price that now exists in favour of the country spirit. It is also not subject to the restrictions on sale and transport which apply to arrack, *e.g.*, no man may purchase or carry more than one-third gallon of arrack without a permit, but he can remove a case of gin without any interference.

100. Considerable attention was paid by this Department throughout the year to the question of competition between arrack and the cheaper kinds of foreign liquor, and reports were sent in by each Assistant Commissioner of Excise on the subject. Mr. Allnutt in particular submitted a very full report. The result of the inquiry went to show that so far as mere price went there was still a reasonable balance in favour of arrack, but I think it is questionable, in view of the increased consumption of gin, whether the difference is sufficient, in all the circumstances, to prevent the arrack consumer turning to gin.

101. The present duty is Rs. 7 per proof gallon with a minimum of Rs. 6 per gallon. It was raised to this rate on December 21, 1910, from Rs. 6 per proof gallon with a minimum of Rs. 5 per gallon. In India the duty at present is Rs. 9·37½ per proof gallon.

102. *Breweries.*—There is one brewery in the Island—the Ceylon Brewery at Nuwara Eliya. Its product has been declared, for the purposes of the Ordinance, to be foreign liquor. Its operations are carried on under license on a fee of Rs. 50 per annum. No further control is exercised at present than to require it to keep and furnish certain accounts.

VI.—INTOXICATING DRUGS.

103. The intoxicating drugs to which the Ordinance at present applies are bhang, ganja, and cocaine, and every preparation and admixture of the same. Its application can be extended to any other substance which the Governor may specify by notification to be an intoxicating drug. The Ordinance does not apply to opium.

104. Notifications dealing with bhang, ganja, and cocaine were submitted to Government during the year. Those relating to bhang and ganja, and now in force, were published on February 6, 1914. The terms "bhang" and "ganja" are defined as including every part of the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa* or *indica*), and the import, export, and possession of these drugs are absolutely prohibited.

105. The question of cocaine was carefully considered by a Committee appointed by Government in 1912, and the notifications submitted carry out the recommendations of that Committee. Cocaine has been defined as including coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, and every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine.

106. Its import is limited to the port of Colombo and to licensed importers. Import by post is prohibited. Sale and possession are strictly confined to medical or surgical purposes. It is hoped that these notifications will be published shortly.

107. There were 155 cases of illicit possession of intoxicating drugs, mostly bhang or ganja. The cocaine habit does not appear to have taken hold in Ceylon yet, and no effort should be spared to prevent it.

108. The coca plant is cultivated in certain parts of the Island. Its cultivation requires a license. Eighteen licenses were issued in 1913 covering 501 acres. It is desirable to restrict these licenses as much as possible, if not to extinguish the cultivation altogether.

VII.—EXCISE OFFENCES.

109. The result of the year's working has been to show that excise offences are prevalent throughout the whole Island. Appendix S gives a classified abstract of the cases decided during the year, and shows a total of 1,495 cases affecting 1,695 persons. In only one district—Hambantota—were no cases entered. This does not mean that no offences were committed there, but that the solitary Inspector stationed at Tangalla, who had charge of both the Hambantota and Tangalla districts, was unable to deal properly with such an extensive charge. Out of the 17 cases instituted by him, he was successful in only 52·9 per cent., the lowest of all.

110. The most common offences were illicit manufacture of fermented toddy, 592 cases; unlicensed sale of arrack, 274 cases; illicit possession of intoxicating drugs, 155 cases; and illicit possession of fermented toddy, 134 cases. There were 26 cases of illicit distillation and possession of utensils for illicit distillation, of which 22 cases were in the Negombo District, 2 in Avissawella, 1 in Jaffna, and 1 in the Chilaw District.

111. Appendix T gives a classified statement of the cases taken in each Police Court of the Island, showing those in which convictions were obtained and those in which no conviction was obtained, with the percentage of convictions to total cases. This percentage works out for the Island at 81·2 per cent. A number of the cases in which no conviction is returned were cases withdrawn by the Department, composition fees having been paid or departmental action or other steps having been taken, of which, however, no separate record has been kept.

112. Appendix U gives a summary of the cases and results month by month. There is a decided drop in December, but there is no reason to believe that the monthly average will not be maintained. In fact, with a larger and more experienced staff, there is every reason to believe that the number of prosecutions would have been very much greater.

113. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 62,603·75, and the value of forfeitures to Rs. 192·96. The fines were paid in almost every case.

114. Appendix V is a statement of cases compounded under section 53 of the Ordinance by the several Assistant Commissioners of Excise, and by the Excise Commissioner in the Distillery Circle on the report of the Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Jayawardana Mudaliyar. These cases are for offences committed by licensees in breach of their license conditions, which explains why the statement is only for the six months July to December, 1913. Before July 1, as already stated, licensees were governed by the old law and the old conditions, under which the powers conferred by section 53 could not be exercised. The total number of cases compounded was 444, and the fines imposed and recovered amounted to Rs. 5,860.

The gross total of fines and forfeitures for the year was, therefore, Rs. 68,656·71.

115. A sum of Rs. 15,575·81 was paid during the year in rewards to officers of the Excise, Revenue, and Police Departments, and to informers and others assisting in excise cases. This amount was paid from a vote for rewards, as the whole of the fines recovered in excise cases goes to revenue. Appendix W shows the monthly distribution of these rewards in the different excise divisions.

116. The views of the Government Agents and their Assistants have been taken on the point, and there is a general consensus of opinion that the operations of the Department have resulted in a notable decrease in illicit practices. Mr. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Central Division,

states in his report that "it can be taken as a proved fact that the establishment of toddy taverns and the preventive work of our men have resulted in an enormous decrease in illicit sales of both arrack and toddy. There is, of course, a great deal to be done in this respect yet, but I gather from members of all sections of the community all over my division that much has already been effected." The Chairman of the Kalutara Planters' Association, in a recent address to that body, stated that illicit practices had been practically stamped out in that district.

117. The Magistrates generally have backed up the efforts of the Department by the imposition of adequate penalties, and it is hard to believe that this has not had some good effect.

VIII.—EXPENDITURE.

118. The total expenditure of the Department for the twelve months January to December, 1913, amounted to Rs. 412,275·98. This includes the salaries of the Civil Servants employed in the Department and of the clerical staff, though their salaries are charged in the Estimates to other heads. It also includes rewards paid in excise cases, but does not include expenditure on the experimental distillery.

119. What is required under this head for purposes of the Administration Report is the total cost of the Department, so that it may be compared with the total excise revenue, which, it should be noted, does not include the fines imposed in excise cases.

120. A comparison of this sort is, however, practically useless at this stage, when matters have not yet settled down, and so much special expenditure has had to be incurred. In illustration of this it may be mentioned that the expenditure during the first six months of 1913 was Rs. 247,889·79, while in the second six months it was only Rs. 164,386·19.

IX.—EXCISE STATISTICS.

121. It is highly desirable for both present and future administrative purposes that statistics in as great detail as possible should be annually placed on record in a form admitting of easy comparison, and that such an analysis of the figures should be made as will show the movements that are taking place in consumption, distribution, revenue, &c. The excise statistical statement given in Appendix X is an attempt to present these figures in a comprehensive manner, which, nevertheless, allows them to be easily followed. A similar statement was prepared for 1912–13 and issued for official use. The figures speak for themselves, and deserve careful study, as they will frequently be found of assistance in solving practical problems, *e.g.*, of tavern distribution.

122. For purposes of easy comparison I give below some of the more important figures of 1913–14 along with the corresponding figures of 1912–13 :—

Arrack Taverns.—832 in 1913–14; 844 in 1912–13.

Toddy Taverns.—989 sanctioned, as compared with 1,165 in 1912–13. Of the 989, only 967 were actually sold.

Distilleries.—259, as against 254.

Wholesale Arrack Stores.—38, as against 36.

Foreign Liquor Licenses.—Revenue for twelve months 1913–14 Rs. 115,240, as compared with Rs. 76,040 for 1912–13, or an increase of Rs. 39,200 or 51·5 per cent.

Arrack Revenue, Twelve Months.—Rs. 5,784,964 in 1913–14; Rs. 4,636,188 in 1912–13; an increase of Rs. 1,148,766 or, as near as may be, 25 per cent.

Toddy Revenue, Twelve Months.—Rs. 878,418 in 1913–14; Rs. 812,569 in 1912–13; an increase of Rs. 65,849, or fully 8 per cent.

Total Excise Revenue, Twelve Months.—Rs. 6,792,003 in 1913–14; Rs. 5,553,797 in 1912–13; an increase of Rs. 1,238,206, or 22·3 per cent.

Arrack Rent Revenue per Head of Population for the Island.—Re. 1·40 in 1913–14; Re. 1·35 in 1912–13.

Toddy Rent Revenue per Head of Population for the Island.—Re. 0·21 in 1913–14; Re. 0·19 in 1912–13.

Arrack consumed in Gallons per Head of Population.—·37 in 1912–13; ·32 in 1911–12; an increase of 12·3 per cent.

Total Consumption, 1912–13, 1,507,189 gallons; 1911–12, 1,342,364 gallons; an increase of 164,825 gallons, or 12·3 per cent.

By Districts.—Arrack Revenue per Head (over Re. 1).

		1913–14. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.				1913–14. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.	
1.	Chilaw	3 54	3 8	1	7. Kurunegala	1 36	0 78	12
2.	Puttalam	2 45	2 41	2	8. Kalutara	1 32	1 11	8
3.	Colombo	2 31	1 86	3	9. Trincomalee	1 24	1 0	9
4.	Mannar	1 88	1 58	4	10. Ratnapura	1 23	1 27	6
5.	Kegalla	1 87	1 43	5	11. Mullaittivu	1 17	0 82	11
6.	Central Province	1 59	1 26	7	12. Badulla	1 11	0 87·5	10

By Districts.—Toddy Revenue per Head (over 10 Cents).

		1913–14. Cents.	1912–13. Cents.				1913–14. Cents.	1912–13. Cents.
1.	Jaffna	84	10	6.	Mannar	22	14
2.	Trincomalee	38	33	7.	Matara	21	32
3.	Chilaw	37	46	8.	Mullaittivu	13	7
4.	Colombo	35	39	9.	Batticaloa	11	11
5.	Matale	28	21					

By Districts.—Arrack and Toddy Revenue per Head.

		1913–14. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.				1913–14. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.	
1.	Chilaw	3 91	3 54	1	8.	Nuwara Eliya	1 65	1 29	10
2.	Colombo	2 66	2 25	3	9.	Trincomalee	1 62	1 33	9
3.	Puttalam	2 46	2 44	2	10.	Kalutara	1 38	1 21	11
4.	Mannar	2 10	1 72	4	11.	Kurunegala	1 37	0 82	—
5.	Kegalla	1 88	1 54	5	12.	Mullaittivu	1 30	0 89	—
6.	Matale	1 87	1 47	7	13.	Ratnapura	1 29	1 39	8
7.	Kandy	1 71	1 54	6					

Arrack Consumption in Gallons per Head by Districts (¼ Gallon and over).

		1912–13. Gallon.	1911–12. Gallon.				1912–13. Gallon.	1911–12. Gallon.	
1.	Chilaw	1·03	·96	1	8.	Kurunegala	·36	·29	10
2.	Colombo	·62	·55	2	9.	Matale	·33	·25	12
3.	Puttalam	·51	·41	3		Ratnapura	·33	·345	8
4.	Kegalla	·49	·40	5	11.	Kalutara	·32	·33	9
5.	Kandy	·46	·37	7	12.	Trincomalee	·29	·26	11
6.	Mannar	·44	·41	3	13.	Mullaittivu	·27	·23	14
7.	Nuwara Eliya	·43	·375	6	14.	Badulla	·25	·24	13

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

123. *Advisory Committees.*—The Select Committee of the Legislative Council which reported on the Excise Bill, after careful consideration arrived at the conclusion that it was not possible at present to vest the final decision as regards the grant or refusal of liquor licenses, the opening, closing, or transfer of taverns, in any one save the responsible officer concerned, *i.e.*, the Government Agent, subject to an appeal to the Governor in Executive Council, and they made certain recommendations with regard to the rules which should be framed so as to secure that taverns should not be opened or closed without an opportunity being given to all persons interested of making any representations which they desired to make on the question to the licensing authority.

124. This conclusion of the Select Committee was approved by the Secretary of State, who, however, directed that Advisory Committees should be appointed to assist the Government Agent with their advice on questions of opening, closing, or transferring taverns.

125. The constitution of these Committees and the procedure to be followed (practically that recommended by the Select Committee) were decided by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, confirmed by the Legislative Council, and published in Excise Notification No. 9 of May 16, 1913 (Appendix Y). The members were finally appointed in October, and have been at work on the revision of the tavern lists for the next licensing period.

126. *Temperance Societies.*—The discussion raised over the excise question led to a temperance revival in many parts of the country, though it never reached the height of the remarkable temperance wave of 1904–05. A genuine movement of this nature, based on an appeal to reason and religion, and carried on in a temperate manner, is to be welcomed, as it is a much more powerful factor in checking consumption than any action which lies within the sphere of Government, or which Government can legitimately take.

127. The main body of the movement was undoubtedly honest and genuine. It was not always carried on in a temperate manner. Toddy taverns were picketted to prevent customers entering them, and in some instances actually burned down. In the Chilaw District the movement was particularly well organized and inclined to be virulent. Unfortunately the enthusiasm was directed almost entirely against the consumption of toddy and the establishment of the new toddy taverns. Arrack and foreign liquor practically entirely escaped its attention, though really in greater need of it.

128. The best known of the local temperance associations was that of the Hapitigam korale in the Colombo District, which succeeded in closing every toddy tavern in the division by bringing about a great diminution of the demand. The arrack taverns, however, did not seem to be affected, and the consumption of arrack in the korale rose from 10,586 gallons in 1912 to 13,943 gallons in 1913, an increase of 31·7 per cent.

129. *Drunkenness.*—Drinking and drunkenness are often used as synonymous terms, especially when combined in the phrases "increase of drinking" and "increase of drunkenness." It should, however, be carefully borne in mind that an increase of drinking, *i.e.*, an increase of consumption or a spread of the drinking habit, by no means necessarily implies an increase of drunkenness! The term "drunkenness" can be applied properly only to drinking to excess, and even with regard to the degree of excess opinions may differ. I have known a Chief Headman describe a man as "hopelessly drunk; he could hardly walk straight."

130. Ceylon, speaking generally, is a sober country. Cases of drunkenness among the native population are comparatively rare. The habitual drunkard is almost unknown.

131. *Excise Manual.*—The compilation of a volume containing the Excise law and the regulations made thereunder, with references to the leading cases on the subject, all departmental instructions for the guidance of officers, and the various forms used in excise work, is a practical requirement of very great importance. Its necessity was insisted on by the Indian Excise Committee of 1905–06, and also in the Ceylon Excise Report, Sessional Paper I. of 1911. This work has been completed by Mr. De Glanville, Assistant Commissioner of the Northern Division, and placed in the printer's hands before the close of the year. Its early preparation is a matter of considerable satisfaction, and Mr. De Glanville deserves both credit and thanks for carrying it out so promptly, in addition to the heavy duties of his very extensive charge.

132. A departmental list of all officers and clerks in the Department, showing service, pay, and qualifications, was also brought out. A new edition brought up to date has just been prepared, and this will be revised and issued periodically. New editions of the manual will also be issued as circumstances require.

133. *Work of the Staff.*—Except a few Inspectors who were found unsuitable after a period of probation and were discontinued, all officers of the Department have worked well, and many have shown marked zeal and ability. My special thanks for his able assistance are due to Mr. Allnutt, Assistant Commissioner, Headquarter Division, who practically acted as my Deputy during the year; to the other Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Brown, De Glanville, and Wodeman, for whole-hearted and untiring co-operation; and to Mr. Eames, Excise Adviser, not only for advice given, but for active assistance in all departments of the work. Mr. De Livera was the best of the Assistant Superintendents, and has received his well-deserved promotion. I have already referred to the work of Jayawardana Mudaliyar.

Office of the Excise Commissioner,
Colombo, April 8, 1914.

B. HORSBURGH,
Excise Commissioner.

Appendix A.

General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licenses.

1. Sales at taverns (whether country liquor or foreign liquor) must be conducted in a suitable building, of which the whole or part must be set aside for exclusive use as a tavern. If there are means of communication between the tavern and an adjoining dwelling house, they must be kept permanently closed. In the case of all taverns there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress except by the front door. In the case of taverns in Municipalities, Local Board towns, or towns brought under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, the tavern premises shall have no doors except into the main street. The interior of the tavern shall be sufficiently lighted by day and by night, and the tavern shall not be used as a place of residence, save by the vendor or a caretaker.*

2. The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor or intoxicating drug, except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor, is prohibited.

3. A signboard must be affixed to the front of each godown, warehouse, or tavern showing the nature and number of the license under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee, and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in English and the local vernacular. The license and a printed copy of these conditions must be hung up in a conspicuous place within the tavern, and must contain the names of the salesmen.

4. All liquor and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose. All officers authorized to inspect godowns, warehouses, taverns, or other licensed premises (*vide* condition 21 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor or intoxicating drug reasonably suspected to be unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with, and all licensees shall give all such officers all such facilities and assistance as they may require for the exercise of their powers.

5. The sale or transport of liquor or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of sixteen, or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease, and the employment of such persons for the sale of the same, are prohibited. The names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in godowns, warehouses, or taverns shall be furnished to the Government Agent, who may forbid the employment of any person of whom he may disapprove.

6. No tavern, godown, or warehouse shall be opened before 6 A.M. or kept open after 8 P.M., except under a special authority. The hour for closing licensed premises for the sale of foreign liquor will be inserted in the licenses in accordance with local conditions at the discretion of the Government Agent.

7. No drunkenness, disorder, or gaming shall be permitted in taverns and other licensed premises.

8. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons or reputed prostitutes shall be harboured in any godown, tavern, or other licensed premises. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer by the licensee.

9. No persons shall be harboured in any godown, tavern, or other licensed premises between the hours of closing and opening such premises, and no constable shall be harboured in such premises during his time of duty.

10. Taverns situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Government Agent so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or native soldiers is passing, or is encamped in the vicinity; or, if the Government Agent so orders, any licensed premises must be temporarily closed in times of religious excitement, or when a disturbance exists or is apprehended. Every excise licensee shall of his own motion close his tavern or licensed premises when there is a riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

11. The right is reserved to the Government Agent to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, &c., in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed taverns. Such licenses shall ordinarily be granted to the tavern keepers who usually supply the locality, or to the representative of the renter. Their period shall not exceed ten days, and the fee to be paid therefor shall be fixed at the discretion of the officer issuing the licenses.

12. No liquor shall be sold or given—

(a) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding or the Officer Commanding the Station or Camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the Excise authorities and specified in the license—
(1) To sailors in the Royal Navy, soldiers, and the members of their families; or
(2) To any other person living in barracks.

* In taverns which are clearly of a superior character, private bars may be sparingly allowed by the Government Agent, under a special license to be granted by him, free of fee; provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway, and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop, or through a separate door clearly labelled or provided with a proper signboard to show its nature.

(*b*) Whilst on duty to any—
(1) Member of the Police Force or officer of the Excise Department ; or
(2) Railway servant ; or

(*c*) In any circumstances to any—
(1) Person under sixteen years of age ; or
(2) Insane person ; or
(3) Person known or believed to be intoxicated.

13. No privilege of manufacture, supply, or sale, or any interest therein shall be sold, transferred, or sub-rented without the Government Agent's previous permission ; nor, if the Government Agent so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

14. Godowns, warehouses, and taverns must be kept open, unless their temporary closure is authorized under condition 10 *supra*, and such supply of liquor as the Government Agent may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Taverns not opened by dates to be fixed by the Government Agent shall be liable to be re-sold at the risk of the licensees.

15. No liquor shall be sold in taverns except for cash. All licensees shall be bound to supply liquor on demand and on tender of cash to any person entitled to demand it.

16. No liquor or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below the minimum or above the maximum prices fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

17. No liquor or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit ; nor shall liquor or intoxicating drugs be sold at godowns or warehouses in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

18. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the form approved by the Government Agent. The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The tavern account books may be obtained from the Government Agents on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all kachcheries on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the license, and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of the Excise Department.

19. Such returns and informations as may be required by the Government Agent from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

20. When any weights, measures, or instruments have been prescribed for use in any licensed premises only such weights, measures, and instruments as have been prescribed shall be possessed or used on such premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district, if the Government Agent shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

21. The officers authorized to inspect godowns, warehouses, taverns, and other licensed premises are—
(1) Any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than a Ratemahatmaya, Mudaliyar, Muhandiram, or officer of like rank ; and
(2) Any officer of the Excise Department of rank not lower than Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use, and the liquor and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensees, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the licensed premises. All licensees shall give to all such officers all such facilities and assistance as they may require for the exercise of their powers. Nothing in this condition shall be interpreted as depriving Police Officers of any powers vested in them by law.

22. An inspection notebook with the pages numbered consecutively shall be kept by the licensee for the entry in it by Inspecting Officers of their remarks, and be handed over to the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Excise, or any officer authorized by him to receive it, on a receipt being given therefor.

23. Licensees are bound to report to the Government Agent all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, transport, or sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs committing breaches of the Excise laws, and to comply with the Government Agent's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Ceylon Penal Code or under the Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912, shall be employed in the transport or sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs without the Government Agent's previous permission.

24. Pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever by licensees with officials of the Excise Department are absolutely prohibited.

25. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Excise law, and, if so required by the Government Agent or any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

Appendix B.

Distillery Rules.

Section 1.—*Introductory.*

1. *Application of Rules.*—These rules shall apply to all distilleries in so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any special license granted to the distiller.

Section 2.—*Distilleries.*

2. *Application for License.*—Any person desirous of obtaining authority to establish or work a distillery shall apply to the Government Agent, who will forward his application for the order of the Excise Commissioner. With their applications applicants shall file descriptions and plans of the buildings in which they propose to establish or work their distilleries, and shall state the description and capacity of the stills and other permanent apparatus which they propose to use. It will be open to the Commissioner to verify at any time the descriptions and plans above mentioned, and on proof of error to require fresh ones to be submitted. Such verification may be made by any officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed for the purpose, and such officer shall be allowed full access to the premises. A duplicate of the distillery plan approved by the Commissioner shall be provided by the distiller to be filed in the Office of the Superintendent of Excise in charge of the Distillery Circle, and the original shall be kept in the distillery, and shall be open at any time to the inspection of any Excise Officer.

3. No alteration or addition shall be made by a licensee in or to such buildings, or in or to such stills and other permanent apparatus, without the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

4. No license shall be issued for any still of less than 150 gallons capacity.

5. The distillery shall be enclosed by an external wall not less than eight feet in height to be securely constructed of masonry, corrugated iron, or good wattle and daub, and no openings, except openings for the exit of spent wash or waste water, shall be made except with the permission in writing previously obtained of the Excise Commissioner. The openings in the external wall for the exit of spent wash or waste water must be provided with iron gratings securely fixed into the wall. All other openings shall be covered with wire netting of a square mesh not exceeding one-fourth of an inch firmly secured to the framework inside. The distillery premises shall have only one means of ingress and egress, which shall consist of a pair of gates of equal height with the external wall, constructed of sound wood well secured and battened, and so hung that they cannot be lifted off their hinges, and which shall be locked internally when distillation is proceeding.

The storehouse attached to the distillery shall be securely constructed within the distillery premises, with a tiled or corrugated iron roof, and shall be provided with only one door, opening on the inner side of the distillery premises, and if there are any windows, these shall be covered with wire netting of a square mesh not exceeding one-fourth of an inch. The door of the storehouse shall invariably be kept locked, except when transactions are actually in progress.

All vessels in a distillery shall be numbered, and their capacities clearly marked on them in oil paint in English.

6. *Materials to be used in Distilling.*—The materials to be used in distilling shall be toddy, or such other materials as shall be specially permitted by the Excise Commissioner, and no ingredients noxious to health shall be used in distillation, or be put into the spirit stored in the storehouse, or added to such spirit before issue elsewhere.

7. *Spirit to be kept in Store.*—No spirit shall be allowed to remain in any part of the distillery premises other than the store.

8. *Tapping of Palm Trees for Distilleries.*—No toddy-producing palm shall be tapped for supplying a distillery until a license for the purpose has been issued by the Superintendent of Excise of the circle in which the trees are situated, and the trees for this purpose marked in such manner as may be ordered by the Excise Commissioner. All toddy drawn under these licenses shall be transported under cover of special permits to be granted by the said Superintendent to the distillery for which the trees have been licensed, and no toddy shall on any account be removed from the distillery.

9. *Supervision of Distilleries.*—Distilleries shall be under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Excise of the Distillery Circle, who will carry out the provisions of these rules either in person or through his subordinates as the Excise Commissioner may direct. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent Government Agents and other officers vested with the powers of Government Agents from inspecting distilleries.

10. No child under the age of 16 years and no woman shall be employed in any distillery.

11. *Admittance into Distilleries of Persons not having Business therein forbidden.*—Except with the permission of the Superintendent of the Distillery Circle or other officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of Superintendent, no one except officers of that Department, the licensee and his servants registered as hereinafter provided, and licensed vendors or their servants or agents who have come to purchase spirit shall be allowed to enter the distillery premises on any pretext. A register in the Form A annexed shall be kept in the distillery by the licensee of the names of all servants employed in the distillery. Such servants shall at all times when within the distillery premises have with them passes signed by the Superintendent of the Distillery Circle and shall produce the same when called upon by an Excise Officer to do so.

12. *Distillers to keep Accounts.*—Distillers shall keep true and correct accounts in ink always up to date in the Forms B and C annexed, and shall on or before the 11th, 18th, 26th, and 3rd days of the month submit to the Superintendent of the Distillery Circle a true extract in Form C annexed of his transactions up to and including the 8th, 15th, 23rd, and last days of the month respectively. Such accounts shall be kept in the distillery, and always be open there to the inspection of and verification by all officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Inspector.

13. *Distillers bound to report Breaches of Law, &c., committed by their Servants.*—If it comes to the knowledge of a distiller that any person employed by him has committed any breach of "The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912," he shall report the matter to the Superintendent of Excise of the Distillery Circle, and shall comply with the directions of the said Superintendent respecting the continued employment of such person.

14. *Distillers bound to obey all Additional Rules.*—Distillers shall be bound by all additional rules that may be framed for the management of distilleries, and shall cause all persons employed by them to obey all such rules.

Section 3.—*Rules relating to the Issue of Spirit from Distilleries.*

15. *Removal of Spirit from Distilleries.*—Spirit may be removed from distilleries—

(*a*) For export.
(*b*) For transport to another distillery or to a warehouse.
(*c*) For local consumption.
(*d*) By officers of Government empowered to purchase or take possession of it on account of the public service.

16. *Spirit not to be removed except under Pass.*—No spirit shall be removed from any distillery save under cover of a pass issued by an officer duly authorized to issue passes for transport.

17. *Minimum Quantity to be issued.*—No smaller quantity of spirit shall be issued at any one time to any person under rule 15 than the following:—

Under clause (*a*), 50 imperial gallons.
Under clause (*b*), 50 imperial gallons.
Under clause (*c*), 35 imperial gallons.
To officers of Government for purposes mentioned in clause (*d*), no limit.

18. *Samples of Spirit to be taken free of cost for Analytical purposes, &c.*—Distillers shall allow samples of all spirit distilled in any licensed distillery to be taken free of cost at any time by any officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of Inspector.

19. *Cleanliness and cleaning out the Worm.*—Strict cleanliness must be observed within the distillery premises. The ground must be kept bare, clear of grass, weeds, undergrowth, and rubbish. No stagnant water or muddy ground must be allowed to remain.

20. Not less than once a week, and at any time when ordered by an Excise Officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent, the worm must be thoroughly cleaned out, and no copper salts must be allowed to accumulate in it. Part of the process of cleaning shall be emptying of the worm tub and the passing through the worm for not less than twenty minutes of steam obtained by boiling pure water in the still.

Form A.—Register of Servants employed at ——— Distillery No. ——, situated in ———.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Residence.	Capacity in which employed.	Date of Registry and Issue of Pass.	Date of Cancellation of Pass, with reason.

Form B.—Daily Accounts of Toddy brought by each Licensed Tapper to ——— Distillery, No. ——, situated in ———.

Date.	Name of Licensed Tapper.	Number of Trees licensed.	Number of Trees tapped.	Quantity of Toddy brought.
				Imperial Gallons.

Total quantity brought for the day ..	
Add balance remaining on previous day ..	
Total ..	
Deduct quantity used in distillation ..	
Balance ..	

Form C.—Return showing the Particulars of Arrack distilled at ——— Distillery, No. ——, situated in ———, for the Period ending the ——— day of ———, 19—.

Number and Name of Licensee.	Capacity of Still (Imperial Gallons).	Quantity of Toddy remaining in Store as per last Return.	Quantity brought during the Period.	Total (Columns 3 and 4).	Quantity of Toddy distilled during the Period.	Balance (Column 5 minus Column 6).	Quantity of Arrack remaining in Store as per last Return.	Quantity distilled during the Period.	Total (Columns 8 and 9).	Quantity sold during the Week.	Balance (Column 10 minus Column 11).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

N.B.—Columns 8 to 12: Quantity to be given in imperial gallons of 30° under proof as approximately as possible.

Appendix C.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales during the Financial Years 1912–13 and 1913–14.

Revenue District.	Financial Year July, 1912, to June, 1913 (12 Months).	Financial Year July, 1913, to September, 1914 (15 Months).
	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo	1,539,150	2,387,437
Kalutara	309,500	462,900
Kandy	846,998	1,334,689
Nuwara Eliya		
Matale		
Galle	154,600	230,750
Matara	93,200	122,500
Hambantota		
Jaffna	132,555	226,960
Mannar	40,550	60,150
Mullaittivu	14,160	25,355
Kurunegala	240,000	521,000
Puttalam { Puttalam	96,260	121,435
Puttalam { Chilaw	269,999	387,555
Batticaloa	77,990	98,100
Trincomalee	29,990	46,300
Anuradhapura	58,036	81,889
Badulla	189,600	300,000
Ratnapura	196,000	255,000
Kegalla	347,600	569,185
Total ..	4,636,188	7,231,205

Appendix D.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales, 1895 to 1914.

Province.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Western.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	959,050	856,100	879,205	949,588	1,182,238	1,226,538	1,278,987½	1,376,387½	1,382,387	1,638,139½
Kalutara ..	89,550	94,575	101,025	109,522	115,044	115,044	149,350	149,350	138,055	143,109
Central.										
Kandy ..										
Matale ..	466,375	544,700	619,325	632,000	637,000	637,000	649,550	649,550	525,257	525,257
Nuwara Eliya ..										
Southern.										
Galle ..	121,525	126,775	136,150	116,600	96,882	102,565	102,565	177,792	177,792	142,738
Matara ..	88,455	99,425	112,165	104,250	86,540	93,895	106,655	107,111	107,111	117,861
Hambantota ..										
Northern.										
Jaffna ..	61,750	76,750	86,100			73,000	92,500	92,500	105,720	105,720
Mannar ..	18,750	18,800	21,100	113,500	113,500	20,500	20,500	22,800	22,800	28,800
Mullaittivu ..	11,100	10,850	11,180			11,330	11,330	13,980	15,950	17,709½
Eastern.										
Batticaloa ..	47,125	51,135	56,760	83,000	83,000	60,960	65,025	65,025	74,400	74,400
Trincomalee ..	42,600	45,980	49,776	50,592	51,592	51,592	48,086	48,086	51,759½	51,759½
North-Western.										
Kurunegala ..	101,400	110,080	133,280	143,250	140,000	140,000	166,650	181,770	181,770	250,300
Puttalam ..	197,175	198,425	202,500	208,750	215,000	215,000	241,025	241,025	268,405	268,405
North-Central.										
Anuradhapura ..	20,275	18,925	22,950	28,650	31,200	31,200	37,620	42,880	50,175	50,175
Uva.										
Badulla ..	79,567½	93,625	126,000	162,825	116,000	100,000	115,230	115,230	97,000	97,000
Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ..	43,627	53,377	65,730	107,677½	107,577½	77,575	77,575	53,275	53,275	55,075
Kegalla ..	110,800	125,800	154,980	178,999½	178,999½	157,527½	157,527½	156,814	166,888½	172,429½
Total ..	2,459,124	2,525,322	2,778,226	2,989,104	3,154,573	3,113,726	3,320,176	3,493,575	3,418,745	3,738,878

Province.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911–12 (12 months).	1912–13 (12 months).	1913–14 (12 months).
* *Western.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	1,541,252½	1,592,364	1,633,084	1,723,488	1,740,279	1,820,627	1,999,249	1,539,150	1,909,950
Kalutara ..	155,909	146,852½	150,902½	174,141	191,231	232,012	292,032	309,500	370,320
Central.									
Kandy ..									
Matale ..	667,776	667,776	821,719½	821,719½	824,359	876,379	963,048	846,998	1,067,751
Nuwara Eliya ..									
Southern.									
Galle ..	142,738½	147,738¾	147,738¾	167,500	160,000	152,500	180,766	154,600	184,600
Matara ..	88,425	120,038½	120,038½	128,875	128,875	123,575	134,908	93,200	98,000
Hambantota ..									
Northern.									
Jaffna ..	118,320	118,320	137,856	137,856	112,000	118,960	121,996	132,555	181,568
Mannar ..	28,800	36,420	36,420	36,750	36,750	41,940	46,332	40,550	48,120
Mullaittivu ..	9,619¾	16,200	16,200	12,000	12,000	17,876	19,068	14,160	20,284
Eastern.									
Batticaloa ..	80,680	80,680	70,850	62,755	63,050	68,760	87,880	77,990	78,480
Trincomalee ..	60,223½	60,223½	35,640	35,640	36,060	40,215	37,940	29,990	37,040
North-Western.									
Kurunegala ..	250,300	216,840	216,840	255,027½	255,027½	301,377	336,666	240,000	416,800
Puttalam ..	289,239½	289,239½	321,903½	311,903½	351,901	357,264	391,608	366,259	407,192
North-Central.									
Anuradhapura ..	68,287½	68,287½	51,480	51,480	47,916	54,115	57,532	58,036	65,511
Uva.									
Badulla ..	122,020	122,020	142,620	142,620	131,050	162,150	204,560	189,600	240,000
Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ..	55,075	66,505½	66,505½	111,538	111,538	142,557	165,890	196,000	204,000
Kegalla ..	183,018	185,622	210,166	233,968½	266,978½	290,328	293,058	347,600	455,348
Total ..	3,861,684	3,935,127	4,179,964	4,407,262	4,469,015	4,800,635	5,332,533	4,636,188*	5,784,964

* Toddy rents sold separately.

Appendix E.

Statement showing Consumption of Arrack in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon, 1911 to 1913.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population (Census of 1911).	Consumption (at 27° under proof normal).			Rate of Consumption per Head of Population.		
			1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Colombo ..	808	826,828	413,328	510,494	564,588	·499	·616	·68
Kalutara ..	624	279,493	81,419	91,131	90,644	·29	·326	·32
Kandy ..	911	408,429	144,668	171,410	183,601	·35	·419	·44
Nuwara Eliya ..	463	155,462	57,508	63,274	65,045	·369	·407	·418
Matale ..	905	108,367	26,374	30,579	32,842	·24	·28	·303
Galle ..	652	291,001	35,601	44,602	51,200	·12	·15	·175
Matara ..	481	227,308	17,716	18,591	19,077	·07	·08	·08
Hambantota ..	1,013	110,508	6,011	7,097	9,726	·05	·06	·088
Jaffna ..	999	326,712	29,307	38,512	38,373	·089	·117	·117
Mannar ..	905	25,603	10,293	11,258	9,503	·40	·439	·37
Mullaittivu ..	1,466	17,336	3,632	4,259	4,387	·209	·245	·25
Batticaloa ..	2,800	153,943	19,418	20,655	16,932	·126	·13	·109
Trincomalee ..	1,048	29,755	6,819	8,417	7,676	·229	·28	·257
Kurunegala ..	1,844	308,807	92,214	99,639	122,801	·305	·32	·4
Puttalam { Puttalam ..	910	39,665	17,925	20,129	21,058	·45	·51	·53
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	262	87,644	84,803	83,842	100,379	·97	·95	1·1
Anuradhapura ..	4,068	86,276	11,558	12,134	12,688	·13	·14	·145
Badulla ..	3,271	216,692	53,072	52,245	50,523	·244	·241	·23
Ratnapura ..	1,259	165,992	51,122	57,243	49,308	·307	·34	·29
Kegalla ..	642	242,529	88,694	100,065	104,189	·365	·41	·429
Total ..	25,331	4,106,350	1,251,482	1,445,576	1,554,540	·30	·35	·37

Appendix F.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue in terms of Twelve Months 1913–14 and Arrack Consumption for the Twelve Months 1912–13 with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Arrack Rent Revenue in terms of 12 Months 1913–14.	Arrack Rent Revenue per Head of Population in terms of 12 Months 1913–14.	Arrack consumed in 1912–13.	Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed in terms of 12 Months 1912–13.	Arrack consumed per Head of Population 1912–13.	Arrack Taverns per 100 Square Miles 1913–14.	Population to each Arrack Tavern 1913–14.	Average Rent per Arrack Tavern in terms of 12 Months 1913–14.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo ..	1,909,950	2 31	504,831	3 78	·62	23·51	4,352	10,052
Kalutara ..	370,320	1 32	89,341	4 15	·32	11·22	3,993	5,290
Kandy ..			188,459		·46	5·49	8,169	
Nuwara Eliya ..	1,067,751	1 59	67,537	3 66	·43	2·12	15,546	15,936
Matale ..			35,725		·33	·77	15,481	
Galle ..	184,600	0 63	45,948	4 2	·16	10·28	4,343	2,755
Matara ..	98,000	0 29	17,983	3 73	·07	7·69	6,143	1,849
Hambantota ..			8,307		·07	1·58	6,907	
Jaffna ..	181,568	0 55	41,968	4 32	·13	2·30	14,205	7,894
Mannar ..	48,120	1 88	11,184	4 30	·44	1·32	2,134	4,016
Mullaittivu ..	20,284	1 17	4,664	4 35	·27	·55	2,167	2,535
Batticaloa ..	78,480	0 51	20,072	3 91	·13	1·64	3,346	1,706
Trincomalee ..	37,040	1 24	8,529	2 34	·29	1·24	2,290	2,849
Kurunegala ..	416,800	1 36	110,083	3 78	·36	4·07	4,091	5,557
Puttalam { Puttalam ..	97,148	2 45	20,297	4 78	·51	3·19	1,368	3,350
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	310,044	3 54	90,614	3 42	1·03	25·57	1,308	4,628
Anuradhapura ..	65,511	0 76	12,708	5 15	·15	·22	9,586	7,279
Badulla ..	240,000	1 11	53,878	4 45	·25	·55	12,038	13,333
Ratnapura ..	204,000	1 23	55,719	3 66	·33	2·72	4,882	6,000
Kegalla ..	455,348	1 87	119,342	3 81	·49	7·94	4,755	8,928
Total ..	5,784,964	1 40	1,507,189	3 84	·37	3·28	4,935	6,953

Appendix G.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue for the Twelve Months 1912–13 and Arrack Consumption for the Twelve Months 1911–12 with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Arrack Rent Revenue in terms of 12 Months 1912–13.	Arrack Rent Revenue per Head of Population in terms of 12 Months 1912–13.	Arrack consumed in 1911–12.	Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed in terms of 12 Months 1911–12.	Arrack consumed per Head of Population 1911–12.	Arrack Taverns per 100 Square Miles 1912–13.	Population to each Arrack Tavern 1912–13.	Average Rent per Arrack Tavern 1912–13.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo ..	1,539,150	1 86	458,563	3 35½	0·55	23·51	4,352	8,100
Kalutara ..	309,500	1 11	91,406	3 38½	0·33	11·24	3,993	4,421
Kandy ..	} 846,998	1 26	153,088	} 3 55	0·37	4·72	9,498	} 11,394
Nuwara Eliya ..			58,315		0·375	1·94	17,274	
Matale ..			27,005		0·25	0·77	15,481	
Galle ..	154,600	0 53	42,982	3 59½	0·15	11·04	4,042	2,147
Matara ..	} 93,200	0 27	19,749	} 3 56	0·09	8·52	5,544	} 1,579
Hambantota ..			6,412		0·06	1·77	6,139	
Jaffna ..	132,555	0 41	35,880	3 69	0·11	3·50	9,335	3,787
Mannar ..	40,550	1 58	10,454	3 88	0·41	2·32	1,219	1,931
Mullaittivu ..	14,160	0 82	3,921	3 61	0·23	0·48	2,477	2,023
Batticaloa ..	77,990	0 51	20,224	3 85½	0·13	1·93	2,851	1,444
Trincomalee ..	29,990	1 0	7,683	3 90	0·26	1·53	1,654	1,666
Kurunegala ..	240,000	0 78	89,317	2 68½	0·29	3·15	5,290	4,138
Puttalam (Puttalam)	96,260	2 41	18,833	5 11	0·41	2·86	1,537	3,471
Puttalam (Chilaw) ..	269,999	3 8	84,495	3 19½	0·96	27·0	1,234	3,803
Anuradhapura ..	58,036	0 67	11,440	5 7	0·13	0·17	12,325	8,291
Badulla ..	189,600	0 87½	51,943	3 65	0·24	0·49	13,543	11,850
Ratnapura ..	196,000	1 27	53,179	3 68½	0·345	2·62	4,665	5,939
Kegalla ..	347,600	1 43	97,475	3 56	0·4	7·48	5,053	7,242
Total ..	4,636,188	1 12½	1,342,364	3 45	0·327	3·33	4,865	5,493

Appendix H.

Statement showing Number of Toddy Taverns sanctioned and Amounts realized by Rent Sales for 1912–13.

Revenue District.	No. of Taverns sanctioned.	Amounts realized by Rent Sales.	Revenue District.	No. of Taverns sanctioned.	Amounts realized by Rent Sales.
		Rs.			Rs.
Colombo ..	253	326,090	Batticaloa ..	38	16,795
Kalutara ..	40	27,100	Trincomalee ..	8	9,890
Kandy ..	169	114,096	Kurunegala ..	35	13,345
Nuwara Eliya ..	16	5,120	Puttalam (Puttalam) ..	16	1,140
Matale ..	43	22,752	Puttalam (Chilaw) ..	50	40,350
Galle ..	43	42,870	Anuradhapura ..	—	—
Matara ..	41	72,215	Badulla ..	60	17,976
Hambantota ..	42	18,925	Ratnapura ..	100	18,875
Jaffna ..	135	32,300	Kegalla ..	43	28,015
Mannar ..	15	3,560			
Mullaittivu ..	18	1,155	Total ..	1,165	312,569

Appendix I.

Statement showing Number of Toddy Taverns sanctioned and Amounts realized by Rent Sales for the Fifteen Months of 1913–14.

Revenue District.	No. of Taverns sanctioned.	Amounts realized by Rent Sales.	Revenue District.	No. of Taverns sanctioned.	Amounts realized by Rent Sales.
		Rs.			Rs.
Colombo ..	242	362,580	Batticaloa ..	42	21,549
Kalutara ..	37	22,275	Trincomalee ..	8	14,290
Kandy ..	109	61,830	Kurunegala ..	34	5,375
Nuwara Eliya ..	15	11,445	Puttalam (Puttalam) ..	16	2,450
Matale ..	38	38,580	Puttalam (Chilaw) ..	50	40,280
Galle ..	41	48,520	Anuradhapura ..	—	—
Matara ..	36	59,540	Badulla ..	52	23,978
Hambantota ..	29	12,765	Ratnapura ..	62	12,687
Jaffna ..	113	345,190	Kegalla ..	32	4,760
Mannar ..	15	7,045			
Mullaittivu ..	18	2,885	Total ..	989	1,098,024

Appendix J.

Statement showing Consumption of Fermented Toddy, with the Number of Trees licensed for drawing Fermented Toddy for Tavern Supply, in each Revenue District during 1913.

District.	Quantity consumed. Gallons.	No. of Trees licensed.		
		Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.
Colombo (Municipality)	216,364	5,687	—	—
Colombo (outside Municipality)	539,171	19,010	—	115
Kalutara	46,370	2,618	—	23
Kandy	249,729	1,590	—	6,196
Nuwara Eliya	21,318	—	—	780
Matale	150,345	554	—	4,968
Galle	125,757	11,330	—	136
Matara	147,200	6,694	—	10
Hambantota	32,455	2,281	—	—
Jaffna	991,302	42,239	60,663	—
Mannar	64,828	615	8,105	—
Mullaittivu	62,714	1,231	4,082	—
Batticaloa	80,022	4,695	27	—
Trincomalee	31,445	1,230	1,411	11
Kurunegala	33,159	1,840	—	446
Puttalam	139,615	7,474	300	—
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—
Badulla	115,363	—	—	2,599
Ratnapura	43,306	2,674	—	3,086
Kegalla	14,312	1,312	—	2,842
Total	3,104,775	113,074	74,588	21,212

Appendix K.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue in terms of Twelve Months 1913 14 and Toddy Consumption for the Twelve Months 1912–13, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Toddy Rent Revenue in terms of 12 Months 1913–14.	Toddy Rent Revenue per Head of Population in terms of 12 Months 1913–14.	Toddy consumed in 1912–13.	Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed in terms of 12 Months 1913–14.	Toddy consumed per Head of Population 1912–13.	Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles 1913–14.	Population to each Toddy Tavern 1913–14.	Average Rent per Toddy Tavern in terms of 12 Months 1913–14.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo	290,064	0 35	686,565	0 42	·83	29·95	3,417	1,199
Kalutara	17,820	0 6	35,491	0 50	·13	5·93	7,554	482
Kandy	49,464	0 12	226,358	0 22	·55	11·96	3,747	454
Nuwara Eliya	9,156	0 6	26,614	0 34	·17	3·18	10,364	610
Matale	30,864	0 28	132,864	0 23	1·23	4·20	2,852	812
Galle	38,816	0 13	150,704	0 26	·52	6·29	7,098	947
Matara	47,632	0 21	147,270	0 32	·65	7·48	6,314	1,323
Hambantota	10,212	0 9	42,559	0 24	·38	2·86	3,811	352
Jaffna	276,152	0 84	890,133	0 31	2·72	11·31	2,891	2,444
Mannar	5,636	0 22	108,000	0 5	4·22	1·66	1,707	376
Mullaittivu	2,308	0 13	49,662	0 6	2·86	1·16	1,020	136
Batticaloa	17,239	0 11	69,186	0 25	·45	1·46	3,754	420
Trincomalee	11,432	0 38	32,379	0 35	1·09	·67	4,254	1,633
Kurunegala	4,300	0 1	134,821	0 3	·44	1·84	9,024	126
Puttalam	1,960	0 5	11,035	0 18	·27	1·76	2,479	122
Puttalam | Chilaw	32,224	0 37	217,867	0 15	2·48	17·94	1,865	686
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	19,182	0 9	90,321	0 21	·42	1·50	4,422	391
Ratnapura	10,149	0 6	28,431	0 36	·17	4·0	3,320	203
Kegalla	3,808	0 1¼	9,508	0 40	·04	4·83	7,824	123
Total	878,418	0 21	3,089,768	0 28	·75	3·81	4,246	908

Appendix L.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue in terms of Twelve Months 1912–13, and Toddy Consumption for the Twelve Months 1911–12, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Toddy Rent Revenue for the 12 Months 1912–13.	Toddy Rent Revenue per Head of Population for 12 Months 1912–13.	Toddy consumed in 1911–12.	Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed in terms of 12 Months 1911–12.	Toddy consumed per Head of Population 1911–12.	Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles 1912–13.	Population to each Toddy Tavern 1912–13.	Average Rent per Toddy Tavern 1912–13.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo ..	326,090	0 39	—	—	—	31·38	3,268	1,289
Kalutara ..	27,100	0 10	—	—	—	6·42	6,987	677
Kandy ..	114,096	0 28	—	—	—	18·50	2,417	675
Nuwara Eliya ..	5,120	0 3	—	—	—	3·45	9,716	320
Matale ..	22,752	0 21	—	—	—	4·75	2,520	529
Galle ..	42,870	0 15	—	—	—	6·60	6,767	997
Matara ..	72,215	0 32	—	—	—	8·52	5,544	1,761
Hambantota ..	18,925	0 17	—	—	—	4·14	2,631	451
Jaffna ..	32,300	0 10	—	—	—	13·51	2,420	239
Mannar ..	3,560	0 14	—	—	—	1·60	1,707	237
Mullaittivu ..	1,155	0 7	—	—	—	1·25	963	64
Batticaloa ..	16,795	0 11	—	—	—	1·30	4,160	452
Trincomalee ..	9,890	0 33	—	—	—	0·76	3,722	1,236
Kurunegala ..	13,345	0 4	—	—	—	1·90	8,766	381
Puttalam { Puttalam ..	1,140	0 3	—	—	—	1·70	2,698	71
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	40,350	0 46	—	—	—	19·00	1,753	807
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	17,976	0 8	—	—	—	1·84	3,611	299
Ratnapura ..	18,875	0 12	—	—	—	7·93	1,539	189
Kegalla ..	28,015	0 11½	—	—	—	6·70	5,640	651
Total ..	812,569	0 19	—	—	—	4·51	3,525	697

Appendix M.

Statement showing Actual Recoveries on Account of Toddy Rents, July, 1912, to December, 1913.

District.	July to December, 1912. Rs. c.	January to June, 1913. Rs. c.	July to December, 1913. Rs. c.	Total, July, 1912, to December, 1913. Rs. c.
Colombo ..	124,138 38	137,244 66	146,483 55	407,866 59
Kalutara ..	11,021 32	11,704 22	8,696 46	31,422 0
Kandy ..	28,450 0	14,070 23	24,118 95	66,639 18
Nuwara Eliya ..	2,140 77	3,180 49	4,013 94	9,335 20
Matale ..	11,454 0	11,111 0	15,637 0	38,202 0
Galle ..	21,460 71	20,987 80	19,656 78	62,105 29
Matara ..	30,210 10	26,343 63	21,492 54	78,046 27
Hambantota ..	6,651 33	8,423 50	6,284 74	21,364 57
Jaffna ..	15,318 53	16,981 47	127,263 83	159,563 83
Mannar ..	1,483 45	2,076 55	2,493 21	6,053 21
Mullaittivu ..	498 37	832 1	1,317 36	2,647 74
Batticaloa ..	7,595 71	9,333 13	9,747 92	26,676 76
Trincomalee ..	4,441 10	4,910 50	6,745 8	16,096 68
Kurunegala ..	3,400 7	3,401 88	2,572 6	9,374 1
Puttalam ..	14,692 50	6,700 0	14,854 56	36,247 6
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	8,406 45	8,328 92	9,496 50	26,231 87
Ratnapura ..	4,814 39	3,881 40	8,112 69	16,808 48
Kegalla ..	5,160 17	2,795 0	1,607 83	9,563 0
Total ..	301,337 35	292,311 39	430,595 0	1,024,243 74

Recoveries, July, 1912, to June, 1913, Rs. 593,648·74.

Recoveries, January, 1913, to December, 1913, Rs. 722,906·39.

Appendix N.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Trees licensed to be tapped for Sweet Toddy in each District during 1913.

District.	No. of Trees licensed.		
	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.
Colombo	11,323	—	1,139
Kalutara	5,793	—	724
Kandy	49	—	13,029
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	1,897
Matale	5	—	4,194
Galle	838	1	4,670
Matara	2,606	—	6,452
Hambantota	709	—	676
Jaffna	17	23,458	—
Mannar	—	51	—
Mullaittivu	—	71	—
Batticaloa	341	195	—
Trincomalee	—	507	—
Kurunegala	—	—	—
Puttalam	13,652	3	1
Anuradhapura	—	—	6
Badulla	4	—	2,010
Ratnapura	12	—	5,789
Kegalla	93	—	3,399
Total ..	35,442	24,286	43,986.

Appendix O.

General Description of Foreign Liquor Licenses.

(1) *Bottling License.*—These licenses will be granted only to those holders of wholesale licenses who import foreign liquor in bulk and bottle it in the Colony. The annual fee will be Rs. 50. The bottling license will be granted by the Government Agent after approval of the premises in which bottling is to take place, and all reducing and bottling operations will be done under the supervision of an Excise Officer. Colouring, blending, or flavouring, *i.e.*, essencing, after importation will be strictly prohibited, as well as the exchange of bottle labels, corks, and capsules so as to make the liquor of one manufacturer appear to be that of another.

(2) *Wholesale License* (for the sale to licensed dealers only of foreign liquor not to be consumed on the premises).—Under this license the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons, or a dozen reputed quart bottles, or two dozen reputed pint bottles, in one transaction will be prohibited. This class of license will have to be taken out by such commission agents and others who import liquor largely; and sales by them under this license will be permitted to licensed dealers only. The annual fee for this license will be Rs. 50.

(3) *Retail License* (for the sale of foreign liquor not to be consumed on the premises).—This license will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100 to Rs. 500, determined by the Government Agent on a basis of gallonage or business done.

(4) *Tavern License* (that is, retail license for the sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises).—The amount to be paid for this privilege will be determined ultimately by public auction or by tender, but shall, until further notice, be assessed by the Government Agent on a basis of gallonage or business done. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in one transaction for removal from the premises in a quantity exceeding one reputed quart will be prohibited.

(5) *Beer and Porter License* (for the sale of beer and porter only).—These licenses will be issued for the sale of beer and porter only, for consumption on or off the premises, at an annual fixed fee of Rs. 30.

(6) *Hotel License* (for the supply of liquor to residents in hotels and boarding houses).—These licenses will be of different classes, and fees will be fixed according to class. No liquor may be sold under these licenses otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding houses for their own use or that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with meals supplied to them. A fee of Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 may be charged at the discretion of the Government Agent.

(7) *Bar License.*—This license will be issued to approved hotel keepers, or to managers of approved places of public entertainment, to cover the sale of foreign liquor at a bar in the hotel or place of entertainment under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern license. This license will be issued on payment of a fee for each bar assessed by the Government Agent on a basis of gallonage or business done.

(8) *Railway Refreshment Room or Dining Car License* (issued to the contractor or contractors who have secured the privilege of opening refreshment rooms at railway stations or running the dining cars attached to trains).—These will cover the supply of foreign liquor to *bona fide* travellers by railway only, and will be issued by the Government Agent, after consultation with the General Manager, on payment of an assessed fee for each refreshment room or car. When one contractor has secured combined privileges, a consolidated fee may be charged payable by instalments.

(9) *Refreshment Room or Restaurant License* (issued only to respectable applicants to cover the sale of foreign liquor when combined with the supply of meals).—This license will be issued on a fee of Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, assessed at the discretion of the Government Agent according to locality and business done.

(10) *Resthouse License* (to resthouses maintained under the supervision and control of the Chairmen of the Provincial Road Committees).—Under this license liquor may be sold only to persons staying at the resthouse, or to *bona fide* travellers, for consumption on the premises; and no liquor shall be sold for removal from the resthouse. The fee will be assessed by the Government Agent.

(11) *Proprietary Club License.*—This license will be issued on payment of a fee assessed by the Government Agent, and will cover the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises to members only and to friends in their company.

(12) *Occasional License.*—This will be granted for the sale of foreign liquor at refreshment stalls or bars in connection with race meetings and public entertainments for periods not exceeding ten days at one time, and at fees assessed by the Government Agent not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion. No sale of liquor for removal from the premises will be allowed under this license.

(13) *Auctioneer's License* (for the sale by recognized auctioneers of consignments of foreign liquor).—The annual fee will be Rs. 10. The licensee may give sample bottles, and may hold the auction at places other than those specified in the license. Liquor sold under this license must be the property of *bona fide* residents in the Island.

(14) *License for the Sale of Pure Rectified Spirit.*—This will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10 to such chemists and druggists and other firms or persons as are specially approved by the Government Agent. Under this license the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of forty imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Excise Commissioner may specially authorize) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than *bona fide* medical, industrial, and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one reputed pint in the case of sale to a private individual; one imperial gallon in the case of sale for industrial purposes, or to a chemist, medical practitioner, or scientific body; and ten imperial gallons to any Government, Local Board, or Municipal hospital.

(15) *License for the Sale of Medicated Wines and similar Preparations containing 20 per cent. and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent., of Proof Spirit.*—The annual fee for the license will be Rs. 10. The licensee may sell the medicated wines and similar preparations only as tonic or medicine.

(16) *Special License.*—This will be granted under the orders of the Excise Commissioner on such terms and conditions as may in each case be determined, when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the above descriptions.

Appendix P.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Country and Foreign Liquor Licenses issued for the Financial Year 1913–14.

District.	Distillery.	Arrack Wholesale.	Arrack Retail.	Toddy Retail.	Brewery.	Bottling.	Foreign Liquor Wholesale.	Retail "off."	Foreign Liquor Tavern.	Beer and Porter.	Hotel.	Bar.	Railway Refreshment Room.	Refreshment House or Restaurant.	Resthouse.	Proprietary Club.	Auctioneers.	Pure Rectified Spirit.	Medicated Wines.
Colombo ..	—	13	190	242	—	9	32	82	37	4	25	28	3	11	16	1	—	11	8
Kalutara ..	187	22	70	37	—	—	—	14	12	—	—	—	1	2	10	—	—	—	—
Kandy ..	—	—	50	109	—	2	2	30	30	9	20	19	1	10	10	—	—	6	—
Matale ..	—	—	7	38	—	—	—	5	3	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	10	15	1	1	2	20	8	8	8	7	1	2	6	1	—	3	3
Galle ..	66	2	67	41	—	—	—	13	13	—	2	3	—	6	11	—	—	1	—
Matara ..	6	—	37	36	—	—	—	9	7	1	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	—	—	16	29	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Jaffna ..	—	—	23	113	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	1
Mannar ..	—	—	12	15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ..	—	—	46	41	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	—	—	13	7	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ..	—	—	75	34	—	—	—	10	6	1	1	1	1	—	16	2	—	—	1
Puttalam ..	—	—	96	63	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	1
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	3	1	1	12	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	—	—	18	49	—	—	—	17	5	2	4	4	—	—	20	1	—	5	—
Ratnapura ..	—	—	34	50	—	—	—	10	9	—	1	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ..	—	—	51	31	—	—	—	17	13	—	1	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—
Total ..	259	37	832	967	—	12	36	273	165	26	66	67	9	39	179	5	—	29	15

Appendix Q.

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue for the Financial Year 1913–14.

District.	Brewery Licenses.	Bottling.	Wholesale.	Retail "off."	Retail "on."	Hotel.	Bar.	Railway Refreshment Room.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	—	562 50	1,937 50	13,250 0	8,562 50	7,025 0	11,793 75	109 40
Kalutara	—	—	—	1,812 50	2,250 0	—	—	18 75
Kandy	—	125 0	135 0	6,031 25	11,562 50	4,168 75	8,126 25	62 50
Nuwara Eliya ..	62 50	62 50	125 0	2,968 75	3,062 50	2,062 0	2,187 50	62 50
Matale	—	—	—	750 0	687 50	125 0	375 0	—
Galle	—	—	—	1,753 0	2,688 0	749 0	570 0	—
Matara	—	—	—	1,281 25	1,437 50	—	—	—
Hambantota	—	—	—	600 0	712 50	—	—	—
Jaffna	—	—	—	1,250 0	1,000 0	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	125 0	310 0	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	250 0	—	—	—	3 13
Batticaloa	—	—	—	1,190 0	2,250 0	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	—	406 25	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	—	—	—	1,250 0	1,200 0	125 0	250 0	25 0
Puttalam	—	—	—	625 0	625 0	—	—	—
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	375 0	156 25	630 0	787 50	—
Badulla	—	—	—	2,437 50	1,125 0	750 0	750 0	—
Ratnapura	—	—	—	1,468 75	1,906 25	125 0	218 75	—
Kegalla	—	—	—	2,787 0	4,138 0	125 0	—	—
Total ..	62 50	750 0	2,197 50	40,611 25	43,673 50	15,884 75	25,058 75	281 28

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue for the Financial Year 1913–14—*contd.*

District.	Refreshment Room or Restaurant.	Rest-houses.	Proprietary Clubs.	Auctioneers.	Medicated Wines.	Rectified Spirits.	Occasional Licenses.	Beer and Porter.	Total for each District.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	3,468 75	81 25	281 25	25 0	112 50	150 0	1,945 0	150 0	49,454 40
Kalutara	500 0	30 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,611 27
Kandy	2,500 0	42 0	—	—	37 50	112 50	446 50	337 50	33,687 25
Nuwara Eliya ..	500 0	15 0	312 50	—	37 50	37 50	2 50	300 0	11,798 25
Matale	—	27 0	—	—	12 50	—	—	—	1,977 0
Galle	1,500 0	113 0	—	—	—	32 50	40 0	—	7,445 50
Matara	812 50	43 50	—	—	—	—	75 0	37 50	3,687 25
Hambantota ..	—	55 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,367 50
Jaffna	—	10 1	—	—	12 50	25 0	—	—	2,297 51
Mannar	—	4 38	—	—	—	12 50	—	—	451 88
Mullaittivu	—	8 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	261 26
Batticaloa	—	17 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,457 0
Trincomalee	—	12 51	—	—	—	—	—	37 50	456 26
Kurunegala	—	46 50	50 0	—	30 0	—	—	37 50	3,014 0
Puttalam	—	41 87	—	—	12 50	—	—	—	1,304 37
Anuradhapura ..	250 0	81 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,280 66
Badulla	—	31 87	187 50	—	—	62 50	10 0	75 0	5,429 37
Ratnapura	593 75	37 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,350 2
Kegalla	500 0	52 50	—	—	—	—	35 0	—	7,637 50
Total ..	10,625 0	750 97	831 25	25 0	255 0	432 50	2,554 0	975 0	144,968 25

Appendix R.

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue during 1908 to 1912.

Beer and Porter.

District.	1908. Rs. c.	1909. Rs. c.	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.
Colombo ..	60 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Kalutara ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	160 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	180 0
Nuwara Eliya ..	200 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0
Matale	—	—	—	—	—
Galle	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	20 0
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ..	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Kurunegala ..	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Puttalam ..	—	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Ratnapura ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	520 0	520 0	540 0	560 0	540 0

Wholesale "off."

District.	1908. Rs. c.	1909. Rs. c.	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.
Colombo ..	1,350 0	1,350 0	1,450 0	1,250 0	1,250 0
Kalutara ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	—	—	—
Matale	—	—	—	—	—
Galle	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ..	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ..	—	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,350 0	1,350 0	1,450 0	1,250 0	1,250 0

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue during 1908 to 1912—*contd.*

Wholesale and Retail "off."

District.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	7,650 0	7,425 0	7,425 0	7,350 0	7,350 0
Kalutara	1,125 0	1,125 0	1,125 0	1,125 0	1,125 0
Kandy	4,275 0	4,350 0	4,275 0	4,275 0	4,275 0
Nuwara Eliya	1,425 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,537 50
Matale	525 0	525 0	525 0	525 0	525 0
Galle	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,125 0	1,125 0	1,125 0
Matara	450 0	450 0	525 0	600 0	600 0
Hambantota	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	262 50
Jaffna	862 50	787 50	750 0	750 0	750 0
Mannar	150 0	150 0	300 0	150 0	75 0
Mullaittivu	150 0	75 0	75 0	150 0	75 0
Batticaloa	525 0	675 0	675 0	525 0	525 0
Trincomalee	375 0	375 0	375 0	525 0	300 0
Kurunegala	825 0	830 0	825 0	825 0	825 0
Puttalam	1,125 0	1,125 0	1,125 0	1,125 0	1,200 0
Anuradhapura	225 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	375 0
Badulla	1,275 0	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,275 0	1,275 0
Ratnapura	675 0	675 0	750 0	900 0	950 0
Kegalla	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0
Total	24,412 50	24,342 50	24,450 0	24,600 0	24,425 0

Retail "on."

District.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	4,500 0	4,050 0	3,750 0	3,750 0	3,750 0
Kalutara	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0
Kandy	3,750 0	3,750 0	3,450 0	3,450 0	3,300 0
Nuwara Eliya	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,050 0	1,050 0
Matale	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0
Galle	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	150 0	150 0	150 0	300 0	300 0
Hambantota	225 0	150 0	225 0	300 0	225 0
Jaffna	150 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	150 0
Mannar	150 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	150 0
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	300 0	750 0	750 0	750 0	637 50
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	750 0	750 0	750 0	750 0	750 0
Puttalam	1,650 0	1,650 0	1,650 0	1,650 0	1,800 0
Anuradhapura	150 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	150 0
Badulla	750 0	750 0	750 0	750 0	900 0
Ratnapura	805 0	750 0	1,050 0	1,205 0	1,390 0
Kegalla	1,650 0	1,950 0	1,950 0	1,950 0	1,950 0
Total	17,980 0	18,150 0	17,925 0	18,155 0	18,302 50

Refreshment House.

District.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	1,800 0	2,600 0	2,600 0	2,600 0	2,400 0
Kalutara	600 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0
Kandy	1,800 0	1,800 0	2,000 0	2,000 0	2,000 0
Nuwara Eliya	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0
Matale	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
Galle	2,400 0	2,200 0	2,200 0	2,200 0	2,200 0
Matara	600 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	600 0
Hambantota	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0
Jaffna	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
Mannar	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
Puttalam	—	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
Anuradhapura	200 0	200 0	200 0	400 0	400 0
Badulla	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura	600 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	666 66
Kegalla	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
Total	9,600 0	10,200 0	10,200 0	10,600 0	10,466 66

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue during 1908 to 1912—*contd.*

Hotel.

District.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	8,250 0	8,500 0	9,400 0	9,650 0	9,950 0
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	4,850 0	4,900 0	5,600 0	6,150 0	6,300 0
Nuwara Eliya	2,100 0	2,250 0	2,450 0	2,950 0	2,950 0
Matale	250 0	250 0	250 0	250 0	250 0
Galle	850 0	1,100 0	850 0	850 0	850 0
Matara	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	250 0	270 0	250 0	250 0	250 0
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura	600 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	600 0
Badulla	1,400 0	1,150 0	1,150 0	1,150 0	1,150 0
Ratnapura	—	—	250 0	250 0	166 66
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18,550 0	19,020 0	20,800 0	22,100 0	22,466 66

Proprietary Club.

District.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	225 0	225 0	225 0	225 0	225 0
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	375 0	250 0	250 0	250 0	250 0
Matale	—	—	—	—	—
Galle	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	—
Total	600 0	475 0	475 0	475 0	475 0

Total.

District.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913 in terms of 12 Months.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	23,835 0	24,230 0	24,930 0	24,905 0	25,005 0	39,563 52
Kalutara	3,225 0	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,689 1
Kandy	14,835 0	14,960 0	15,505 0	16,055 0	16,055 0	26,949 80
Nuwara Eliya	5,700 0	5,780 0	5,980 0	6,330 0	6,367 50	9,438 60
Matale	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,581 60
Galle	4,450 0	4,500 0	3,975 0	4,175 0	4,175 0	5,956 40
Matara	1,220 0	1,220 0	1,295 0	1,540 0	1,520 0	2,949 80
Hambantota	925 0	850 0	925 0	1,000 0	887 50	1,094 0
Jaffna	1,212 50	1,137 50	1,100 0	1,100 0	1,100 0	1,838 1
Mannar	300 0	300 0	450 0	300 0	225 0	361 50
Mullaittivu	150 0	75 0	75 0	150 0	75 0	209 1
Batticaloa	825 0	1,425 0	1,425 0	1,275 0	1,162 50	2,765 60
Trincomalee	395 0	395 0	395 0	545 0	320 0	365 1
Kurunegala	2,045 0	2,070 0	2,045 0	2,045 0	2,045 0	2,411 20
Puttalam	2,775 0	2,975 0	2,975 0	2,975 0	3,200 0	1,043 49
Anuradhapura	1,175 0	1,250 0	1,250 0	1,450 0	1,525 0	1,824 53
Badulla	3,465 0	3,140 0	3,140 0	3,215 0	3,365 0	4,343 49
Ratnapura	2,080 0	2,025 0	2,650 0	2,955 0	3,173 32	3,480 1
Kegalla	3,125 0	3,425 0	3,425 0	3,425 0	3,425 0	6,110 0
Total	73,012 50	74,057 50	75,840 0	77,740 0	77,925 82	115,974 58

Appendix S.

Classified Abstract of Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1913.

No.	Offence.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c.
1.	Illicit distillation ..	1	1	—	1	500 0	—
2.	Possession of illicitly distilled spirits	7	9	4	5	403 50	—
3.	Possession of utensils for illicit distillation	25	39	17	22	2,630 0	—
4.	Illicit manufacture of fermented toddy	592	666	136	519	20,057 0	2 2*
5.	Illicit manufacture of unfermented toddy	41	41	11	30	128 25	1 32
6.	Illicit transport of arrack ..	45	50	6	44	1,080 0	18 0
7.	Illicit transport of toddy ..	6	8	1	7	390 0	4 0
8.	Unlicensed sale of arrack ..	274	293	52	237	21,820 50	40 79†
9.	Unlicensed sale of toddy ..	44	49	13	36	1,496 0	0 87
10.	Possession of arrack without permit	68	77	27	50	3,258 50	92 30
11	Possession of toddy without permit	134	145	42	100	3,484 0	0 60‡
12.	Adulteration of arrack ..	1	1	—	1	50 0	—
13.	Adulteration of toddy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Illicit cultivation of the hemp plant	18	21	5	16	670 0	—
15.	Illicit possession of intoxicating drugs	155	190	25	162	4,177 50	32 21‡
16.	Illicit sale of intoxicating drugs ..	7	8	2	6	460 0	—
17.	Other offences	77	97	32	61	1,998 50	0 85†
	Total ..	1,495	1,695	373	1,297	62,603 75	192 96

* 11 accused not arrested. † 4 accused not arrested. ‡ 3 accused not arrested.

For Appendix T see page 29.]

Appendix U.

Summary of Excise Prosecutions Month by Month during the Year 1913.

Month.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Accused not arrested.	Total Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c.
January ..	53	58	9	49	—	1,698 0	4 10
February ..	98	107	25	82	—	2,962 0	14 94
March ..	125	141	32	108	1	5,195 0	7 79
April ..	127	137	33	104	—	6,015 0	19 67
May ..	125	143	31	109	3	5,746 0	90 85
June ..	166	196	48	146	2	8,853 50	13 64
July ..	126	153	23	127	3	5,579 50	13 12
August ..	159	193	61	131	1	4,599 0	9 15
September ..	145	152	21	130	1	6,984 25	6 65
October ..	124	139	27	108	4	4,538 0	2 30
November ..	148	167	38	125	4	6,906 0	5 80
December ..	99	109	25	78	6	3,527 50	4 95
Total ..	1,495	1,695	373	1,297	25	62,603 75	192 96

Appendix V.

Statement of Excise Offences compounded under Section 53 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 from July to December, 1913.

Month.	Headquarter Division.		Central Division.		Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Distillery Circle.		Total.	
	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
July ..	3	40 0	2	5 0	—	—	—	—	20	154 0	25	199 0
August ..	19	372 50	4	55 0	8	115 0	16	425 0	14	45 50	61	1,013 0
September ..	35	491 0	9	330 0	23	313 0	23	435 50	39	235 50	129	1,805 0
October ..	11	232 50	3	10 0	31	396 0	13	189 0	21	141 50	79	969 0
November ..	6	170 0	13	255 0	27	252 50	11	205 0	39	293 50	96	1,176 0
December ..	6	220 0	1	10 0	4	90 0	12	120 0	31	258 0	54	698 0
Total ..	80	1,526 0	32	665 0	93	1,166 50	75	1,374 50	164	1,128 0	444	5,860 0

Appendix T.

Classified Statement of Excise Cases decided in each of the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1913.

Court.	Illicit Distillation.		Possession of Illicitly Distilled Spirits.		Possessing Utensils for Illicit Distillation.		Illicit Manufacture of Fermented Toddy.		Illicit Manufacture of Unfermented Toddy.		Illicit Transport of Arrack.		Illicit Transport of Toddy.		Unlicensed Sale of Arrack.		Unlicensed Sale of Toddy.		Possession of Arrack without Permit.		Possession of Toddy without Permit.		Illicit Cultivation of the Hemp Plant.		Illicit Possession of Ganja, &c.		Illicit Sale of Ganja, &c.		Adulteration of Arrack.		Other Offences.		Total.		Percentage of Convictions to Total Number of Cases.
	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Colombo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	105	4	—	1	—	—	7	1	140	12	92·1
Colombo Itinerating ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	23	8	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	60	16	78·9
Negombo ..	—	—	5	2	17	5	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	32	2	1	—	11	5	8	5	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	90	22	80·3
Avissawella ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	28	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	7	3	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	52	14	78·8
Kalutara ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	9	2	2	—	5	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	9	77·5
Panadure ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	—	1	—	2	—	10	6	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	31	17	64·6
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	26	10	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	4	71	41	63·4
Hatton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	100·0
Gampola ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	1	7	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	52	20	72·2
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3	87·5
Matale ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	5	1	7	—	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	59	16	78·7
Panwila ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	94·7
Jaffna ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	44	2	95·6
Kayts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*11*	—	*100·0*
Point Pedro ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	*20*	—	*100·0*
Chavakachcheri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19	1	95·0
Mannar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	100·0
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	72·8
Galle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	34	9	79·0
Balapitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	4	82·6
Matara ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	63	6	91·3
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	8	52·9
Kurunegala ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	4	1	1	2	2	5	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	54	16	77·1
Dandagamuwa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	1	92·3
Puttalam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	1	94·1
Chilaw ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	24	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	53	7	88·3
Batticaloa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	66·6
Kalmunai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	66·6
Trincomalee ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	87·5
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	17	2	89·5
Badulla ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	8	1	3	2	1	3	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	74	11	87·0
Ratnapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	45	7	86·5
Kegalla ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	5	1	1	1	—	7	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	25	63·7
Total ..	1	—	5	2	20	5	489	103	30	11	42	3	5	1	232	42	34	10	47	21	97	37	16	2	135	20	6	1	1	—	54	23	1,214	281	81·2

Appendix W.

Statement of Rewards paid in Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1913.

Month.	Headquarter Division.				Central Division.				Northern Division.			Southern Division.			Distillery Circle.			Total.			
	Rewards to				Rewards to				Rewards to			Rewards to			Rewards to			Rewards to			
	Excise Officers and Peons, including Informants, Emissaries, and Helpers.	Police.	Head-men.	Cus-toms.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Head-men.	Estate Super-intendent.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Head-men.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Head-men.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Head-men.	Excise Officers, and Peons, &c.	Police.	Head-men.	Customs and Estate Super-intendent.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ..	87 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 50	—	—	—
February ..	72 50	—	—	—	21 0	—	209 0	—	155 0	—	—	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	256 0	—	209 0	—
March ..	235 0	106 0	—	—	75 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	76 0	—	5 0	—	—	—	436 0	106 0	5 0	—
April ..	208 50	130 25	—	—	72 50	—	70 0	—	130 0	—	—	232 50	—	—	25 0	—	—	668 50	130 25	70 0	—
May ..	186 75	181 50	—	—	60 0	—	—	—	360 0	7 50	—	165 0	—	—	18 0	—	—	789 75	189 0	—	—
June ..	298 50	244 25	—	—	240 0	—	—	—	512 50	39 0	—	235 0	—	—	84 50	—	—	1,370 50	283 25	—	—
July ..	975 50	70 50	10 0	10 0	97 50	70 0	10 0	—	771 50	12 50	30 0	315 50	—	7 50	275 0	5 0	10 0	2,435 0	158 0	67 50	10 0
August ..	485 0	101 25	20 0	—	165 0	—	300 0	162 81	696 0	89 0	92 50	101 50	—	97 50	35 0	2 50	—	1,482 50	192 75	510 0	162 81
September ..	332 50	74 50	15 0	—	257 50	—	120 0	—	669 0	11 50	67 50	182 50	—	27 50	32 50	—	—	1,474 0	86 0	230 0	—
October ..	290 0	124 0	—	—	265 0	—	65 0	—	401 50	—	37 50	218 0	5 0	95 0	25 0	—	—	1,199 50	129 0	197 50	—
November ..	277 50	67 50	82 50	—	250 0	—	245 0	—	439 50	—	37 0	150 0	—	57 50	—	—	—	1,177 0	67 50	422 0	—
December ..	414 50	—	—	—	172 50	20 0	15 0	—	282 0	—	—	105 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	974 0	25 0	15 0	—
Total ..	3,863 75	1,099 75	127 50	10 0	1,676 0	90 0	1,034 0	162 81	4,487 0	159 50	264 50	1,788 50	10 0	290 0	495 0	7 50	10 0	12310 25	1,366 75	1,726 0	172 81
																			Rs. 15,575·81		

Appendix X.

Excise Statistical Statement.

	Calcutta.	Kalyanee.	Garden Reach.	Howrah Dépôt.	Metiaburj.	Cossipore.	Titagurh.	Baranagore.	Dum-Dum.	Barasat.	Bishnupore.	Jaynagur.	Diamond Harbour.	Kidderpore.	Pergunnah.	Chitpore.	Arambagh.	Bankura.	Bishnupore.	Kanpur.	Total.
1. Area, square miles	38	100	10	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Population, 1911	896,878	279,402	45,000	4,000	140,000	100,000	25,000	150,000	100,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	20,000	40,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	1,000
3. Number of arrack taverns, 1912-1913	150	37	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Number of toddy taverns, 1912-1913	242	57	100	12	26	42	24	23	113	14	17	17	12	24	42	9	19	24	21	20	967

Excise Revenue.

A.—Country Liquor.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. Arrack rent, 12 months, 1912-1913	2,207,437	557,000	1,244,000	—*	—*	230,750	125,000	—*	256,000	90,100	35,000	30,000	125,000	191,000	151,000	107,000	51,000	80,000	60,000	7,224,287
6. Toddy rent, 12 months, 1912-1913	365,000	51,000	61,000	12,000	20,000	45,000	30,000	12,750	245,000	7,000	2,000	21,000	24,000	3,000	2,000	44,000	—*	21,000	12,000	1,000,750
7. Distillery licenses	—*	6,500	—*	—*	—*	5,000	500	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	21,000	12,000	4,000	1,000,750
8. Wholesale outside dealers' licenses	1,275	1,000	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	2,275
9. Total revenue, country liquor	2,573,712	609,750	1,305,000	12,000	20,000	280,750	155,500	12,750	501,000	97,100	37,000	51,000	149,000	194,000	153,000	151,000	72,000	113,000	76,000	8,227,312

B.—Foreign Liquor.

10. Brewery licenses	—*	—*	—*	12	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	12
11. Bottling licenses	264	—*	120	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	384
12. Wholesale licenses	1,200	—*	120	156	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	1,476
13. Retail "off" licenses	12,000	1,812	4,800	1,968	720	1,110	1,392	600	1,320	132	120	1,140	600	1,320	912	1,812	372	2,112	1,440	2,727	41,256
14. Canteen licenses	8,400	1,200	1,440	1,464	288	1,056	1,032	719	1,080	840	—*	1,080	—*	1,320	960	1,320	168	1,320	1,440	4,320	46,697
15. Sale and poison licenses	120	—*	204	300	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	624
16. Hotel licenses	7,200	—*	4,800	1,092	120	720	47	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	14,179
17. Bar licenses	12,000	—*	1,200	1,140	276	300	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	15,116
18. Refreshment room licenses	1,200	12	1,200	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	2,412
19. Wholesale outside or restaurant licenses	6,120	600	1,200	600	72	1,200	912	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	10,704
20. Bonfirom licenses	61	60	42	12	12	119	—*	60	12	6	12	12	12	42	60	54	12	72	—*	—*	611
21. Department club licenses	252	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	252
22. Restaurant licenses	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
23. Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits	127	—*	72	37	—*	—*	—*	12	12	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	261
24. Licenses for the sale of confectioned wines and similar preparations containing 10 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	108	—*	12	12	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	60	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	192
25. Total revenue, Foreign Liquor	49,772	3,672	13,918	11,752	1,488	4,505	3,383	1,391	2,424	978	132	2,232	612	4,442	1,932	3,186	552	3,504	1,440	7,047	144,982
26. Total revenue, country and foreign (provisional and special licenses)	2,704,232	613,350	1,318,918	23,752	21,488	285,255	158,883	14,141	503,424	98,078	37,132	53,232	149,612	198,442	154,932	154,186	72,552	116,504	77,440	8,372,294
27. Total excise revenue in terms of 12 months 1912-1913	2,704,232	602,880	1,318,918	23,752	21,488	285,255	158,883	14,141	503,424	98,078	37,132	53,232	149,612	198,442	154,932	154,186	72,552	116,504	77,440	8,372,294
28. Arrack rent revenue in terms of 12 months 1913-1914	1,989,000	372,000	1,107,750	—*	—*	184,000	94,000	—*	231,000	81,000	30,000	24,000	74,000	27,000	113,000	81,000	39,000	60,000	45,000	6,196,000
29. Toddy revenue in terms of 12 months 1913-1914	328,000	34,000	54,000	9,000	16,000	36,000	23,000	10,000	176,000	6,000	1,500	16,000	17,000	2,000	1,500	33,000	—*	16,000	9,000	779,000
30. Total arrack and toddy rent revenue in terms of 12 months 1913-1914	2,316,000	406,000	1,161,750	—*	—*	220,000	116,000	—*	407,000	87,000	31,500	40,000	91,000	29,000	114,500	114,000	39,000	76,000	54,000	6,975,000

Consumption per Bunnyarum.

31. Arrack rent revenue per head of population in terms of 12 months 1913-1914	Rs.	2·21	1·45	2·93	1·95	2·29	0·11	0·23	0·19	0·34	1·09	1·17	0·11	1·35	1·08	2·85	2·85	3·78	1·11	1·37	1·47	1·46
32. Toddy rent revenue per head of population in terms of 12 months 1913-1914	Rs.	0·31	0·12	0·14	0·22	0·11	0·36	0·92	0·06	1·76	0·08	0·10	0·16	0·17	0·08	0·05	1·10	—*	0·29	0·12	0·24	0·18
33. Arrack consumed 1912-1913	Gals.	964,581	198,570	391,167	34,776	16,940	17,685	4,227	11,668	12,164	4,994	29,672	4,670	130,661	30,707	60,954	12,766	23,676	10,713	119,647	1,967,189
34. Toddy consumed 1912-1913	Gals.	1,171,429	18,000	18,000	70,854	152,854	156,764	147,776	43,500	600,000	60,000	45,000	30,000	43,870	134,471	11,000	417,867	—*	96,552	29,475	9,304	3,399,716
35. Arrack revenue per gallon consumed in terms of 12 months 1912-1913	Rs.	2·19	4·15	2·40	2·40	2·40	4·02	2·73	2·13	4·52	4·20	4·20	2·81	2·54	2·73	4·78	2·65	2·13	4·43	2·96	2·84	2·74
36. Toddy revenue per gallon consumed in terms of 12 months 1912-1913	Rs.	0·28	1·89	3·00	0·12	0·10	0·23	0·15	0·23	0·29	0·10	0·03	0·53	0·38	0·02	0·04	—*	—*	0·16	0·30	0·08	0·23
37. Arrack consumed per head of population 1912-1913	Gals.	0·43	0·71	8·69	8·69	0·79	0·16	0·17	0·07	0·12	0·34	2·97	0·47	3·26	0·77	2·44	0·64	2·37	0·54	0·12	0·19	0·27
38. Toddy consumed per head of population 1912-1913	Gals.	1·31	0·06	0·40	17·71	7·64	1·56	5·91	0·29	6·00	4·00	3·00	3·00	2·19	3·36	0·44	20·89	—*	4·82	0·29	0·01	0·47
39. Arrack taverns per 100 square miles 1912-1913		394·74	37·00	1000·00	300·00	50·00	50·00	50·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
40. Toddy taverns per 100 square miles 1912-1913		63·63	57·00	1000·00	300·00	650·00	2100·00	1200·00	2300·00	11300·00	1400·00	1700·00	1200·00	1800·00	4200·00	900·00	1900·00	2400·00	2100·00	2000·00	1000·00	1000·00
41. Rent of population to each arrack tavern 1912-1913		4,167	1,351	4,500	13,000	14,000	4,500	6,818	6,667	14,000	7,143	5,882	8,333	5,000	6,667	11,111	5,263	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
42. Rent of population to each toddy tavern 1912-1913		3,417	7,105	4,545	13,000	4,615	1,786	4,348	1,304	1,593	7,857	5,882	1,667	3,333	3,571	11,111	5,263	10,000	4,762	5,000	7,576	4,658
43. Average rent per arrack tavern (12 months) 1912-1914	Rs.	14,933	5,378	14,250	13,000	13,750	5,750	5,833	7,500	7,304	1,833	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
44. Average rent per toddy tavern (12 months) 1913-1914	Rs.	1,136	632	614	750	615	857	1,292	435	2,444	429	588	941	1,059	125	222	666	—*	893	666	333	666

* Sold with Excise. † Sold with Sayer. ‡ Includes Bowanee Dépôt and Station. § Includes Kamarhatee.

Appendix Y.

Advisory Committees.

1. There shall be appointed annually, from such date or dates as the Governor may determine, Advisory Committees constituted as follows :—

2. (*a*) For the Colombo Municipal area—
The Government Agent (Chairman).
The Chairman, Municipal Council.
The Superintendent of Police, Colombo.
One Unofficial Member of the Municipal Council nominated by the Council.
One Member of the Chamber of Commerce nominated by that body.
One Unofficial Justice of the Peace resident in Colombo nominated by the Governor.
One other Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(*b*) For the Kandy and Galle Municipal areas—
The Government Agent (Chairman).
The Senior Police Officer of the station.
One Unofficial Member of the Municipal Council nominated by the Council.
Two Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

(*c*) For Local Board areas—
The Chairman of the Local Board (Chairman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
One Unofficial Member of the Local Board nominated by the Board.
One Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(*d*) For each Revenue District outside Municipal and Local Board areas—

(i.) For districts where there is at present at least one Planters' Association (consisting of not less than ten members) affiliated to the Ceylon Planters' Association, and where there are not less than ten members of the Low-country Products Association either owning estates or resident—
The Government Agent (Chairman).
Two Officials nominated by the Governor.
One representative of the Planters' Association resident in the district nominated by the Ceylon Planters' Association.
One representative of the Low-country Products Association nominated by the Low-country Products Association.
One Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(ii.) For districts where only one of the above Associations is represented as above described—
The Government Agent (Chiarman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
One representative of the Association so represented nominated as provided for in (*i.*).
One Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(iii.) For districts where neither of the above Associations is represented as above described—
The Government Agent (Chairman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
Two Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

Provided that if any of the bodies above mentioned vested with the power of nomination fails or neglects to exercise such power, the Committee shall be deemed to be properly constituted without such nominee.

Provided also that two members of a Committee shall form a quorum.

Provided further that not less than ten days' notice of any meeting shall be given to the members of each Committee.

3. It shall be the duty of the Committees to advise the Government Agent with regard to questions of establishing new taverns, or closing existing taverns, or transferring an existing tavern from one locality or area to another locality or area.

4. The following shall be the procedure when it is proposed by the Committee or by the Government Agent to open, close, or transfer a tavern :—

(1) Whenever it is proposed to open a new tavern in any locality, or to close an existing tavern, or to remove a tavern from one locality to another, the Government Agent shall give notice of such proposal by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* and in one local English newspaper.

(2) He shall also in such advertisement fix a date, not less than six weeks from the date of the *Gazette* publication, up to which he will be prepared to receive any written representation, and on which, at a place stated in the notice, he will be prepared to hear any verbal representation regarding the opening, closing, or removal of the tavern.

(3) One or more copies of the *Gazette* notice in English and the local vernacular shall be posted in a conspicuous place or places within the locality affected and on the notice boards of the Provincial and District Kachcheries, and publication shall also be made by beat of tom-tom in the locality, and in such other manner as the Government Agent may direct.

(4) A copy of the *Gazette* notice shall be sent to all recognized bodies, such as Municipal Councils, Local Boards, Planters' or other local Associations, having an interest in the locality in question.

5. The Government Agent shall place before the Committee the representations made to him and any other material pertinent to the question. The Committee shall also hear any oral representations that any person may intimate to them that he desires to make. The Committee shall then advise thereon.

6. When all questions regarding the opening, closing, or transfer of taverns have beeen decided by the Government Agent, and as early as possible before the date from which licenses for the next lease period begin to run, the Government Agent shall publish in the *Government Gazette* the list of taverns sanctioned for that period.

7. The following shall be the procedure when the question of the actual site of a tavern has to be determined by the Government Agent :—

When a site has to be selected for a new tavern, or for a tavern removed from one locality to another, or when the site of an existing tavern is to be changed after sale, notice of the proposed new site shall be given without delay in the following manner :—

(*a*) A notice in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil shall be drawn up to the effect that it is proposed to open a tavern on the site described in the notice, and that the Government Agent will be prepared to receive any written representation up to a given date, not less than one month from the date of the notice, and that on that date, at a place stated in the notice, he will be prepared to receive any verbal representation that may be made to him regarding such site.

(*b*) One copy of this notice shall be posted or affixed on the front of the premises proposed for the tavern site ; one copy shall be displayed at the house of the headman of the village in which the tavern is situated ; one copy shall be posted on the notice board of the District Kachcheri ; and publication shall also be made by beat of tom-tom at the site, and in such other manner as the Government Agent may direct.

Provided that the Government Agent may in case of necessity issue a temporary license for a site pending the taking of the steps prescribed by this rule.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1912–13.

THIS report reviews the history of the Department during the eighteen months from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913. The purely departmental statistics, however, given for the purpose of comparison are for one year, viz., the calendar year 1913, while those connected directly with the revenue and expenditure of the Colony (shown as 1912–13) are for the financial year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

ARTICLES PASSING THROUGH THE POST.

2. The estimated number of articles, exclusive of parcels, passing through the post in Ceylon in 1913 was 46,169,433, an increase of 5,324,806 over the previous twelve months. Of the total, 73 per cent. were internal, that is, articles posted in one part of Ceylon for delivery in another part; 6½ per cent. were to and from Great Britain and Ireland; 14 per cent. were to and from India; and 6½ per cent. were to and from other countries.

3. Official free letters numbered 5,866,290, and were 26 per cent. of the total number of internal letters dealt with (22,542,813).

NEW OFFICES.

4. The following post offices were converted into post and telegraph offices, viz., Balapitiya in the Southern Province, Madampe in the North-Western Province, and Welimada in the Province of Uva, the two last on the guarantee basis.

5. A new telegraph office was opened at Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo.

6. The following receiving offices were converted into post offices, viz., Cinnamon Gardens, Homagama, Maggona, Waddúwa, Waga, and Wattala in the Western Province; Gintota in the Southern Province; and Giriulla in the North-Western Province.

7. Additional village receiving offices were opened at Alubomulla, Banduragoda, Kaleliya, Katuwellagama, Kumbaloluwa, Welipenna, and Wewala in the Western Province; Bopagoda, Divitúrai, Kahaduwa, Kiwula, and Talgaswela in the Southern Province; Dara-oya, Gunnepana, Menikdiwela, and Rambukpitiya in the Central Province; Dodampe, Imbulpe, Lellopitiya, and Waharaka in the Province of Sabaragamuwa; Katupilagolla, Koswatta, Mahananneriya, and Mugunuwatawana in the North-Western Province; Kalupahana and Migahakeula in the Province of Uva; Kiliveddi, Komari, and Korakallimadu in the Eastern Province; Adampan, Atchuvaly, Champianpattu, Merusuvil, Tarakundu, and Tondamannar in the Northern Province.

8. Railway receiving offices were opened at Ganemulla and Seeduwa in the Western Province, and Parakaduwa in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

9. Camp post offices were opened at Talawila in the North-Western Province and Madhu in the Northern Province during the periods of pilgrimage.

POSTAGE RATES.

10. The only alterations in postal rates were—

(1) A reduction in the charges to Portuguese India, which, after protracted correspondence with the Portuguese Administration, it was agreed should be uniform with those charged to places in British and French India from November 1, 1912.

(2) In October, 1913, a slight reduction was made in the rates of postage on parcels to places served through the United Kingdom. A similar reduction was made in the rates on parcels for German East Africa forwarded through India.

MAIL SERVICES.

11. In August, 1912, the mail service for Point Pedro and Valvettiturai, which had hitherto been despatched twice daily each way through Kodikamam, was altered to a service once daily each way *viâ* Kodikamam, and a direct coach service from Jaffna to Valvettiturai and Point Pedro.

12. In October, 1912, the horse coach service from Matara to Tangalla and Hambantota was replaced by a motor mail service, and the time table considerably accelerated in consequence.

13. On July 1, 1913, a Government motor car service from Bandarawela to Batticaloa was substituted for the horse and bullock coaches which previously existed. The acceleration of the service, particularly on the Lunugala to Batticaloa section, which had been served by a bullock coach, now admits of the Colombo mails arriving at Batticaloa in 27½ hours instead of 46 hours under the old arrangement.

14. On the expiry of the contract for the horse coach service between Negombo and Puttalam a motor service was introduced, which has been a great improvement, in point of time, on the previous services.

15. The gradual substitution of motor services for horse and bullock coaches, apart from other considerations, is to be welcomed, as entailing a diminution of the cruelty to animals, which with the greatest care and vigilance on the part of the officers of the Department and the S. P. C. A. Inspectors it is found next to impossible entirely to prevent, especially on the longer lines.

16. In August, 1913, the runner service between Habarana and Polonnaruwa was converted from an alternate day service to a daily one.

17. On a representation by the Kalutara Planters' Association arrangements were made for a direct runner service from Kalutara to Matugama, the mails for this post office having previously been sent *viâ* Neboda.

18. The runner service between Kurunegala and Medamulla was converted into a bullock coach service.

19. In August, 1912, the sorting divisions of bag holders in the General Post Office were re-arranged and numbers assigned to each bag holder, an improvement on the old system, which has considerably facilitated sorting.

20. The fittings in the General Post Office mail room have in the course of the period under review been entirely re-arranged under the supervision of Mr. John Fox, and new and up-to-date furniture, including sorting and stamping tables, has been introduced, in place of the cumbersome, antiquated arrangements which had been in use for several years.

21. An additional Krag date-stamping machine has also been obtained, and will be fitted up shortly.

TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

22. The travelling post office vans for use on the Mannar railway have been completed, and will be brought into use as soon as the line is completed and arrangements made for the mail service.

RURAL POSTS.

23. The rural posts have been further extended, and there are now 49 postmen employed for house delivery in villages in the more densely populated parts of the Island, against 34 mentioned in the last report.

DELAYS OF MAILS, FLOODS, &C.

24. Heavy rains in January, 1913, caused considerable disorganization of the mail services to stations beyond Nanu-oya. Floods in the Batticaloa District were very severe, and the coach service was entirely interrupted for several days owing to the road between Batticaloa and Sengaladi being several feet under water, as well as several sections of the road between Sengaladi and Bibile. When possible mails were sent from Batticaloa to Kalkudah and thence by sea to Trincomalee, and as much use was made of the steamer service as possible.

25. On January 17 the bullock coach from Batticaloa to Lunugala, while forcing its way at sunset through the flood, fell over an embankment 9 miles out of Lunugala and was entirely submerged: one of the bulls was drowned. The driver of the coach, who was carried some distance by the current, managed to take refuge in a tree, from which he was safely extricated some hours afterwards.

26. The District Engineer, who was in the neighbourhood, rendered valuable assistance by getting his coolies to dive for the 14 bags of mails which were in the coach. These mails when received in Colombo were dried and distributed, and not as seriously damaged as might have been expected by their submersion.

27. In October, 1913, severe floods in the Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Central Provinces, and slips on the railway line completely disorganized the mail services for several days. The post offices at Ratnapura, Yatiyantota, Ruanwella, and Hanwella were under water between October 5 and 17, and business had to be temporarily suspended. With the exception of Ratnapura, where the water rose so rapidly that the office room was nearly 5 feet under water in a very short space of time, and the Postmaster was unable to remove some parcels and his stock of postage stamps to a place of safety, the damage done to postal articles was inconsiderable.

28. Where possible motor cars were hired to assist the Railway authorities in disposing of the delayed mails, but as the roads in many places were under water this service was necessarily very restricted.

29. Again, in the middle of December heavy floods up-country and in the Batticaloa District and slips on the railway considerably delayed the mails for stations beyond Nanu-oya, and the Bandarawela to Batticaloa line was thoroughly disorganized owing to the floods, bridges being washed away between Passara and Lunugala and at Dikwella. The mails for Haputale, Bandarawela, and beyond had to be diverted *viâ* Ratnapura, Balangoda, and Haldummulla and conveyed by motor cars.

30. At Nuwara Eliya, Pundalu-oya, and Norwood there were heavy floods, and the post offices at the two latter stations were submerged for some hours and work was at a standstill, but the floods quickly subsided and no serious damage resulted.

31. Mails between Hambantota, Galle, and Colombo, as well as those between Matara and Deniyaya, were delayed during the same period by floods in the Southern Province, and by the railway lines being damaged from the effects of a cyclonic disturbance which passed over the southern portion of the Island.

ACCIDENTS.

32. The bullock coach which left Mullaittivu at 8 P.M. on August 4, 1912, was attacked by an elephant about halfway between that place and Mankulam. The driver was killed, and the coach broken up. The coach manager and a native passenger who were inside managed to escape with a few bruises.

33. In June, 1913, the coach conveying mails for the Kelani Valley line met with a serious accident by colliding with an electric tram car on the way to the station, resulting in the death of the driver and injury to the mail guard.

LOTTERIES, &C.

34. 8,820 lottery circulars and 1,775 objectionable circulars received in open covers were stopped at the General Post Office and destroyed during the latter half of 1912. The receipt of such matter during 1913 either ceased altogether, or the circulars were passed undetected owing to their being sent in closed covers at the higher rate of postage.

ROBBERIES, FRAUDS, THEFTS, LOSSES, &C.

35. The Haputale post office was broken into on the night of December 18, 1913, when there was an accumulation of mails in the office owing to dislocation caused by floods, and notes, &c., to the value of Rs. 1,200 were removed. After diligent inquiries the police arrested a telegraph messenger, who thereafter pointed out a considerable part of the booty concealed in the jungle behind the post office. Inquiries are still continuing.

36. Successful prosecutions were entered against two officers of the Postmaster class, one receiving two years' rigorous imprisonment for embezzling Rs. 1,307 from sums handed to him for remittance by money orders at various times at the Gampola post office, and the other also two years for stealing a registered mail bag containing a remittance of Rs. 400. No loss fell upon Government as in the latter case part was found in the officer's possession, and the balance was deducted from his security, and in the former the Benevolent and Guarantee Fund had to pay Rs. 934 not covered by the officer's security.

37. Convictions were also obtained against five men of the postmen and runner grades: one General Post Office peon received two years' rigorous imprisonment for theft of letters, and another one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing a parcel. A postman was also sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing a packet containing a child's frock.

38. At Galle a runner received three months' rigorous imprisonment for abstracting stamps from letters, and at Dolosbage another runner received three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for throwing the mail bag into the jungle and reporting that he had been robbed of it.

39. In two cases articles insured for Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively were lost in transit through the General Post Office, and there being no sufficient evidence for prosecutions, the officers held responsible for the losses had to make good the amounts.

40. An insured letter containing Rs. 200 in notes was stolen in Colombo by the delivery postman, who absconded and has not yet been arrested. His security, which amounted to Rs. 194·66, has been confiscated.

41. A mail bag containing one parcel and ordinary letters was lost between Mannar and Anuradhapura owing to the carelessness of a coach driver.

42. Three men were convicted for assaults on postal officers in the discharge of their duties.

43. An *ex*-telegraph messenger was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating a passenger of a boat in harbour by demanding Rs. 5·89 as charges recoverable on delivery of a bogus telegram.

44. Two other messengers were dismissed, one for forging the signature of the addressee on a telegram receipt, and the other for tampering with a letter intended for registration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

45. An envelope marked "registered" was posted open at the Negombo post office and without contents. Inquiry showed that the sender omitted to enclose the contents, which he found in his pocket.

46. A letter containing two cheques intended for a Colombo resident was reported by the sender not to have reached the addressee. On further inquiry it was ascertained that the letter was misaddressed to Queen street, Kandy, instead of Colombo.

PARCELS.

47. The total number of parcels passing through the post in 1913 was 677,574, an increase of 19,095 over the previous year. Of these, 150,071 were inland value-payable, on which Rs. 669,606 was collected on delivery and paid to the senders.

48. 124,166 value-payable parcels were received from India, of which 19,076 were refused by the addressees or were undeliverable for various other reasons. The total sum collected in Ceylon and remitted to India to senders of value-payable parcels was Rs. 1,018,756.

49. The sum of Rs. 192,699 was collected as Customs duty on postal parcels entering Ceylon.

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.

50. The total number of postal articles dealt with in the returned letter office was 248,885, an increase of 3,416 on the previous year. It is satisfactory to note, however, that this office was able to return a far larger number to senders than in previous years.

FRAUDULENT USE OF STAMPS.

51. There were 75 cases of fraudulent use of postage stamps. In one case the accused was discharged, but two of the witnesses were fined Rs. 25 each for giving false evidence, as they denied statements made to the police which would have resulted in the conviction of accused if repeated in court.

52. There were 74 convictions. In one case the accused was convicted on three counts and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment; in another a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment was imposed; in another one month's rigorous imprisonment. Nine boys were whipped, one man was fined Rs. 50, four were fined Rs. 30 each, five were fined Rs. 25 each, twelve were fined Rs. 20 each, four were fined Rs. 15 each, eleven were fined Rs. 10 each, seven were fined Rs. 7·50 each, twelve were fined Rs. 5 each, five were fined Rs. 2·50 each, and one, a beggar, was fined 25 cents.

STAMPS.

53. The combined postage and revenue stamps came into full use on January 1, 1913, and the total value of stamps sold at post offices during the year was Rs. 3,764,591, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,315,349 only were purchased for postal purposes. Cheap commercial envelopes stamped 5 cents were put on sale towards the end of the year, the charge for the envelopes alone, exclusive of the face value of the stamps, being 2 cents for ten envelopes.

54. An automatic stamp vending machine delivering two 5-cent stamps for a 10-cent piece was successfully made by the British Electrical Automatic Machine Company and put on trial in the General Post Office, and experiments are now being made with a 5-cent automatic stamp vending machine designed by a mechanic of the Ceylon Telegraph Department to take the square nickel coin.

MONEY ORDERS.

55. The total number of money orders dealt with was 798,562, amounting in value to Rs. 25,479,821.

56. Inland orders numbered 465,743, value Rs. 14,473,918, including 37,982 official orders issued free of commission, value Rs. 2,676,972.

57. 159,037 ordinary and 25,768 telegraphic money orders were issued in Ceylon payable in India for a total sum of Rs. 7,728,257.

58. The remittance of money from Ceylon through the money order system increased in every direction.

POSTAL ORDERS.

59. In addition to the above figures representing the remittance of money through the postal service by money orders, 96,885 Ceylon postal orders amounting in value to Rs. 331,593 and 23,766 British postal orders amounting in value to £13,717. 9*s*. 3*d*. (Rs. 205,762) were sold at Ceylon post offices during the year. The number of British Postal orders cashed at Ceylon post offices was 38,601 to the value of £29,700. 15*s*. (Rs. 445,500·25).

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

60. The business done in the post office savings banks increased in every direction. Deposits amounting to Rs. 2,537,521 were received, and a total of Rs. 2,056,051 was withdrawn, leaving an excess of deposits over withdrawals of Rs. 481,470. The total sum standing to the credit of the 106,669 open accounts in the bank at the end of the year was Rs. 4,168,627.

TELEGRAMS.

61. 1,246,211 telegrams were dealt with at postal offices, an increase of 167,412, or 15 per cent. over the previous twelve months. The increase was most marked in the telegrams sent to and from India, viz., 34 per cent., largely owing to the reduction of the tariff from 20 cents a word to Re. 1 for twelve words, which came into force on September 1, 1912.

62. The deferred foreign telegrams, that is, the telegrams in plain language at half rates which may be delayed in transmission 24 hours in favour of full-rate telegrams, numbered 3,796 in 1913, as against 2,314 in 1912.

63. The Colombo wireless station was opened to the public on July 22, 1912.

64. 870 telegrams were sent from the wireless station at Colombo to ships at sea during the year 1913, and 2,760 were received. The traffic was very small during the south-west monsoon months of June, July, August, and September, and the feature of the service is the social and domestic nature of the telegrams, few being sent on the business of the ships.

THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE BRANCHES.

65. Mr. L. Preece, of Messrs. Preece, Cardew, & Snell, Consulting Engineers, visited Ceylon during the month of July, 1912, and after an extended tour of inspection of the telegraph and telephone systems submitted an exhaustive report embodying his proposals for the improvement of the services. It was not considered advisable to press his main proposals at present, as the heavy expenditure they entailed appeared somewhat disproportionate to the value of the improvements for which they provided.

66. A modification of the scheme was, however, approved by Government, and the staff has been strengthened by the appointment of an Additional Assistant Engineer and a Superintendent of Traffic, the latter of whom will relieve the Superintendent of Telegraphs (since styled Chief Engineer) of the traffic and business side of the Department, leaving him greater leisure for the more purely engineering and supervisory part of his duties. This division of the branch into Traffic and Engineering Branches may be expected to result in increased efficiency in both directions.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

67. Four new postal telegraph offices were opened during the year, viz., Balapitiya, Madampe, Welimada, and Cinnamon Gardens, and four additional railway telegraph offices, viz., Pallewella, Ganemulla, Seeduwa road, and Lunawa. At the end of the year 120 postal telegraph offices were open, and 48 railway telegraph offices accepted public messages.

68. The principal engineering works undertaken during the period under review were a new line from Colombo to Hatton (84 miles); an additional line from Colombo to Ratnapura (of which 57 miles were completed); reconstruction of the line from Colombo to Yatiyantota (48 miles); and the completion of the remaining portion (Kalaar to Talaimannar, 48 miles) of the new telegraph line with iron rail posts along the Mannar railway, the two iron Indo-Ceylon wires being replaced by copper ones erected on this new route. A number of telegraph extensions and reconstructions of shorter distances were also undertaken and completed.

69. In all 45 miles of posts were erected and 501 miles of wire were run. The total mileage of telegraph posts and wire, including both postal and railway, is now 1,852 and 5,365 respectively.

70. In connection with the annual maintenance of the telegraph lines, opportunity was taken for the gradual substitution of iron for wooden posts, and the substitution of copper for iron wire. The work of re-wiring and standardizing of offices was also continued.

71. Twelve additional sections of the railway were equipped with Tyer's tablet apparatus, including the new sections formed by the opening of stations at Ganemulla (between Ragama and Henaratgoda) and Pallewella (between Veyangoda and Mirigama). This system now extends from (*a*) Moratuwa to Matara; (*b*) Ragama to Bandarawela, Nuwara Eliya, Negombo, and Ganewatta; (*c*) Maradana to Padukka, Slave Island, and the Colombo Wharf station.

72. In connection with the introduction of double line working of the railway between Maradana and Kelaniya, Slave Island and Bambalapitiya, and Dehiwala and Moratuwa, the lock and block apparatus was installed at Maradana East Cabin, Locomotive Junction Cabin, Kelaniya, Slave Island, Kollupitiya, Bambalapitiya, Dehiwala, Mount Lavinia, Angulana, Lunawa, and Moratuwa, in substitution of the Tyer's tablet system. The lock and block system now extends from Maradana to Ragama and Slave Island to Moratuwa.

73. The station master's control apparatus fitted at Maradana in 1911 for the purpose of working trains into and out of the stations was brought into use in connection with the down lines only, which have now been track circuited.

74. The track circuiting of the up lines at this station is deferred until the completion of the duplication of the railway and the introduction of the lock and block system between Maradana West Cabin and Slave Island. A commencement has been made with the work of track circuiting the up lines at Bambalapitiya and the down lines at Mount Lavinia and Moratuwa.

75. Thirty-two additional semaphore repeaters were installed at various railway stations as well as a number of telephones on the open lines and on the different railway extensions for the use of the construction staff.

76. Mr. W. H. Pendry, an expert in the Baudot Printing Telegraph System, was lent to this Department by the British Post Office for the purpose of training a staff of local operators. He arrived in the Island on September 8, 1913, and with the help of a set of practice instruments borrowed from India has already been able to make considerable headway with the men selected for training, who have taken very well to the new system. There was some delay on the part of the makers in supplying the instruments needed, but these have now arrived, and it is hoped that the system will be in full working by about the beginning of March.

77. A telegraph circuit was for the first time in Ceylon superimposed on a telephone trunk circuit in July, 1912. The trunk circuit chosen was that between Colombo and Kalutara, and the arrangement is working very well.

78. Vibrator communication, which, owing to its disturbing effects, had to be discontinued near the trunk telephone routes, was revived for the exchange of local telegrams between Anuradhapura and Jaffna in July, 1913.

79. By a simple adaptation, suggested by an officer of the Department, of the quadruplex instrument installed at Kandy, it was found possible to transmit direct to their destination a large number of telegrams, which previously were transcribed and re-transmitted at that office. This time and labour-saving device has worked so successfully that it has been extended to Nuwara Eliya and Ratnapura, where also a large amount of re-transmitting work was being done. It also has the advantages of reducing delays and opportunities for error.

80. Another telegraph improvement suggested by the instructor was an automatic switch for connecting first one branch line and then another with one trunk line between Colombo and Hatton. This also has had the effect of greatly accelerating the exchange of messages with Colombo direct.

81. A system of central battery duplex was introduced in October, 1913, and found to be most useful at times of great pressure.

82. Ceylon was connected with Penang by a direct cable in June, and with Aden in December, 1913, since when the Eastern Telegraph Cable Company has taken over practically the whole of the foreign traffic other than Indian. This Department continues to accept foreign telegrams from the public and to deliver them, the work of transmission alone being attended to by the Cable Company. With the introduction of the new cables the rate has been reduced by 5 cents per word to Europe and by small amounts to other places.

83. On October 5 all lines on the main routes were interrupted by washaways and landslips at Kadugannawa and Hatton. Several offices on the Kelani Valley were under water. Restoration of communication was delayed owing to floods.

84. On December 16 a cyclone caused telegraph interruptions all over the Island. The main routes were destroyed at various places in the up-country districts. Great damage was also caused throughout the whole length of the Colombo to Galle route by the fall of trees.

85. The total number of interruptions to traffic during the eighteen months under review was 745 on postal telegraph and 165 on railway telegraph circuits. The figures for the year 1913 were 550 on postal telegraph and 127 on railway telegraph circuits, against 425 and 115 respectively during the year 1912. The average duration of the interruptions during the year 1913 was 7 hours 28 minutes

on postal telegraph and 6 hours 41 minutes on railway telegraph circuits, and with the hours of darkness excluded 4 hours 22 minutes and 3 hours 57 minutes respectively. The average for the year 1912 was 5 hours on postal telegraph and 6 hours 37 minutes on railway telegraph circuits, and with the hours of darkness excluded 2 hours 48 minutes and 3 hours 48 minutes respectively.

86. There have been no less than 17 cases of thefts of wire, 15 of which were copper, 1 bronze, and 1 iron. Practically all the cases were committed within the Western Province, but only in one case were the police successful in tracing the culprit, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

87. Typewriters for taking down telegrams direct from the sounder are now largely in use in the Central Telegraph Office. Arrangements are being made for extending their use to the more important provincial offices.

88. The use of bicycles for delivering telegrams is also being largely extended.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

89. The rapid growth of the Colombo Telephone System was fully maintained, so much so that during the eighteen months under review the number of connections to the Fort Exchange rose from 720 to 992, an increase of 272, or 37·7 per cent. over the number recorded on June 30, 1912. The additions to the list of outstanding applications is continuous, the demand for new circuits being on an average one per day.

90. The number of subscribers' circuits at Kandy and Nuwara Eliya rose from 33 and 47 respectively to 43 and 54 respectively.

91. New telephone exchanges were established at Galle, Kalutara, Hatton, and Anuradhapura. A call office connected to the trunk system was opened at Moratuwa. The work of opening an exchange at Matara is in hand.

92. The total number of telephones maintained by the Department other than railway telephones (of which there are 216) was 1,803 on December 31, 1913. The corresponding figures on June 30, 1912, were 189 and 1,340.

93. The wire mileage of underground cable was increased by 1,986 miles. The total wire mileage in Colombo now amounts to 4,765. The dismantling of overhead wires consequent on the introduction of underground cables was continued.

94. The gradual replacement of overhead wires by underground cable at Nuwara Eliya was also taken in hand. At Kandy, too, 102 miles of wire were laid underground.

95. The following telephone connections and withdrawals were made :—

	Connections.	Withdrawals.
Exchange lines, Colombo	335	63
Exchange extensions, Colombo	188	16
Private lines, Colombo	2	4
Private extensions, Colombo	9	1
Number of new telephones fitted in Colombo ..	504	—
Number of new telephones fitted in outstations ..	98	—
Exchange lines, Kandy	11	1
Exchange extensions, Kandy	3	—
Exchange lines, Nuwara Eliya	11	4
Exchange extensions, Nuwara Eliya	6	—
Exchange lines, Hatton	9	1
Exchange extensions, Hatton	3	1
Exchange lines, Anuradhapura	12	—
Exchange extensions, Anuradhapura	1	—
Exchange lines, Kalutara	11	—
Exchange extensions, Kalutara	2	—
Exchange lines, Galle	27	—
Exchange extensions, Galle	2	—

96. The 800-line magneto switchboard, which gave considerable trouble in the past, was replaced by a semi-central battery switchboard of 1,400 lines, having an ultimate capacity of 3,000 lines. The contractors (The Western Electric Co.) sent out two experienced installers, Messrs. Bishop and Lis, and the switchboard was brought into use on September 17, 1913. The completion, however, was much delayed owing to the fact that the material supplied was not suited to the climate. A large proportion of it had to be returned and replaced by special supplies cabled for from England. Mr. Bishop left in June, and Mr. Lis followed in November, 1913. The ultimate completion of the work was carried out by the local staff.

97. The trunk line from Colombo to Kalutara was completed and was extended to Galle. The Hatton Government Exchange was connected to the planters' private exchange at Norwood by a junction line.

98. Junction lines between the following planters' private exchanges were also constructed :— (*a*) Norwood and Bogawantalawa ; (*b*) Norwood and Maskeliya ; (*c*) Agrapatana, Lindula, and Talawakele ; (*d*) Ragalla and Uda Pussellawa.

99. These junction lines are rented to the planters on an annual charge calculated at the rate of Rs. 32 to every mile or part thereof of the length of the line.

100. The total mileage of telephone trunk and junction wires in the Island now amounts to 496.

101. Eleven new licenses were granted for the establishment of private telephone systems in planting districts. The total number of such licenses has now reached 42.

REVENUE.

102. The total revenue collected during the financial year ended June 30, 1913, was Rs. 2,128,461, an increase of Rs. 257,582 over the previous twelve months. The estimated value of free services performed for Government was Rs. 406,565, giving a gross revenue earned of Rs. 2,535,026.

EXPENDITURE.

103. The total expenditure during the financial year ended June 30, 1913, amounted to Rs. 2,446,405, an increase of Rs. 423,346 over the preceding period.

104. Personal emoluments increased by Rs. 284,299, including a sum of Rs. 171,446, being the amount by which salaries throughout the Department were raised under the Revised Salary Scheme.

105. The figures shown as expenditure do not include any charges on account of the salary of the Postmaster-General, pensions, rent, rates, and taxes on Government buildings occupied by the Department, or printed forms and books supplied by the Government Printer.

106. A general revision of the salary scales for all classes of officers in the Department was brought into operation in October, 1913, the new scales taking effect from July 1, 1912. The old and new scales are shown thus:—

Clerks.

Old Scale.	Minimum. Rs.	Increment. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.	*New Scale.*	Minimum. Rs.	Increment. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.
Class III.	300	8 of 50 / 2 of 100	900	Class II., Grade II.	480	60	1,200
Class II.	1,000	100	1,500	Class II., Grade I.	1,260	120	1,740
Class I.	1,600	100	2,000	Class I.	1,800	120	2,400
Special Class	2,000	100	2,400	Special Class (Fixed)	—	—	3,300

Postmasters and Signallers.

Old Scale.	Minimum. Rs.	Increment. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.	*New Scale.*	Minimum. Rs.	Increment. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.
Class III., Grade III. / Class III., Grade II. / Class III., Grade I.	300	8 of 50 / 2 of 100	900 / 900+100 / 900+150	Class II., Grade II.	480	60	1,200
				Class II., Grade I.	1,260	120	1,740
				Class I.	1,800	120	2,400
Class II.	1,100	100	1,300	Special Class (Fixed Salaries):—4 on Rs. 3,000; 3 on Rs. 3,300.			
Class I., Grade II.	1,400	100	1,600				
Class I., Grade I.	1,700	100	2,000				
Special Class (Fixed)	—	—	2,500				

Telegraph and Telephone Inspectors.

Old Scale.	Minimum. Rs.	Increment. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.	*New Scale.*	Minimum. Rs.	Increment. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.
Class III.	300	25	600	Class II., Grade II.	600	60	1,200
Class II.	600	60	1,080	Class II., Grade I.	1,260	120	1,740
Class I.	1,200	100	2,000	Class I.	1,800	120	2,400
				Special Class (Fixed)	—	—	3,000

Telephone Operators, Female Staff.

Old Scale.	Minimum. Rs.	Increment. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.	*New Scale.*	Minimum. Rs.	Increment. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.
Class II.	240	40	360	Operators	300	50	600
Class I.	400	50	600	Monitors	750	50	900

107. Various allowances to those officers stationed in Colombo, and for house rent in lieu of free quarters, for supervising duties, and for efficiency in telegraphy, were revised at the same time, as were also the regulations and rates for overtime.

108. The subordinate staff, consisting of postmen, telegraph linemen, peons, and mail carriers, who had formerly been paid at the lowest rates they would accept, with a maximum of Rs. 20 a month, were placed on scales of monthly pay as follows:—

	Postmen (Quinquennial).			Peons (Biennial).			Linemen (Quinquennial).		
	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo City / Central Province / Province of Uva	18 0	2 50	28 0	15 0	0 50	17 50			
Western Province / Southern Province / North-Western Province / North-Central Province / Province of Sabaragamuwa	15 0	2 50	25 0	13 0	0 50	16 0	17 50	4 0	33 50
Northern Province / Eastern Province	13 0	2 50	23 0	12 0	0 50	15 0			

109. The additional annual cost of salaries due to the new scales of pay amounts to approximately Rs. 180,000 per annum.

STAFF.

110. I have to record with regret the death on November 19, 1912, of Mr. R. A. Brohier, junior, Assistant, Post and Telegraph. The Government and this Department have sustained a great loss by the death of this officer, who was most trustworthy, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. Mr. D. Jansz, Chief Clerk of the Money Order Branch, was appointed to succeed him, but did not take up the duties, as he was appointed to act temporarily in the new post of Second Assistant Accountant. Mr. T. White, Chief Clerk of the Postmaster-General's Office, assumed duties as Acting Assistant, Post and Telegraph.

111. Mr. A. S. Pagden, Postmaster-General, having been detailed by Government for other duties from February 2, 1913, Mr. W. C. Macready, Assistant Postmaster-General, assumed duties as Acting Postmaster-General; Mr. John Fox, Accountant, as Assistant Postmaster-General; Mr. H. J. Lovett, Assistant Accountant, as Accountant; Mr. D. Jansz, Acting Second Assistant Accountant, as Assistant Accountant; and Mr. P. H. M. Perera, Chief Clerk, Accounts Branch, as Second Assistant Accountant. These officers reverted to their substantive posts on my assuming duties as Postmaster-General on October 27, 1913.

112. The new Telegraph Foreman, Mr. V. L. Halliwell, assumed duties early in July, 1912, and the Assistant Supervisor of the Telephone Exchange, Miss H. Gull, arrived in December, 1912. Miss McLeod, the Supervisor of Telephones, having tendered her resignation in November, 1913, a new officer was indented for. The Chief Inspector of Telephones, Mr. D. Munro, gave up his post at the expiry of his agreement, and Mr. A. J. Paul filled the vacancy.

113. Mr. G. McAlpine, who was acting as Superintendent of Telegraphs consequent on the retirement of Mr. Montagu, was compelled to proceed to England on medical advice in May, 1913, and the acting appointment was held till towards the close of the year by Mr. A. L. Cook, who had to carry on in the absence of the other three regular staff officers for some months.

114. The newly created additional staff appointment in the Telegraph Department was filled by Mr. V. W. Goss in July, 1913. Mr. C. W. Lund, Railway Telegraph Engineer, returned from leave towards the end of 1913.

115. In accordance with the decision of Government to separate the duties of Engineering and Traffic, hitherto performed by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Mr. A. E. McCloskey was appointed as Chief Engineer Telegraphs and Telephones in succession to Mr. Montagu, and R. Murison Superintendent of Telegraphs and Telephone Traffic. Both officers were recruited from the Home Post Office.

116. During the period under review three officers were dismissed, six were discontinued owing to failing health and other causes, eight resigned, two were transferred to other Departments, fourteen were retired, and six died.

117. The usual tables of statistics are appended.

F. J. SMITH,
Postmaster-General and Director
of Telegraphs.

March 20, 1914.

APPENDIX.

Table I.—Estimated Number of Articles which passed through the Post during the Year 1913.

	Letters.	Post Cards.	Printed Matter, Samples, &c.	Total.
INTERNAL	22,542,813*	4,096,332	7,072,245	33,711,390
EXTERNAL.				
From United Kingdom	846,612	59,211	916,299	1,822,122
To United Kingdom	862,164	146,718	230,445	1,239,327
From India	1,837,863	479,844	1,319,085	3,636,792
To India	2,086,182	491,373	361,179	2,938,734
From other countries	756,972	139,995	355,563	1,252,530
To other countries	756,567	296,109	515,862	1,568,538
Total	29,689,173	5,709,582	10,770,678	46,169,433

* Includes 5,866,290 official free.

Table II.—Comparative Statement of Correspondence dealt with during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Letters and Post Cards. No.	Increase.	Printed Matter and Samples. No.	Increase.	Total. No.	Increase.
1904	17,879,778	859,030	6,176,520	112,050	24,056,298	971,080
1905	20,410,776	2,530,998	6,175,764	—	26,586,540	2,530,242
1906	22,489,434	2,078,658	6,814,260	638,506	29,303,694	2,717,154
1907	23,915,304	1,425,870	6,433,236	—	30,348,540	1,044,846
1908	24,827,850	912,546	6,854,139	420,903	31,681,989	1,333,449
1909	26,919,405	2,091,555	8,412,066	1,557,927	35,331,471	3,649,482
1910	28,534,617	1,615,212	8,993,700	581,634	37,528,317	2,196,846
1911	30,243,881	1,725,437	9,009,873	16,173	39,253,754	1,725,437
1912	31,211,910	968,029	9,632,637	622,764	40,844,547	1,590,793
1913	35,398,755	4,186,845	10,770,678	1,138,041	46,169,433	5,324,886

Table III.—Summary of Number of Parcels passing through the Post during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Ordinary.	Inland. Value-payable.	Indian. Ordinary.	Indian. Value-payable.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.
1904	217,145	76,478	29,329	56,650	29,787	7,846	417,235
1905	208,132	78,282	31,075	57,754	30,530	8,430	414,203
1906	231,843	82,435	34,091	69,278	31,808	9,393	458,848
1907	250,660	98,117	36,051	75,951	32,936	9,792	503,507
1908	226,593	99,882	37,236	73,243	33,862	9,959	480,775
1909	207,419	110,923	41,014	80,270	34,624	10,453	484,703
1910	235,783	118,174	50,681	95,365	38,458	11,448	549,909
1911	250,723	128,715	56,606	106,175	42,505	12,949	597,673
1912	270,107	139,487	65,247	119,806	49,525	14,307	658,479
1913	267,336	150,071	68,546	127,959	48,062	15,600	677,574

Table IV.—Number of Parcels dealt with in the General Post Office, Colombo, during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Posted at the General Post Office. Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service.	Total.	Received in Transit to other Offices.	Total.	Foreign. De-spatched.	Received.	Total.	Grand Total, Inland and Foreign.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1904	56,978	52,359	23,545	132,882	50,452	183,334	30,702	92,910	123,612	306,946
1905	59,668	52,002	26,893	138,563	49,477	188,040	32,335	95,454	127,789	315,829
1906	65,729	53,900	33,194	152,823	53,949	206,772	36,391	108,179	144,570	351,343
1907	68,850	64,692	43,466	177,008	58,343	235,351	38,714	116,016	154,730	390,081
1908	72,871	68,027	52,110	193,008	46,235	239,243	39,253	115,047	154,300	393,543
1909	65,591	73,288	32,777	171,656	52,054	223,710	41,040	125,321	166,361	390,071
1910	80,435	79,550	36,105	196,090	53,614	249,704	49,557	146,395	195,952	445,656
1911	84,735	88,430	39,064	212,229	51,976	264,205	55,135	163,101	218,236	482,441
1912	90,467	96,692	41,517	228,676	51,744	280,420	62,795	186,090	248,885	529,305
1913	85,529	100,581	39,137	225,247	58,478	283,725	61,976	198,192	260,167	543,892

Note.—Unclaimed parcels returned to senders in India :—

	1913. Number.
Value-payable parcels, miscellaneous, and registered	19,076
Ordinary parcels	838
Total	19,915

Table V.—Statistics of the Returned Letter Office during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Total Number of Articles received.	Total Number of Articles returned to Senders.	Number of Articles destroyed.	Property found. Value. Rs.
1904	148,160	128,046	20,114	11,204
1905	160,534	140,125	20,409	12,816
1906	184,660	155,412	29,258	15,478
1907	205,147	161,608	33,539	17,127
1908	223,134	183,458	39,676	20,171
1909	218,531	181,665	36,564	15,789
1910	213,587	176,865	36,322	13,424
1911	220,890	178,782	41,645	18,694
1912	245,469	204,782	39,850	21,457
1913	248,885	228,502	19,502	12,892

Articles of value were found in the postal packets opened as follows :—

	1913. Rs. c.
Money Orders	5,601 75
Postal Orders	640 0
Cheques	6,642 71
Stamps	2 85
Cash	5 0
Total	12,892 31

Table VI.—Money Order Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Issued only.		Indian. Issued and paid.		United Kingdom. Issued and paid.		Colonial and Foreign. Issued and paid.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1904	250,721	6,289,250	140,690	4,188,547	14,146	385,040	7,082	351,466	412,639	11,214,305
1905	255,843	6,540,870	147,242	4,309,934	11,178	367,093	8,580	462,228	422,843	11,680,125
1906	270,059	7,158,908	156,514	4,379,922	10,862	373,523	10,781	644,799	448,216	12,557,153
1907	292,422	8,062,074	174,231	4,751,428	10,547	382,710	11,487	768,307	488,687	13,964,518
1908	310,154	8,489,757	181,197	5,233,151	10,390	400,646	11,586	756,523	513,327	14,880,077
1909	367,089	9,666,463	201,568	5,694,935	11,007	435,982	11,812	774,395	591,476	16,571,775
1910	384,610	10,853,842	236,475	7,021,194	11,456	465,688	12,869	884,244	645,410	19,224,968
1911	410,113	10,402,061	248,963	7,587,354	12,179	491,837	13,013	964,550	684,268	19,445,802
1912	451,470	11,845,921	280,237	8,319,899	13,259	542,015	13,626	1,054,834	758,592	21,762,669
1913	465,743	14,473,918	305,405	9,346,170	13,595	529,910	13,819	1,138,823	798,562	25,479,821

Table VII.—Money Order Business with India during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Ordinary.				Telegraph.				Value-payable Parcel Orders.				Grand Total.	
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued and paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1904	63721	2227275	6154	184250	20006	1236763	2179	156556	47171	370565	1459	13135	140690	4188547
1905	69446	2225135	7395	207218	18623	1332600	2152	156116	47803	373204	1823	15659	147242	4309932
1906	72068	2099726	10351	245071	18158	1471862	2055	177363	51536	364151	2346	21748	156514	4379922
1907	86826	2471832	10439	246744	16358	1424011	1894	170205	56296	418235	2419	20401	174231	4751428
1908	94801	2886977	7162	223579	15013	1391442	1912	196108	59578	508850	2713	26193	181197	5233149
1909	109334	3354216	7644	242715	13627	1266478	1997	193174	66195	613073	2771	25279	201568	5694935
1910	127936	4175827	8274	273776	16505	1580663	2156	200100	78251	761884	3353	28944	236475	7021194
1911	131043	4457037	8245	254146	19028	1841218	2114	179774	85115	824096	3418	31082	248963	7587354
1912	147081	4873725	8564	253018	22022	1979922	2610	237767	96783	945880	3177	29586	280237	8319899
1913	159037	5271607	8841	276029	25768	2456650	3112	287692	105129	1018756	3518	35435	305405	9346170

Table VIII.—Ceylon Postal Orders sold and Commission earned during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Orders at										Total Number of Orders.	Total Value.	Commission.
	50c.	Re. 1.	Re. 1·50.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.			
												Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1904 ..	2126	5415	2937	6924	4585	5642	2987	8767	623	3280	43286	146375 50	1919 71
1905 ..	2646	6708	3547	8572	5053	6562	3541	9838	578	3513	50558	165633 0	2201 93
1906 ..	2663	7073	3647	8833	5841	6954	3575	10546	679	3677	53488	175898 0	2331 6
1907 ..	2742	7351	3970	10297	6371	7470	3849	11865	679	3869	58463	192112 0	2535 93
1908 ..	2805	7174	4125	10837	6753	8072	4453	12463	805	3987	61474	203571 0	2679 42
1909 ..	3094	8964	4738	13439	7290	9033	4987	14779	920	5299	72543	243553 0	3187 60
1910 ..	3283	10142	4994	14544	7727	10059	5470	16500	978	6034	79731	269912 0	3523 35
1911 ..	3457	10093	5150	16420	7864	10117	5743	16772	975	6516	83107	281702 0	3673 22
1912 ..	3660	10355	5414	18693	8668	11037	6257	18349	1052	6953	90438	306666 0	3986 35
1913 ..	3889	10844	5782	20164	9271	11735	6754	19433	1156	7857	96885	331593 0	4295 90

Table IX.—British Postal Orders issued and paid during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1905 ..	4,231 ..	2,486 17 6 ..	1,545 ..	1,042 9 0
1906 ..	6,727 ..	3,943 4 6 ..	3,127 ..	2,092 12 7
1907 ..	7,583 ..	4,418 19 6 ..	7,862 ..	5,829 2 0
1908 ..	9,257 ..	5,562 3 6 ..	13,010 ..	9,308 2 5
1909 ..	11,599 ..	7,002 8 8 ..	16,351 ..	12,160 7 3½
1910 ..	13,791 ..	8,367 15 2 ..	21,650 ..	16,250 10 0
1911 ..	16,217 ..	9,783 7 11½ ..	30,998 ..	19,680 5 1
1912 ..	19,061 ..	11,318 15 8 ..	32,820 ..	25,497 0 6
1913 ..	23,766 ..	13,717 9 3 ..	38,601 ..	29,700 15 0

Table X.—Post Office Savings Bank Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.		Average Balance to each Account.	Cost of Establishment.	Depositors' Accounts.			Amount to credit of Depositors.	Amount of Invested Funds.
		Number.	Amount.	Interest credited to Depositors.	Number.	Amount.			Number opened.	Number closed.	Number remaining open.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
1904 ..	151	50411	1008538	33307	19586	954211	27 76	9848	7012	4249	60884	1690215	1776491
1905 ..	155	51956	1042063	34953	22315	1018488	27 37	10543	7421	4455	63850	1748127	1835170
1906 ..	158	56240	1158715	36693	23679	1046104	28 34	12384	7947	4848	66949	1897822	1982870
1907 ..	158	61617	1295892	40777	24301	1117302	29 81	11918	8561	4492	71018	2117199	2273079
1908 ..	160	63856	1293184	43465	27745	1253301	29 81	12539	8831	4885	74964	2202240	2328444
1909 ..	166	72205	1496572	46939	28342	1295092	30 71	12412	10275	5535	79704	2447583	2462997
1910 ..	167	85055	1844431	54076	30705	1470452	33 43	13665	12121	5871	85954	2873432	2860478
1911 ..	168	89894	2023368	62867	33753	1677567	35 57	19098	12458	6196	92216	3280108	3258138
1912 ..	169	94892	2180021	71072	38029	1924226	36 45	22752	13374	6648	98942	3606723	3657188
1913 ..	176	105785	2537521	79081	39566	2056051	39 8	23645	14894	7167	106669	4168627	4058238

Table XI.—Balance Sheet of the Post Office Savings Bank at December 31, 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	ASSETS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
To Balances to credit of depositors ..	—	4,168,627 19	By Cash—		
To Postal Funds ..	—	7,670 39	At Bank ..	102,350 19	
To Reserve, being balance of Assets over Liabilities:			At Branches and in transit ..	324,750 44	427,100 63
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1912 ..	322,336 64		By Investments at cost :—		
Balance for the 18 months July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	57,026 54	379,363 18	Ceylon Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	375,601 21	
			Indian Government 3½ per cent. Rupee paper	1,861,975 84	
			Indian Govt. (Sterling) 3½ per cent. Stock ..	200,000 0	
			Canadian Dominion Govt. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	55,829 34	
			Southern Nigeria Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	356,845 31	
			Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ..	213,150 19	
			Straits Settlements Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	434,469 94	
			Queensland Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	39,331 68	
			Queensland Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	55,895 50	
			New Zealand Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	33,984 35	
			Gold Coast Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	87,050 31	
			Barbados Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	100,000 0	
			New South Wales Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	44,104 50	
			Jamaica Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	200,000 0	
			[Market price at December 31, 1913, Rs. 3,849,650·38] ..	—	4,058,238 17
			By Accrued Interest ..	—	70,321 96
Total ..		4,555,660 76	Total ..		4,555,660 76

Dr. Profit and Loss Account for the period July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913. *Cr.*

	Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
To Interest on depositors' balances ..	114,208 0	By Interest on investments ..	207,066 55
To Salaries and miscellaneous payments	35,843 27	By Miscellaneous receipts ..	11 26
	150,051 27		
To Balance carried to balance sheet ..	57,026 54		
Total ..	207,077 81	Total ..	207,077 81

Table XII.—Estimated Number of Telegrams of all Classes dealt with during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Despatched.											Received.			Grand Total.
	Inland.				To India.			To other Countries.				From India.	From other Countries.	Total.	
	Private.	Telegraph Money Orders.	State.	Press.	Private.	Telegraph Money Orders.	Press.	Private.	State.	Press.	Total.				
1904 ..	419905	—	25284	1866	50584	19565	887	20291	907	50	539339	—	—	71909	611248
1905 ..	459879	—	27249	1967	50658	21270	766	21760	1059	84	584692	—	—	74331	659023
1906 ..	485969	—	26668	2002	54026	17925	553	24967	930	63	613103	—	—	80939	694042
1907 ..	518450	—	27322	2149	58075	16645	750	29303	636	93	653423	—	—	87848	741271
1908 ..	546886	—	23533	1981	54660	15362	463	31722	600	144	675351	—	—	79702	755053
1909 ..	456976	11232	29614	676	48464	13234	962	37232	806	104	599300	57456	33115	90571	689871
1910 ..	602914	21762	36660	910	72306	16505	234	48620	1014	338	810263	67256	39973	107229	908492
1911 ..	647712	31486	32370	1170	70928	16146	208	50622	468	130	851240	75092	41929	117021	968261
1912 ..	730860	38350	43212	1300	69124	19968	104	49400	624	130	953082	81003	44714	125717	1078799
1913 ..	821756	48464	44642	1716	97422	23868	52	50466	546	—	1088932	106488	50791	157279	1246211

Table XIII.—Revenue.

	1913. Rs.
Sale of Postage Stamps	1,315,349*
Commission on Money Orders :—	
Local and Foreign	170,992
Transit and Conveyance of Mails	16,850
Telegraph Receipts	410,814
Telephone Receipts	116,350
Reimbursements in Aid	79,275
Other Collections	18,831
Total ..	2,128,461

* Estimated.

Table XIV.—Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Postage Stamps. Rs.	Money Order Commission. Rs.	Sea Conveyance of Mails. Rs.	Telegraph Receipts. Rs.	Telephone Receipts. Rs.	Reimbursements in Aid. Rs.	Other Collections. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1904	783,120	84,887	20,474	232,614	21,597	9,067	25,016	1,176,779
1905	848,039	83,580	23,868	224,964	26,922	9,664	24,773	1,241,810
1906	847,381	87,140	21,841	240,168	16,347	11,215	24,914	1,249,002
1907	914,801	88,287	22,173	250,291	28,917	12,010	36,721	1,353,206
1908	950,906	109,922	14,207	257,023	36,349	12,560	36,152	1,417,121
1909	971,561	120,933	21,451	243,600	49,120	12,412	37,992	1,457,069
1910	1,116,921	136,191	5,517	326,770	61,188	13,665	45,513	1,705,765
1910–11	1,160,803	139,205	16,438	334,954	65,394	14,949	58,626	1,790,369
1911–12	1,144,838	154,042	13,976	351,698	103,536	17,510	85,279	1,870,879
1912–13	1,315,349	170,992	16,850	410,814	116,350	18,831	79,275	2,128,461

Table XV.—Estimated Value of Work done Free for other Departments.

	1913. Rs.
Postage on all Postal Articles other than Parcels	293,314
Postage on Parcels	7,827
Commission on Money Orders	32,345
Charges on Telegrams	20,800
Telephone Rentals	43,062
Trunk Line Fees	9,217
Total ..	406,565

Table XVI.—Expenditure of the Department during the last Ten Years.

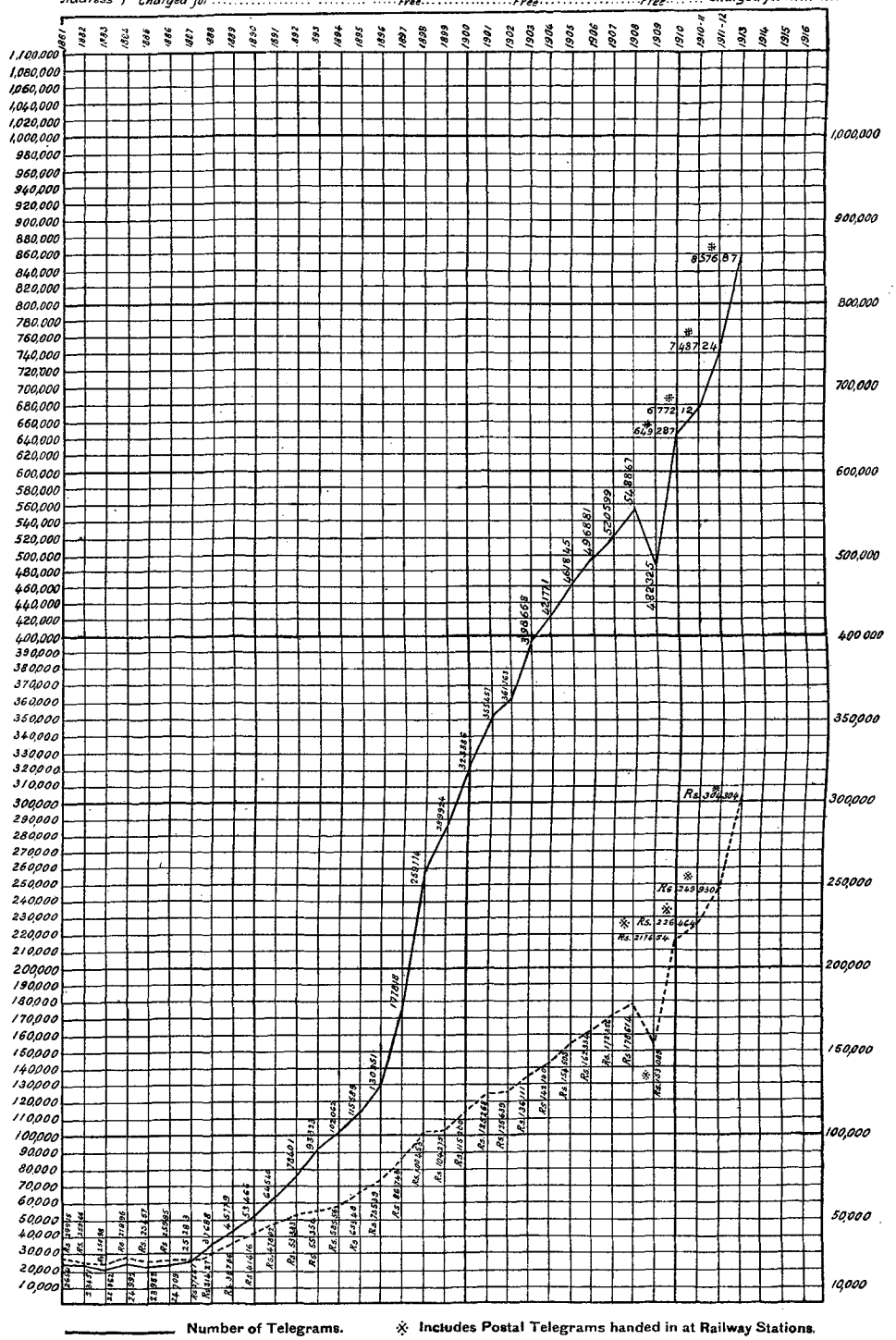
Year.	Personal Emoluments. Rs. c.	Other Charges. Rs. c.	Special Expenditure. Rs. c.	From Surplus Balances. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1904	584,808 69	590,022 1	42,786 0	—	1,217,616 70
1905	615,244 30	691,941 91	54,840 78	—	1,362,026 99
1906	665,719 68	653,472 52	135,972 34	—	1,455,164 54
1907	725,244 87	658,125 55	100,132 47	—	1,483,502 89
1908	904,489 21	513,680 63	196,433 11	—	1,614,602 95
1909	943,825 26	632,477 14	118,379 74	31,462 5	1,726,144 19
1910	988,436 69	659,675 76	90,574 51	184,836 50	1,923,523 46
1910–11	1,017,364 97	675,589 82	89,086 44	152,912 25	1,934,953 48
1911–12	1,026,736 26	708,079 61	173,921 89	114,320 95	2,023,058 71
1912–13	1,311,035 93	759,065 27	363,245 17	13,058 88	2,446,405 25

Table XVII.—Number of Employés in the Post and Telegraph Department during 1904 to 1913, exclusive of Mail Runners and Contractors' Agents.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1913.
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Postmasters-General	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Accountant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Accountants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Chief Engineer Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telegraph Engineers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Superintendent, Telegraph and Telephone Traffic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Traffic Manager, Telegraphs	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Mails	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Investigating Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
District Inspectors of Post Offices	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Clerks and Cashiers, Postmasters, Signallers, and Sorters	605	618	650	673	710	766	773	774	845
Chief Inspector of Telephones	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Inspectors of Telegraphs and Telephones	26	28	39	39	48	52	51	62	69
Lady Supervisors	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2
Telephone Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Telephone Operators	6	6	11	11	11	13	14	14	23
Foreman, Underground Telephone Cables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Telephone Construction Foreman	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Inspector, Railway Telegraphs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
European Operator, Wireless Telegraph Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bookbinders	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	8	9
Assistant Shroff	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
Batterymen	5	5	6	107	133	133	133	156	182
Linemen	84	86	101						
General Post Office Hall Porters	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Central Telegraph Office Hall Porters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Arachchi, General Post Office	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Cycle Overseers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Inspector of Telegraph Messengers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tamil Transliterators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Postmen, Office Peons, Peons, Box Carriers, Coolies, Mail Runners, &c.	320	346	390	423	636	674	679	783	937
Supervisors of Mails	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Receiving Officers	216	210	225	240	231	239	248	289	316
Total	1,280	1,317	1,446	1,518	1,795	1,908	1,934	2,120	2,424

Curves showing the Number and Value of paid inland Telegrams of all classes despatched in Ceylon since the Ceylon Government took over the Telegraph System in 1880

1881 to 1885	1885 to 30th June 1892	1st July 1892 to 30th Apl 1897	From 1st May 1897	From 1st Feb 1909
Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred, Address — Rs 1 for 20 Words Charged for	for 8 words Rs 1.60; each additional word 20	for 8 words Rs 0.80; each additional word 10	for 8 words Rs 0.75; each additional word 10	for 8 words nil; each additional word 5
	for 8 words 80; each additional word 10	for 8 words 40; each additional word 5	for 8 words 25; each additional word 5	for 10 words Rs 0.25; each additional 2 words 5
	for 8 words 40; each additional word 5	for 8 words nil; each additional word Free	for 8 words nil; each additional word Free	for 8 words nil; Charged for nil



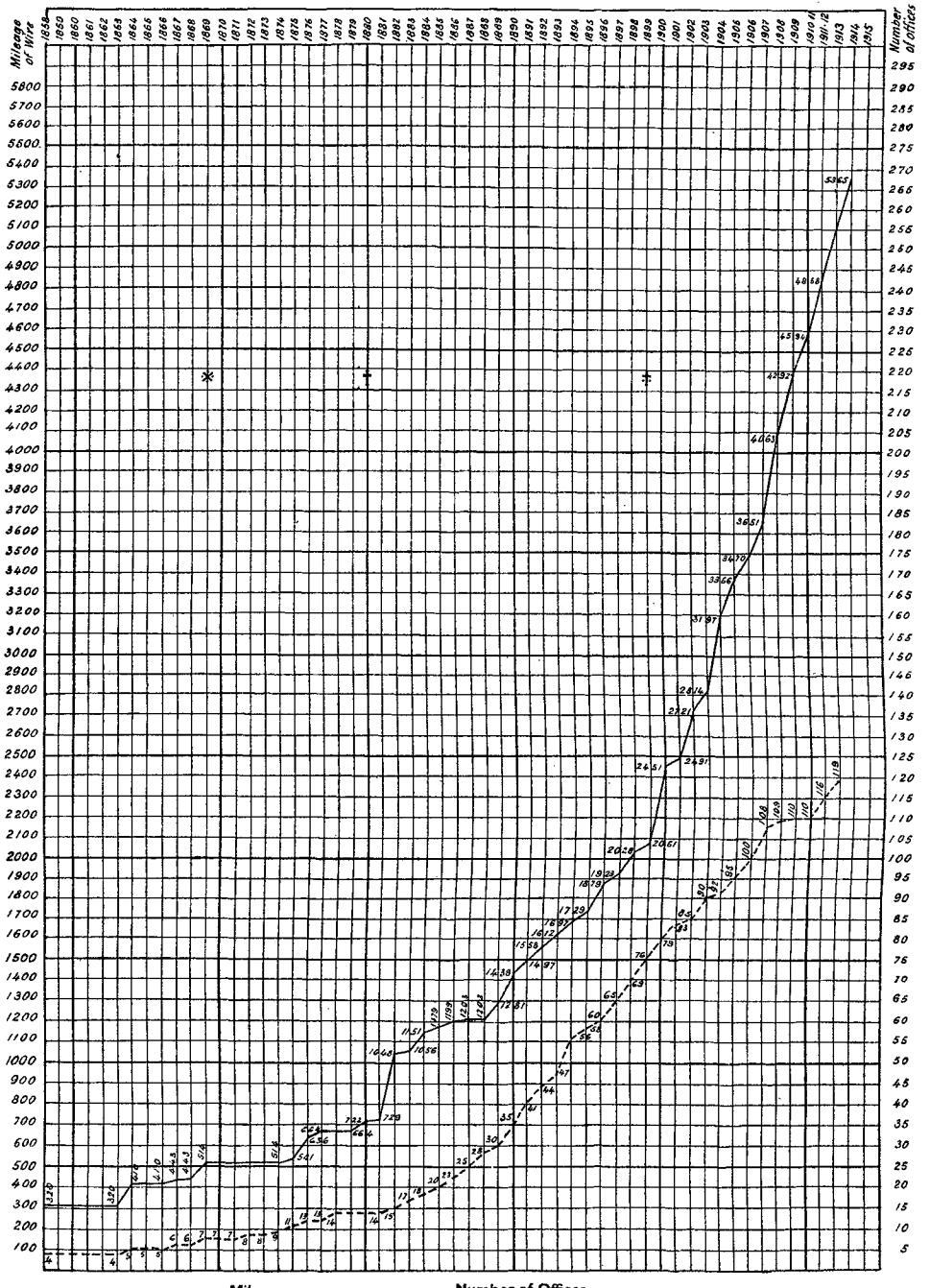
Number of Telegrams.

Value of Telegrams.

※ Includes Postal Telegrams handed in at Railway Stations.

S G O No 687 Sept 1912

Curves showing the total Mileage of Postal and Railway Telegraph wire in use at the end of each year since the opening of the first Telegraph Office in Ceylon in 1858, also the Number of Postal Telegraph Offices opened at the end of each year.



Mileage. Number of Offices.

N. B. The accuracy of the earlier portion of the Mileage Curve is doubtful. It is thought that the Mileage of Railway Telegraph wire was sometimes included and sometimes omitted in the early records.

※ Jan: 1869 System transferred from Ceylon to Indian Government.

† July 1880 System re-transferred to Ceylon Government.

‡ The distribution return of Lines was revised in 1900 when it was found that the Mileage as given previously was incorrect, some lines being omitted.
The actual increase in 1900 was 269 miles

S.G.O. N°686 Sept 1912

RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1912-13.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following remarks with regard to the working of the Railway Department for the financial year from July, 1912, to June, 1913.

The result of the year's working has been very satisfactory. The revenue has considerably advanced, the total realized under the different heads of Traffic amounting to no less than Rs. 15,753,570, or an increase of Rs. 1,639,693 over the preceding year. The gross revenue is practically double the amount received in 1902.

To the increase, which is made up of Rs. 754,214 under Coaching, Rs. 841,404 under Goods and Live Stock, and Rs. 44,075 under Miscellaneous, the Ratnapura extension, opened for traffic in January, 1912, contributed nearly Rs. 210,000.

The principal increase in Coaching Traffic is under the head of Passengers, no less than 1,159,501 passengers and 9,868 season ticket holders having been conveyed in excess of the previous year. Parcel and Bicycle Traffic has also increased considerably, but there has been a falling off again this year in the conveyance of horses, due, no doubt, to the larger use of motor cars in the Island.

As regards Goods Traffic, the quantity conveyed on all sections of the line in railway wagons, exclusive of free goods and material required for maintenance, shows an increase of 101,699 tons as compared with the previous year. The increase on the Kelani Valley line, including the extension to Ratnapura, is 28·96 per cent., as against 12·50 per cent. on all other lines. The most noticeable increases are under the head of Rubber 4,450 tons, Rice 23,228 tons, Coconut Produce 13,145 tons, Plumbago 2,967 tons, Manure 25,142 tons, and Sundry Goods 30,995 tons. (For details and explanations see "Notes on Goods Traffic.")

Taken separately, Live Stock Traffic shows an increase of 4,866 in cattle and 4,679 in sheep. More than half this increase is due to live stock conveyed from Colombo, whilst the Northern line contributed 3,255.

The increase under the head of Miscellaneous is due to larger sales of old rails and materials as compared with the previous year, and also to increased receipts on account of mileage charges on Government motor cars and warehouse rent. The Anuradhapura-Trincomalee Motor Mail Service also shows an increase of Rs. 4,090.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 7,650,498, or an increase of Rs. 963,607 as compared with the previous year. The increases are Rs. 390,822 under the head of Personal Emoluments and Rs. 634,599 under Other Charges; whilst the expenditure under New Works maintenance charges shows a decrease of Rs. 61,814. The increases above referred to are mainly due to the Ratnapura line, which was open for traffic throughout the year, and to the general increases of salaries which were granted by Government.

I am glad to be able to record such a very satisfactory year's working, and an examination of the detailed figures given later on in this report indicates that in practically every direction there has been an increased output in agricultural products, and consequently in the supplies which are required for that production, whilst as regards expenditure, the proportion remains nearly as low as in the preceding year. The figure of 48·6 per cent. of expenditure as compared with gross receipts may be considered a very satisfactory proportion.

Good progress was made throughout the year with the additional rolling stock and other works recommended by the Traffic Commission, but the increase of traffic has been so great that it has been found necessary to anticipate and increase the goods rolling stock programme, and also not only to enlarge the proposed accommodation in the new outwards Kelani Valley goods shed in Colombo, but also to commence at once the erection of the fourth main goods shed in Colombo considerably earlier than was previously anticipated.

During the year the policy of increasing the existing accommodation on the railway to meet the demands of the traffic, and also to add to the comfort of the travelling public and of the railway servants, has been steadily continued.

The provision of new crossing places at Hangran-oya, Great Western, and Potuhera, to break the long block sections between Nawalapitiya and Galboda, Watagoda and Nanu-oya, and Polgahawela and Kurunegala, was well advanced, and the result will be reduction of delays to trains. The extension of the Tyer's tablet system, electric lighting of carriages, and interlocking of points and signals at stations was well advanced during the year, and as regards the former, the greater part of the railway system is now fitted with this apparatus, which increases the safety of the working of trains and largely reduces delays.

Good progress was made with the work of laying 80-lb. instead of 60-lb. rails on the Polgahawela-Kurunegala section, and the laying of similar heavy rails on the Northern line to Madawachchi was finished, thus nearly completing the projected through heavy rails between Colombo and Talaimannar.

Further considerable increases were carried out in the workshop accommodation in Colombo, including the usual additions in the shape of time and money saving machinery, to keep pace with the growth of the Railway, and a start was made with the removal of the Way and Works workshops to Dematagoda, where also good progress was made with the erection of a new narrow gauge workshop for dealing exclusively with repairs to Kelani Valley engines and rolling stock.

The present aspect of our Dematagoda railway buildings, with sheds, workshops, and stacking grounds covering many acres, where there was a very few years ago a wilderness of low-lying grass fields and coconut groves, gives striking testimony to the enormous recent growth of the Railway and its traffic.

As regards the Colombo Stations Extensions, one of the most important works was the completion of the new Kelani Valley inwards goods shed and yard, a work which enabled the old Kelani Valley goods yard to be entirely used for outwards traffic, and this, together with increased supply of wagons, resulted in very satisfactory handling of Kelani Valley goods traffic during the busy season, as compared with the regrettably unsatisfactory work of the preceding year. As already stated above, it has been decided to double the accommodation originally proposed for the new Kelani Valley outwards shed, and to rearrange the scheme so as to give better facilities for further extension in the future.

The new lakeside shed for broad gauge goods traffic was also completed, and it has proved a most useful addition to our shed accommodation.

From a sanitary point of view alone, apart from the valuable land reclamation resulting, the deviation of the Suduwella ditch (near Darley road) into a new cemented channel has proved a most desirable work.

The question has been asked why the new Fort station has not yet been brought into use, but the reason is that it is built on an alignment to suit the new course of the Main line to the Coast. The acquisition of the Captain's Garden area by the railway enabled this line to be laid on a very much better trace, but this involved a great deal of additional work, and until the new trace, which begins practically at Maradana and ends about midway between the old Fort and Slave Island stations, is completed it is not possible to bring the new Fort station into use. It is hoped that the new trace will be ready about August, 1914, and we shall then have the duplication of the line complete between Ragama and Moratuwa.

Both the Railway and the public will be glad to see the last of the old Pettah and Fort stations, the last remnants of the accommodation that had to serve our modern residential traffic until a very recent date.

The Chief Construction Engineer has, at the time of writing, practically completed the survey for the duplication of the Main line to Rambukkana, together with the reduction of gradients to a minimum of 1 in 132 and of the curves to a minimum radius of 20 chains, together with considerable improvements in the lay out and accommodation at stations, and I hope shortly to lay the scheme before Government. I am of the opinion that this is a work that will pay for itself in a comparatively short time by increase of engine loads owing to the reduction of gradients and curves, and quite apart from the enormous increase in the carrying capacity of the line and facilities for more punctual working.

The work of protecting the suburban Sea Coast line from erosion was completed south of Bambalapitiya during the year, and the work north thereof well taken in hand, and the results of the system adopted, namely, the depositing of large stone "plums" along the coast, have proved satisfactory.

The Chief Construction Engineer will refer in his report to the railway extensions which are being carried out under his control, namely, the Chilaw, Pelmadulla, and Badulla extensions.

The Mannar line was linked up during the year, and, by permission of the Chief Resident Engineer, we were enabled to work the pilgrim traffic for the annual Madhu festival right up to Madhu road, within a few miles of the church. It is expected that the line will be opened for through Indian traffic early in 1914.

The year 1913 proved the most disastrous in the annals of the railway as regards slips and washaways, for on three occasions, in January, October, and December, we were visited with abnormal weather, which resulted in most serious damage to the railway. As regards the two latter months, they must be dealt with in the next Administration Report.

Just before Christmas, 1913, we were troubled by slips in the neighbourhood of Ohiya and Haputale owing to a very heavy rainfall, but we got these temporarily repaired in a short time. The bad weather began again early in January, and on the 6th we had very serious trouble again on the Ohiya-Haputale section, and especially at the 154½ mile. The trouble culminated on January 17 and 18, when, as the result of a terrific and continued downpour, the Matale line was practically wrecked so far as the Wattegama-Ukuwela section was concerned, as, amongst other serious damage, four large embankments, from 100 to 120 ft. long and as much as 50 or 60 ft. in depth, collapsed almost simultaneously.

In addition to this there was a complete blockage of the Main line on the Pattipola-Bandarawela section, where we had some very serious slips and subsidences, the worst being at the 152¼ and 154½ miles, namely, on each side of Haputale. At the former place the whole sidelong hillside was on the move, and as fast as the line was made up, it sank again day after day until we had cut into the hillside to get into firmer ground, when by benching the new trace and packing up the road on sleeper cribs we succeeded in restoring communication to Haputale by January 25. At the 154½ mile the large area of land on Haputale estate, which had given us trouble years before (in 1903), and on which we had spent large sums of money on drainage works, commenced to move again in earnest, and some 20 acres kept sliding steadily down, with as much as 20 ft. daily lateral movement across the railway trace. As nothing could be done whilst this movement was in progress, we brought up and erected the wire aerial ropeway which we keep in reserve for such emergencies. As it happened, however, the movement stopped, and through communication was restored on February 13, before the ropeway was brought into use, but it was left in position for possible further necessity.

The various breaches on the Matale line were promptly taken in hand, and by the erection of sleeper cribs, topped with heavy teak longitudinal baulks, through traffic to Matale was resumed on February 10, a very creditable performance, and at the time of writing the traffic is still running over these temporary structures, which is a striking testimony to the good work put in at their erection. Photographs of one of the breaches and the repair work are shown at the end of this report.

There were sundry other slips and washaways at this period, and on the Northern line the Deduru-oya rose 6 ft. above rail level at our bridge, which consists of two spans of 120 ft. Altogether the storm resulted in damage which will take years to put right, and which will cost the Government nearly Rs. 350,000.

Once again I desire to record our thanks to the planting community, who, as usual, came to our rescue at this trying time with labour and other assistance. I also desire to mention the splendid work done by the Engineer and staff of the Way and Works Department, from top to bottom.

I regret to record a serious accident which took place on the Northern line on April 26, 1913 when the day train from Polgahawela to Kankesanturai was derailed and wrecked between Talawa and Anuradhapura. Close investigation failed to produce any definite evidence as to the cause, but it was considered that the accident was due to excessive speed. Fortunately no lives were lost, but a number of third class passengers were injured.

I record with regret the retirement in March, 1913, of Mr. T. A. Wylie, who served Government for twenty-five years in the Railway Department, and who for years had carried on the arduous duties of Traffic Superintendent.

Capital Account.—Including expenditure on New Works, which comprise additional accommodation, improvements, and rolling stock, the total capital cost to June 30, 1913, amounted to Rs. 106,465,279, or Rs. 4,098,197 in excess of the previous year, which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Ratnapura extension	51,147
(2) Colombo Stations extensions	667,137
(3) Duplication of suburban line	200,435
(4) Motor traction as feeders for railway	32,660
(5) Additional engines and rolling stock	1,204,964
(6) Bungalows for Guards and Drivers, "Mount Mary," Colombo	103,853
(7) Bridge renewals	139,836
(8) New shop for Locomotive Department	52,801
(9) Protection of Sea Coast line	65,543
(10) Acquisition of Captain's Garden	143
(11) Renewal of Kalutara bridge	15,206
(12) Interlocking of points and signals	67,003
(13) Fitting existing stock with vacuum brake	50
(14) Bandarawela Motor Mail Service	38,982
(15) New smiths' shop	45,477
(16) Repair shop for narrow gauge stock	149,783
(17) Increased residential accommodation, Anuradhapura	53,507
(18) Interlocking Negombo line	20,006
(19) Workshop and yard, Way and Works	99,690
(20) New works, capital	1,087,941
(21) Minor works, capital	2,033

Loan Account.—The capital outstanding on Railway Loans on June 30, 1913 (sterling debt converted into Ceylon currency at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee), was Rs. 48,866,716, or Rs. 249,000 less than the previous year.

Results of the Year's Working.

	1912–13. Rs.	1911–12. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Receipts	15,753,570	14,113,877	1,639,693
Working expenses	7,650,498	6,686,891	963,607
Excess of receipts on working expenses	8,103,072	7,426,986	676,086

Interest and Sinking Fund.—The interest paid on outstanding loans was Rs. 1,868,601, as against Rs. 1,868,824 in the preceding year. Sinking fund payments amounted to Rs. 475,118.

Earnings.—The nett revenue for the year, after deducting interest and sinking fund payments and ordinary working expenses, amounted to Rs. 5,759,353, as against Rs. 5,139,347 in 1911–12. Of this amount, Rs. 1,089,974, shown above, was expended on new works and improvements and added to capital account, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,669,379, which represents the amount contributed by the Railway to the General Revenue of the Colony.

Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts.

	1912–13. Per Cent.	1911–12. Per Cent.	Increase. Per Cent.	Decrease. Per Cent.
Maintenance of Way and Works	13·3	12·3	1·0	—
Locomotive, including Motor Department	22·5	22·4	·1	—
Traffic	10·9	10·5	·4	—
General	1·9	2·2	—	·3
	48·6	47·4	1·2*	

* Nett.

New Works and Additional Rolling Stock.—The amount spent under this head is Rs. 1,367,639, and of this a sum of Rs. 277,665, not properly chargeable to capital, was added to the ordinary working expenses. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 796,549 from Surplus Balances and Rs. 1,227,269 from Loan

Funds was expended on improvements and rolling stock, no less than 211 goods and passenger vehicles and 11 engines being put into traffic during the year. The following are some of the principal items of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Tyer's tablet	26,475
Telegraph reconstruction, Colombo to Yatiyantota	22,400
Fitting stock with electric light	29,991
New machinery, Locomotive Department	68,900
Railway sanitary works, Colombo	26,854
Improvements to Moratuwa station	45,228
New turntables at Rambukkana and Kadugannawa	32,679
Crossing place between Galboda and Nawalapitiya	27,030
Crossing place between Watagoda and Nanu-oya	25,226
Laying 80-lb. rails on Polgahawela-Kurunegala section	281,703
Laying 80-lb. rails on Northern line	60,402
Crossing siding, goods shed, &c., at Potuhera	26,266
New bridges at 1 mile 70 chains and 2 miles 40 chains, Main line	66,045
Repairs to slips and washaways on Main and Northern lines	86,653
Additional lines for uniform staff	13,691
Additional lines for Way and Works staff	10,712
Removal of Kelani Valley locomotive shed, Maradana to Dematagoda	12,238
Cement and lime store, Dematagoda	17,158
Bungalow for Inspector, Way and Works, Colombo	10,439
Improvements to curves on the Kelani Valley line	11,988
New passenger station, Homagama	19,203
Additional accommodation and improvements at Ambepussa and Alawwa	15,877
New engine shed and yard, Nawalapitiya	14,707
Three new bungalows, Nawalapitiya	12,858
Strengthening of tunnels between Pattipola and Bandarawela	13,900
Increased residential accommodation, Anuradhapura	17,018
Additional coaling jetty, Mutwal	14,000

Mileage.

Length of Line.—The number of miles open for traffic at end of June, 1913, remains the same as in the previous year, viz., 604¾ (broad gauge 510¾ and narrow gauge 94 miles). The average mileage is 604¾ miles, or an increase of 14⅝ miles as compared with 1911–12.

Train Traffic Mileage.

Sections.	1911–12. Miles.	1912–13. Miles.	Increase. Miles.
Ratnapura line	30,436	72,792	42,356
Kelani Valley line	205,710	229,966	24,256
Uda Pussellawa line	51,928	53,627	1,699
Negombo line	41,232	49,976	8,744
All other lines	2,057,442	2,123,409	65,967
Total	2,386,748	2,529,770	143,022

Traffic Train Mileage.—The increase on the Ratnapura line is due to the line having been open for only six months in the previous year, and that on the Kelani Valley line to the new train service, with additional trains between Maradana and Avissawella, Nugegoda, and Pannipitiya, which came into force in May, 1912. The increases on the Uda Pussellawa, Negombo, and other lines are also due to additional trains provided in the new train service and occasional goods specials to meet requirements.

REVENUE.

Receipts from Ordinary and Excursion Passenger Traffic.

Receipts from	July, 1911, to June, 1912. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	July, 1912, to June, 1913. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Increase. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
First class	175,776	469,657 99	190,454	495,926 46	14,678	26,268 47
Second class	613,353	611,553 11	708,370	699,798 32	95,017	88,245 21
Third class	9,167,122	4,085,584 84	10,166,112	4,608,339 60	998,990	522,754 76
Coolies	166,058	164,180 35	216,874	212,350 53	50,816	48,170 18
Total	10,122,309	5,330,976 29	11,281,810	6,016,414 91	1,159,501	685,438 62

Season Tickets.

Comparative statement of the number of periodical tickets issued in 1911–12 and in 1912–13 and the receipts therefrom (all tickets reduced to monthly tickets) :—

1911–12. No.	1912–13. No.	Increase. No.	Class.	1911–12. Rs.	1912–13. Rs.	Increase. Rs
2,066	2,315	249	First	12,864	14,323	1,459
19,186	21,475	2,289	Second	68,966	70,092	11,126
65,719	82,274	16,555	Third	156,855	181,683	24,828
86,971	106,064	19,093		228,685	266,098	37,413

Passenger traffic shows an appreciable increase in all classes, including cooly traffic. Ragama, the principal station from which coolies are booked, shows an increase of 26,418, whilst Maradana, the main Colombo station, has an increase of 90,486 passengers of all classes. A new station at Ganemulla on the Main line has justified its opening, the number of passengers conveyed being 29,706. Three stopping places on the Kelani Valley line, viz., Narahenpitiya, Udahamulla, and Meegoda, were opened for passenger traffic during the year.

Taken separately, the number of passengers conveyed on the new line to Ratnapura shows an increase of 175,728, Kelani Valley line 108,361, Negombo line 54,117, and other lines 820,848. The Uda Pussellawa line also shows a small increase of 447 passengers.

The large increase in ordinary passengers has not affected the traffic in season ticket holders, which continues to increase steadily year after year.

Receipts from Parcels and other Coaching Traffic.

Receipts from	1911–12. Rs.	1912–13. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Parcels	369,720	391,046	21,326	—
Mails	91,455	99,475	8,020	—
Horses	22,822	21,120	—	1,702
Carriages (including motor cars)	24,770	27,557	2,787	—
Dogs and other animals	6,441	5,208	—	1,233
Bicycles	19,198	21,483	2,285	—
Private special trains	170	50	—	120
Total	534,576	565,939	31,363*	

* Nett.

Parcels.—As regards parcels traffic, the number conveyed has increased by 23,211, the Ratnapura line contributing 6,589. Since August, 1912, parcels weighing 1 cwt. and over were not accepted for transport from Fort station, and this has diverted the traffic to Maradana station, which shows a very large increase of 37,514 parcels, whilst Fort has fallen off to the extent of 4,833. Fish traffic from a number of stations on the Coast line and from Negombo has also fallen off considerably. The principal decreases are Panadure 1,493, Kalutara South 1,477, Beruwala 1,530, Ambalangoda 1,638, Dodanduwa 1,433, Talpe 2,357, Weligama 2,779, and Negombo 6,043.

Horses and Carriages.—The traffic in horses continues to decrease, the largest decrease being 82 at Kandy. Diyatalawa, however, shows an increase of 77 horses, due to the Volunteer Camp which was held in July, 1912, instead of in June as in the previous year. The increase in carriages is partly due to conveyance of motor cars, which are included under this head of traffic.

Mails.—This increase is partly due to the conveyance of mails on the new extension to Ratnapura, and partly to enhanced charges being recovered for the running of the mail van on the Main line.

Bicycles.—The number of bicycles conveyed shows an increase of over 14 per cent., due to the extensive use of both ordinary and motor bicycles. The principal increases are Maradana 763 and Ratnapura 444.

Goods Traffic.

Particulars.	1911–12.		1912–13.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.				
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Kerosine oil	2,767	30,005	3,852	43,381	1,085	13,376	—	—
Rubber	4,506	42,564	8,956	99,297	4,450	56,733	—	—
Rice	161,576	2,246,571	184,804	2,476,794	23,228	230,223	—	—
Tea	104,218	1,362,177	104,052	1,391,519	—	29,342	166	—
Cocoa	2,756	25,956	3,673	35,546	917	9,590	—	—
Coconut produce	40,797	305,616	53,942	391,136	13,145	85,520	—	—
Fruits and vegetables	13,799	114,929	14,321	125,743	522	10,814	—	—
Tea and rubber packing	20,519	183,396	19,171	179,801	—	—	1,348	3,595
Plumbago	13,796	62,606	16,763	74,582	2,967	11,976	—	—
Bulk petroleum	8,297	55,184	8,012	48,530	—	—	285	6,654
Liquid fuel	12,015	87,338	13,062	103,315	1,047	15,977	—	—
Manure	107,699	496,990	132,841	547,508	25,142	50,518	—	—
Sundry goods	228,158	2,723,289	259,153	3,071,229	30,995	347,940	—	—
Total	720,903	7,736,621	822,602	8,588,381	101,699	851,760	—	—
Railway materials and free goods	130,851	8,276	143,732	2,260	12,881	—	—	6,016
Total conveyed in railway wagons	851,754	7,744,897	966,334	8,590,641	114,580	845,744	—	—
Stones conveyed in Harbour Works wagons	50,972	33,669	18,489	11,958	—	—	32,483	21,711
Grand Total	902,726	7,778,566	984,823	8,602,599	*82,097	*824,033	—	—

* Nett.

Notes on Goods Traffic.

The foregoing statement shows the tonnage of the principal items of goods conveyed, and it is interesting to note that the quantity conveyed in railway wagons during the year, exclusive of railway material and free goods, is 101,699 tons in excess of the preceding year, which is a record. The largest increase prior to this was in 1895, when the tonnage conveyed was 97,454 tons over and above the quantity carried in 1894. This increase of 101,699 tons is made up of 282 tons on the Negombo line, 405 tons on the Uda Pussellawa line, 15,975 tons on the Kelani Valley line, 5,186 tons on the Ratnapura line, and 79,851 tons on other lines.

Kerosine Oil.—The increase is principally due to the concession granted of conveying kerosine oil in cases and drums in full loads at reduced rates. The largest increase is at Wharf, with 634 tons.

Rubber.—The tonnage of rubber conveyed is very nearly double the quantity for 1911–12, yielding an additional revenue of Rs. 56,733. The increases are as follows :—Coast line 756 tons, Kelani Valley line 1,699 tons, Ratnapura line 720 tons, and other lines 1,275 tons.

Rice.—Very large quantities of rice have been imported and forwarded by rail from Colombo and Maradana (Kelani Valley), the increase being 10,970 tons from the former and 10,881 tons from the latter. Galle also shows an increase of 1,061 tons.

Cocoa.—During the last two years the traffic in cocoa fell off considerably owing to poor crops in consequence of disease and unfavourable weather, but the quantity conveyed during the year under review shows an increase of nearly 1,000 tons, made up of 114 tons at Kurunegala, 317 tons at Kandy, Matale line stations 399 tons, and some other minor increases.

Coconut Produce.—This large increase is mainly due to the heavy rainfall during the year. The prices quoted in the market have been exceptionally good with an upward tendency, and large quantities have been conveyed from different parts of the line. The most noticeable increases are Veyangoda 762 tons, Mirigama 1,906 tons, Polgahawela 1,397 tons, Panadure 885 tons, Paiyagala South 1,039 tons, Galle 872 tons, and Matara 3,440 tons.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The quantity of fruits and vegetables conveyed shows an increase, which is principally due to the plantain traffic from Polgahawela and Rambukkana, with increases of 383 and 615 tons respectively. Kandy has, however, fallen off to the extent of 268 tons.

Tea and Rubber Packing.—The falling off in the conveyance of packing by rail is evidently due to local manufacture at different centres. Imported tea packing has in consequence fallen off considerably. Colombo shows a decrease of 2,259 tons.

Plumbago.—The output of plumbago has greatly improved owing to better prices being quoted in the market for stand out qualities. The most noticeable increases are Veyangoda 642 tons, Galle 1,602 tons, and Karawanella 605 tons.

Liquid Fuel.—The traffic in liquid fuel continues to increase. Colombo, the principal station from which this is forwarded, shows an increase of over a thousand tons. Six more tank wagons are on indent.

Manure.—This very large increase includes the quantity forwarded from Colombo and Wharf to the works at Kelaniya and Hunupitiya, from which it is distributed to the different parts of the line. The increases recorded are Colombo 2,054 tons, Wharf 13,915 tons, Kelaniya 3,331 tons, Hunupitiya 4,111 tons, Galle 312 tons, and Maradana (Kelani Valley) 1,790 tons.

Sundry Goods.—The tonnage under this head shows an appreciable increase of over 30,000 tons, the principal increases being 19,799 tons at Colombo, Wharf 1,605 tons, Kurunegala 2,598 tons, Jaffna 4,294 tons, Kandy 2,937 tons, and Maradana (Kelani Valley) 3,039 tons.

Railway Material and Free Goods.—While material, coal, &c., required for the maintenance of the open line has increased, there has been a large falling off in the conveyance of material for the Construction Department. Hence the increase in tonnage and decrease in amount.

Stone Traffic.—This falling off is due to the small quantity of stone required for Harbour Works construction.

Accidents to Members of the Railway Staff and to the General Public trespassing on the Railway Line.—The number of such accidents during the year under review was 75.

Calendar of Events.

July 10, 1912.—Subsidence of bank at 61 miles between Kuruwita and Ratnapura owing to heavy floods. Engine and one carriage of train overturned and Driver Smith injured.

Slips and floods between Peradeniya Junction and Gampola. Train service disorganized.

November 20, 1912.—Washaway at 199 miles 53 chains between Mankulam and Paranthan, interrupting through service on the Northern line for a day.

November 25, 1912.—New bridge at Kalutara South opened to traffic.

December 2, 1912.—Opening of new Kelani Valley Inwards Goods Shed, Maradana.

December 17, 1912.—Considerable damage to the Bandarawela section at 141½, 143¼, and 156 miles by heavy rains. Ohiya station under water, and telegraph service disorganized.

January 7, 1913.—Serious slip at No. 21 tunnel between Pattipola and Ohiya completely blocking the line ; also the subsidence of a 20-ft. culvert at 154¾ miles. Passengers and light goods transferred across the block.

January 10, 1913.—Interruption to Anuradhapura-Trincomalee Motor Mail Through Service for two days owing to bad weather.

January 12, 1913.—Serious slip of embankment at 13¼ miles, Matale line, between Wattegama and Ukuwela. Bank moved down about 40 yards. Traffic had to be transferred and the line ultimately deviated.

January 17, 1913.—Extensive subsidence of line at 154½ miles between Haputale and Diyatalawa and the moving of something like 20 to 30 acres of land across the railway. Aerial tramway erected to deal with goods traffic.

Matale line wrecked between Wattegama and Ukuwela: four large embankments collapsed, leaving rails suspended over gaps varying from 100 to 120 feet wide.

January 17, 1913.—Floods on the Northern line: sections between Wellawa, Ganewatta, and Maho 4 to 8 feet under water.

January 18, 1913.—Anuradhapura-Trincomalee Motor Mail Service suspended for four days owing to floods.

April 26, 1913.—Serious accident to Up day mixed train, Polgahawela to Kankesanturai, near Talawa.

June 14, 1913.—Double line working commenced between Mount Lavinia and Moratuwa.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

Colombo, March 2, 1914.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT FOR 1912–13.

I BEG to submit my report together with thirteen tables giving the revenue, expenditure, and other statistics relating to the working of the Railway during the twelve months ended June 30, 1913.

Financial Transactions.—The total receipts, payments, transfer orders, and transactions with the Stores Department dealt with during the period under review amount to Rs. 30,468,767, or an increase of Rs. 1,250,608, as compared with the previous year.

Expenditure.—The total cost of my Department for the year was Rs. 163,898, or Rs. 9,424 in excess of the previous year, due partly to increase of salaries.

The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts is 1·04 per cent., as compared with 1·17 per cent. in 1903, in spite of the fact that I have taken over the Accounting Staff of all Departments.

Stores and Materials for Open Lines, Extensions, and other Departments.—The quantity of material conveyed for the Locomotive and Ways and Works Departments for the maintenance of the open lines during the year was 43,094 tons, and freight charges amounting to Rs. 128,933 were written off. Large quantities of coal were also conveyed to different parts of the line, the total tonnage being 92,596 tons. The mileage of wagons conveying firewood free was 202,291 miles, or a decrease of 123,187 miles as compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the discontinuance of the running of firewood trains on the lower section of the line.

In connection with the works in charge of the Chief Construction Engineer, the tonnage of material conveyed was much larger than in 1911–12; freight charges cleared on this account were Rs. 23,815.

Other Services rendered free by the Railway.—Free transport to the extent of Rs. 28,523 and Rs. 888 was allowed to the Volunteers travelling to the Camp and range practice respectively. A further sum of Rs. 1,230 on account of Parade for the Inspector-General of Oversea Forces, and Rs. 151 being balance on account of the Exhibition held in 1911–12, were also written off.

Railway Stores Department.—The value of the general stores and permanent way materials on June 30, 1913, as certified by the Colonial Auditor, who took stock, was as under:—

	Rs.	c.
General stores, including stationery	1,590,967	6
Permanent way materials	160,828	43
Total ..	1,751,795	49

These figures have been compared with the Stores Ledgers and with the Treasurer's books.

The capital locked up in stores has increased owing to the necessity for stocking a twelve months' supply of certain stores and materials, which it is found cannot be quickly supplied by the manufacturers in England.

Establishment.—The office accommodation is not sufficient for the staff, and with the opening of the Mannar Railway there will be much overcrowding in rooms unsuitable for the performance of accounts work, which involves the working out of divisions and statistics.

The staff continues to give satisfaction, but there is a shortage of suitable youths to fill vacancies in the office.

I wish again to express my thanks to the staff for the care and efficient manner in which the work of the Department has been carried on during the year.

H. THORPE,
Assistant General Manager and Accountant.

Colombo, January 19, 1914.

Table 1.—Results of the Work of the Railway Year ended June 30, 1913, compared with Year ended June 30, 1912.

Details.		July, 1911, to June, 1912.	July, 1912, to June, 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Amount expended on construction and equipment ..	Rs.	102,367,082	106,465,279	4,098,197	—	4·00	—
Cost per mile open for traffic (including workshop, rolling stock, &c., and excluding motor expenditure)	,,	168,835	175,530	6,695	—	3·97	—
Total miles open for traffic ..	Miles	604⅜	604⅜	—	—	—	—
Average miles open for the year ..	,,	590⅛	604¼	14⅛	—	2·48	—
Earnings	Rs.	14,113,877	15,753,570	1,639,693	—	11·62	—
Working expenses, including new works charged to Maintenance (Motor Rs. 93,176) ..	,,	6,686,891	7,650,498	963,607	—	14·41	—
BALANCE (after paying working expenses)	,,	7,426,986	8,103,072	676,086	—	9·10	
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES TO EARNINGS ..	Per cent.	47·40	48·56	1·16	—	2·45	—
Earnings per average mile ..	Rs.	23,917	26,049	2,132	—	8·91	—
Working expenses per average mile	,,	11,332	12,650	1,318	—	11·63	—
RETURN PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN (after paying working expenses)	,,	12,585	13,399	814	—	6·47	—
Train miles run (traffic only) ..	Miles	2,386,748	2,529,770	143,022	—	5·99	—
Earnings per train mile ..	Rs.	5·91	6·23	·32	—	5·41	—
Working expenses per train mile ..	,,	2·80	3·03	·23	—	8·21	—
RETURN PER TRAIN MILE (after paying working expenses)	,,	3·11	3·20	·09	—	·29	—
Working expenses ..	Rs.	6,686,891	7,650,498	963,607	—	14·41	—
Balance (after paying working expenses)	,,	7,426,986	8,103,072	676,086	—	9·10	—
Payable on account of interest on loan	,,	1,868,824	1,868,601	—	223	—	·01
Payable on account of sinking fund	,,	418,815	475,118	56,303	—	13·44	—
Balance to Colony ..	,,	5,139,347	5,759,353	620,006	—	12·06	—

Northern Line Re-laying.

		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1911–12		—	..	22,243 69
1912–13		135,391 30		
	Polgahawela to Kurunegala ..	13,946 91		
				149,338 21
		Total ..		171,581 90

Northern line has debit for 2 sets of rails, viz., 46¼ and 80 lb. Capital Account will be reduced by value of former on transfer being completed.

DIAGRAM No. 1

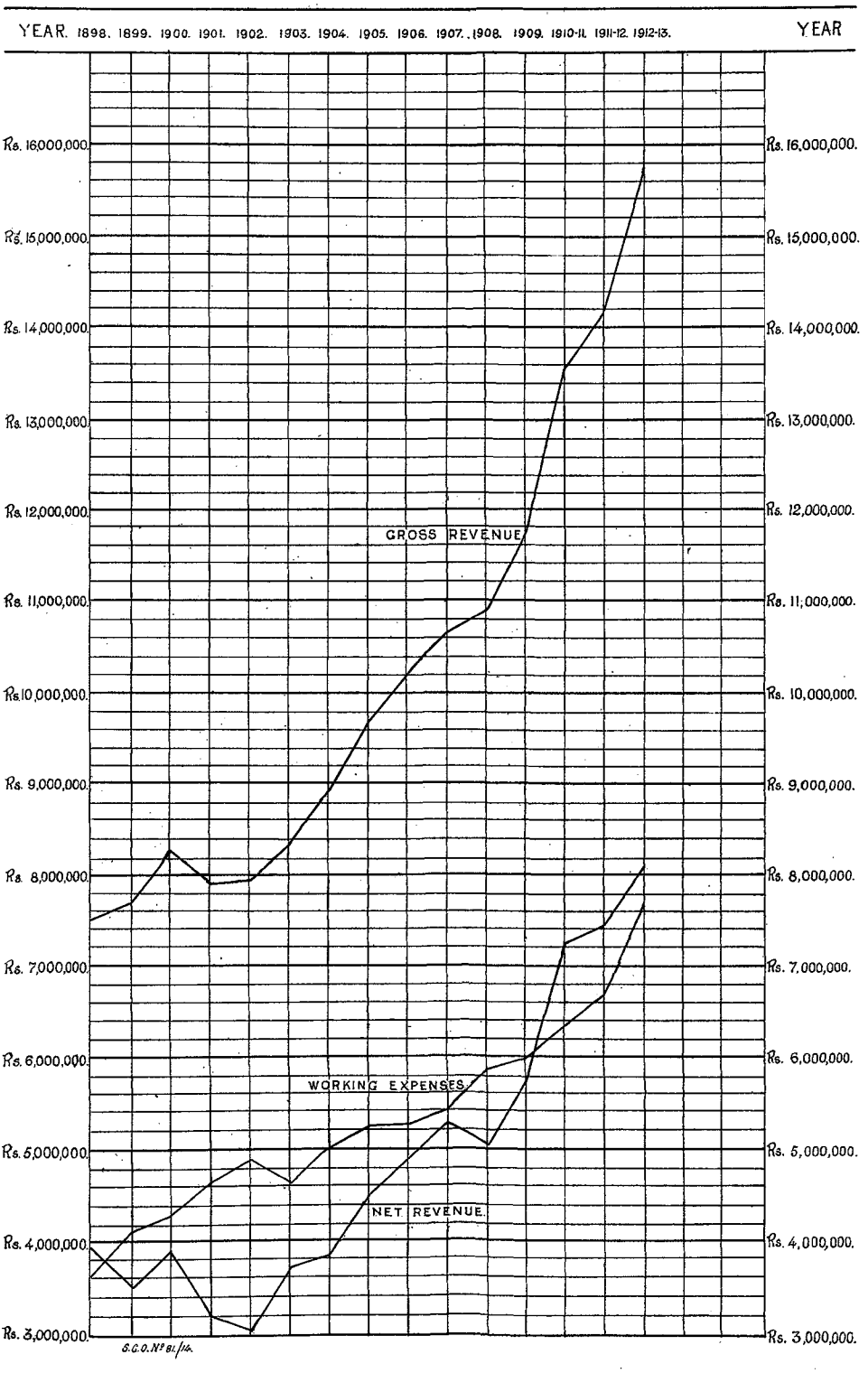

YEAR. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910-11. 1911-12. 1912-13. YEAR
Rs. 16,000,000.
Rs. 15,000,000.
Rs. 14,000,000.
Rs. 13,000,000.
Rs. 12,000,000.
Rs. 11,000,000.
Rs. 10,000,000.
Rs. 9,000,000.
Rs. 8,000,000.
Rs. 7,000,000.
Rs. 6,000,000.
Rs. 5,000,000.
Rs. 4,000,000.
Rs. 3,000,000.
GROSS REVENUE.
WORKING EXPENSES.
NET REVENUE.
S.C.O. No 81./14.

DIAGRAM No. 2.

PER TRAIN MILE RUN

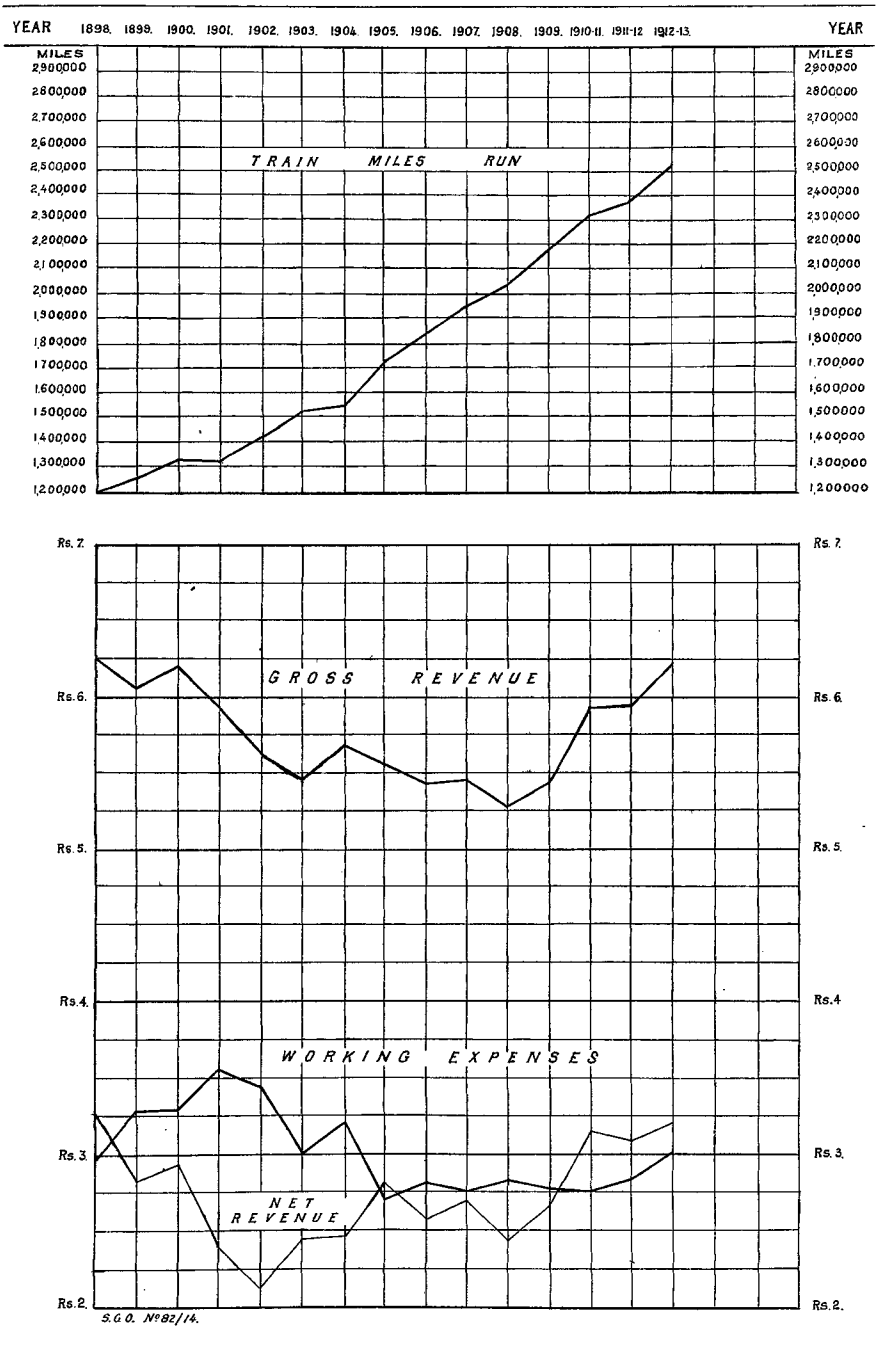


Table 2.—General Account for the Year ended June 30, 1913 (Railway Form).

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Maintenance of Way and Works	2,091,057	44	Passengers			6,282,512	84
			Specials			50	0
Locomotive Charges :—			Horses			21,120	4
General Superintendence	70,380	39	Carriages			27,556	60
Locomotive Power	2,755,625	43	Bicycles			21,483	50
Carriages and Wagons	534,755	41	Dogs and other small animals			5,208	20
Plant and Machinery Rs. c.	89,017	95	Parcels			391,045	53
Motor Department { Ordinary 3,295 5 / Service 89,881 17 }	93,176	22	Mails			99,474	68
			Merchandise			8,602,598	70
Traffic Charges :—			Live Stock			53,129	73
			Motor Mail Service			16,010	55
General Superintendence	185,971	42	Miscellaneous Coaching :— Rs. c.				
Traffic Charges	1,043,398	18	Platform Rent	12,170	74		
Running Staff	359,014	41	Refreshment Car	11,920	2		
Telegraph Charges	122,757	5	Sleeping Car	17,695	0		
			Sundries	17,395	16		
General Charges :—						59,180	92
General Manager's Department	52,482	70	Miscellaneous Goods :—				
Accountant's Department	163,897	42	Warehouse Rent	29,776	90		
Stores Department	51,512	35	Sundries	774	36		
Crown Agents' Allowance	1,035	0				30,551	26
Salary of Consulting Engineers	15,000	0	Miscellaneous General :—				
Charges incurred in England	21,416	26	Rent of Buildings	33,474	47		
			Sale of Old Materials	50,647	22		
	7,650,497	63	Found and Unclaimed Goods	2,816	83		
Balance	8,103,072	21	Sundries	56,708	77		
						143,647	29
Total	15,753,569	84	Total			15,753,569	84

Table 3.—General Revenue Account (Working Expenses) for the Year ended June 30, 1913 (Colonial Form).

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	3,640,024	60	Coaching			6,848,451	39
Allowance to Crown Agents	1,035	0	Merchandise			8,602,598	70
New works maintenance, including Other Charges	4,009,438	3	Live Stock			53,129	73
			Motor Mail Service			16,010	55
			Miscellaneous :— Rs. c.				
			Rent	12,170	74		
			Warehouse Rent	29,776	90		
	7,650,497	63	Miscellaneous	191,431	83		
Balance	8,103,072	21				233,379	47
Total	15,753,569	84	Total			15,753,569	84

Table 4.—Nett Revenue Account for the Year ended June 30, 1913.

Dr. *Cr.*

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Interest and commission on Sterling Loans for—			Balance General Revenue Account ..	8,103,072 21
Haputale Railway ..	233,140 32			
Bentota Railway ..	29,655 55			
Nanu-oya Railway ..	535,561 40			
Matale Railway ..	162,415 26			
Interest and commission on 3 per cent. Sterling Loans for Matara, Kurunegala, Bandarawela, Galle, Main, and Haputale Lines ..	175,472 10			
		1,136,244 63		
Interest and commission on 4 per cent. Local Loans for Galle, Kurunegala, and Bandarawela Lines ..	— —	98,754 24		
Commission on Loan of £1,400,000 under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900 for Northern, Kelani Valley, and Uda Pussellawa Railways, and quarters for Guards ..	—	238,299 25		
Commission on Loans for the Northern, Uda Pussellawa, and Kelani Valley Lines, Stations Extensions, Duplication of Lines, and Mannar Railway ..	—	395,302 47		
Sinking Fund on Nanu-oya Railway Sterling Loan	—	133,660 93		
Haputale Railway Sterling Loan ..	—	74,569 82		
Matale Railway Sterling Loan	—	40,546 76		
Bentota Railway Sterling Loan	—	7,830 87		
Sinking Fund on 3 per cent. Sterling Loan for Matara, Kurunegala, Galle, Bandarawela, Main, and Haputale Lines	—	58,320 60		
Sinking Fund on 4 per cent. Local Loans for Galle, Kurunegala, and Bandarawela Lines ..	—	24,666 0		
Sinking Fund on Loan of £1,400,000 under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900 for Northern, Kelani Valley, and Uda Pussellawa Railways, and quarters for Guards ..	—	79,220 10		
Sinking Fund on Ordinance No. 6 of 1909 for Northern, Uda Pussellawa, Kelani Valley Station Extensions, Ratnapura Railway, Duplication of Lines, and Mannar Railway ..	—	56,302 95		
		2,343,718 62		
Balance available for Colonial purposes, *i.e.*, as divided on capital invested in Railway, excluding amount expended on minor works added to capital and therefore not included in working expenses ..	—	5,759,353 59		
	Total ..	8,103,072 21	Total ..	8,103,072 21

Table 5.—General Account, being Total Expenditure met from Revenue for the Year ended June 30, 1913 (Colonial Form).

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	RECEIPTS.		Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ..	3,640,024 60	Coaching ..	..	6,848,451 39
Allowance to Crown Agents ..	1,035 0	Merchandise ..	..	8,602,598 70
Other Charges, including new works maintenance	4,009,438 3	Live Stock ..	..	53,129 73
Works Extraordinary added to capital	1,089,973 39	Motor Mail Service ..	..	16,010 55
Works on surplus balances ..	796,549 6	Miscellaneous :—	Rs. c.	
	9,537,020 48	Rent ..	12,170 74	
Balance ..	6,216,549 36	Warehouse Rent	29,776 90	
		Miscellaneous ..	191,431 83	
				233,379 47
Total ..	15,753,569 84	Total ..		15,753,569 84

Table 6.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1911–12 and 1912–13.

Receipts from	July, 1911, to June, 1912.		July, 1912, to June, 1913.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Passengers, including excess :								
First class	175776	469657 99	190454	495926 46	14678	26268 47	—	—
Second class	613353	611553 11	708370	699798 32	95017	88245 21	—	—
Third class	9167122	4085584 84	10166112	4608339 60	998990	522754 76	—	—
Coolies	166058	164180 35	2 6874	212350 53	50816	48170 18	—	—
Total ..	10122309	5330976 29	11281810	6016414 91	1159501	685438 62	—	—
Season Tickets :								
First class	1877	12864 55	2134	14322 65	257	1458 10	—	—
Second class	12422	58965 65	14305	70091 76	1883	11126 11	—	—
Third class	61694	156854 57	69422	181683 52	7728	24828 95	—	—
Total ..	75993	228684 77	85861	266097 93	9868	37413 16	—	—
Other Coaching :								
Special trains ..	—	170 0	—	50 0	—	—	—	120 0
Horses	2896	22821 61	2842	21120 4	—	—	54	1701 57
Carriages	1520	24770 15	1577	27556 60	57	2786 45	—	—
Bicycles	32846	19198 34	37609	21483 50	4763	2285 16	—	—
Dogs and other small animals	6531	5246 53	5301	4430 47	—	—	1230	816 6
Neat cattle	123	1194 18	106	778 73	—	—	17	416 45
Parcels	962657	369719 97	985868	391045 53	23211	21325 56	—	—
Mails	—	91454 86	—	99474 68	—	8019 82	—	—
Total ..	—	534575 64	—	565938 55	—	31362 91	—	—
Total Coaching Receipts ..	—	6094236 70	—	6848451 39	—	754214 69	—	—
Live Stock :								
Cattle	11499	35758 41	16365	53129 73	4866	17371 32	—	—
Sheep	26685		31364		4679		—	
Miscellaneous :								
Coaching	—	49397 59	—	59180 92	—	9783 33	—	—
Goods	—	19380 41	—	30551 26	—	11170 85	—	—
Sundry other Receipts ..	—	124616 4	—	143647 29	—	19031 25	—	—
Total ..	—	193394 4	—	233379 47	—	39985 43	—	—
Summary of Receipts :								
Coaching	—	6094236 70	—	6848451 39	—	7 4214 69	—	—
Goods	—	7778566 31	—	8602598 70	—	824032 39	—	—
Live Stock	—	35758 41	—	53129 73	—	17371 42	—	—
Miscellaneous ..	—	193394 4	—	233379 47	—	39985 3	—	—
Motor Service ..	—	11921 5	—	16010 55	—	4089 50	—	—
Total ..	—	14113876 51	—	15753569 84	—	1639693 33	—	—

Table 6—*contd.*

Particulars of Goods conveyed.	July, 1911, to June, 1912.		July, 1912, to June, 1913.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.
Kerosine oil	2,767	8	3,852	6	1,084	18	—	
Rubber	4,505	16	8,956	8	4,450	12	—	
Rice	161,575	12	184,803	14	23,228	2	—	
Tea	104,218	0	104,051	16	—		166	4
Cacao	2,755	12	3,672	10	916	18	—	
Coconut produce ..	40,797	0	53,942	2	13,145	2	—	
Fruit and Vegetables ..	13,798	9	14,321	5	522	16	—	
Tea and rubber packing ..	20,518	19	19,171	10	—		1,347	9
Plumbago	13,796	5	16,762	15	2,966	10	—	
Bulk petroleum	8,296	9	8,011	14	—		284	15
Liquid fuel	12,015	9	13,061	19	1,046	10	—	
Manure	107,699	9	132,841	1	25,141	12	—	
Other goods	228,158	5	259,153	2	30,994	17	—	
Railway material (open line) ..	120,367	4	135,690	8	15,323	4	—	
Railway material (extensions) ..	9,834	9	7,540	16	—		2,293	13
Breakwater material ..	50,972	6	18,488	15	—		32,483	11
Free goods	649	8	500	19	—		148	9
Total Weight ..	902,726	0	984,823	0	118,821	1	36,724	1
Total Receipts ..	Rs. 7,778,566·31		Rs. 8,602,598·70		Rs. 824,032·39		—	

Table 7.—Return of Revenue and Expenditure of each Station for the Year ended June 30, 1912.

Stations.	No. of Hands, including Station Masters.	Total Salaries and Wages Expenditure for Year ended June 30, 1912.	No. of Tickets (Return and Single) issued during the Year ended June 30, 1912.	Revenue from Tickets for Year ended June 30, 1912.	Total Tonnage.	Classification of Outward Traffic.													Live Stock.		Revenue from Live Stock for the Year ended June 30, 1912.	Stations.	Total Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
						Kerosene Oil.	Bullion.	Bran.	Tea.	Cases.	Cement Portland.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Tea and Natural Produce.	Plumbago.	Bulk Fibre.	Liquid Fuel.	Manure.	Sundry Goods.	Railway Material and Fuel Coals.	Inward Traffic.	Qnt.	No.			July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.		
	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		No.	No.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cotmalee	103	28,979 83	—	979 16	212,426	250,215	1,398	4	154,324	1	1,467	7	14,206	—	7,366	9,916	18,872	113,645	8,622	—	—	—	8,646,217 1	3,727,678 4	220,959 08	—
Naraf	12	3,982 17	—	187	18,776	19,753	637	—	22	—	—	—	1,564	—	—	—	16,875	15,553	1,301	—	—	—	1,076,176 10	1,085,270 10	39,149 04	—
Mariadana Junction	239	79,447 76	—	808,611	984,898	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,726	—	—	—	—	805,398 03	893,899 02	108,500 99	—
Kalanga	27	9,653 67	—	87,992	95,296	26,674	31,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,726	66	41	—	—	260,917 13	301,370 07	39,963 04	—
Mongahlya	19	8,821 26	—	87,992	21,659	21,345	30,476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,226	—	17	—	—	246,370 01	252,343 08	30,980 28	—
Sagaura	9	2,974 41	—	20,643	18,978	6	7	60	13	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	116	—	3	3,230	151,792 04	148,973 10	2,819 14	—
Kandara	6	774 41	—	20,643	18,978	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,324 04	26,439 12	2,884 08	—
Jawia	8	2,974 41	—	20,643	18,978	140	736	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	28	—	—	—	3,459 21	3,459 21	3,091 04	—
Sahara Road	3	1,189 76	—	20,643	21,072	94	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	676 42	10,249 20	2,297 02	—
Kawanpaha	3	1,189 76	—	20,643	21,072	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	59,023 13	59,023 13	2,297 02	—
Nagondie	19	2,637 8	—	249,700	249,700	38	—	—	—	—	1,071	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,621	43	—	—	—	1,621 13	1,621 13	1,621 13	—
Nagondie	1	2,637 8	—	249,700	9,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,837 13	8,837 13	—	—
Mwanagalia	18	4,158 33	—	1,000	1,000	2,548	1,317	—	—	—	616	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,847	87	—	—	—	8,643 13	10,491 13	1,847 00	—
Mwanagalia	15	4,158 33	—	189,782	113,413	9,446	31,197	30	267	—	684	—	3,826	—	—	—	1,046	1,847	87	43	932	41,719 01	191,430 14	149,710 13	10,872 00	—
Yalkwala	12	3,326 25	—	189,782	113,413	23	4,844	—	—	—	—	—	1,010	234	—	—	—	1,847	87	—	—	—	8,477 46	8,477 46	8,209 28	—
Yalkwala	12	3,326 25	—	189,782	113,413	23	4,844	—	—	—	—	—	1,010	234	—	—	—	1,847	87	—	—	—	8,477 46	8,477 46	8,209 28	—
Pulgahawa	42	13,981 42	—	189,782	149,554	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045
Pulgahawa	42	13,981 42	—	189,782	149,554	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045
Kandara	3	1,189 76	—	20,643	18,978	2,200	1,197	—	—	—	1,065	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,451 08	3,451 08	3,091 04	—
Kandara	13	3,982 42	—	20,643	18,978	69,334	21,197	41	240	360	60	202	7,474	1,102	6	7,842	—	2,222	1,102	992	418	141,792 04	274,772 04	133,000 00	—
Wellington	4	1,306 23	—	18,643	6,730	626	218	—	—	—	612	73	—	—	—	—	—	512	68	2,964	17	—	1,826 25	16,734 23	3,473 89	—
Gunyarella	4	1,306 23	—	18,643	6,730	626	218	—	—	—	611	73	—	—	—	—	—	512	68	2,964	17	—	1,826 25	16,734 23	3,473 89	—
Mahe	3	1,455 42	—	18,856	15,128	4	994	300	—	—	44	244	—	—	—	—	—	594	6	—	—	—	1,456	3,767 20	18,660 20	3,607 73	—
Ambangola	4	1,455 42	—	18,856	15,128	4	994	300	—	—	44	244	—	—	—	—	—	594	6	—	—	—	1,456	3,767 20	18,660 20	3,607 73	—
Galgaravera	4	1,945 28	—	13,982	21,666	4	1,214	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,946	156	—	—	—	8,871 20	10,871 42	13,949 42	2,207 91	—
Yalaria	4	1,945 28	—	13,982	21,666	4	1,214	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,946	156	—	—	—	8,871 20	10,871 42	13,949 42	2,207 91	—
Anawellapura	23	6,788 82	—	25,699	76,224	3,224	9,913	6	—	—	91	—	2	72	—	—	—	1,402	5,466	809	—	—	34,382 10	109,134	9,233 14	—
Mathurwella	4	1,189 76	—	25,699	76,224	3,224	9,913	6	—	—	—	—	2	72	—	—	—	1,402	5,466	809	—	—	34,382 10	109,134	9,233 14	—
Yarvanga	8	1,778 80	—	9,678	18,338	15	1,002	216	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	1,264	252	—	148	3,376 42	21,332	321	—
Kandrahan	4	1,856 99	—	9,678	18,338	15	1,002	216	—	—	47	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	1,264	252	—	—	3,376 42	21,332	321	—
Ivanacoodie	1	—	—	1,718	1,718	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138 94
Kilimoodoli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,674 34	1,813 28	—	—
Parambhan	3	1,529 25	—	6,950	3,124	37	1,501	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,177	252	—	—	—	1,826 19	6,441 47	615 28	—
Vabai	3	2,973 79	—	6,950	3,124	37	1,501	6,000	—	—	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,177	252	—	—	—	3,166 19	6,441 47	615 28	—
Khalimalatawai	1	—	—	11,895	3,128	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,041 29	3,130 29	78 4	—
Mirusenli	1	—	—	11,895	3,128	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,626 29	1,626 29	—	60 14
Kodikamam	1	2,188 3	—	29,058	22,021	98	1,242	1,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,137	—	—	—	—	18,384 21	40,406 08	3,119 08	—
Chavankudiruppi	1	2,188 03	—	29,058	22,021	98	1,242	1,232	—	—	19	—	202	116	—	—	—	1,137	—	—	—	—	3,818 03	18,697 29	3,119 08	—
Navatiruli	1	—	—	12,481	1,904	09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,848 28	1,904 09	56 71	—
Jaffna	32	8,623 29	—	12,481	1,904	09	6,326	6,000	6	—	—	—	1,00	11	—	—	—	6,000	16	—	—	—	478	68,340 20	68,340 20	23,113 16	—
Kokuvil	1	—	—	18,983	7,062	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,976	2,052 76	52 00	—
Uruvelan	4	1,668 70	—	18,983	7,062	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,976	2,052 76	52 00	—
Udipiddi	3	3,384 98	—	20,114	4,708	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,826	6,211	4,385	194 29
Kandarodai	20	5,015 16	—	20,114	4,708	45	1,694	1,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,826 96	4,826 96	2,109 87	—
Nandiwilwana	3	2,016 76	—	21,319	64,943	67	6,393	6,000	—	—	237	1	704	49	1,742	8,247	124	87	—	—	—	—	1,846	5,151	3,305	1,686 82
Kadiyaneera	3	2,016 76	—	21,319	64,943	67	6,393	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,714 49	78,659 38	1,686 82	—
Alagatta	3	2,016 76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alagatta	3	1,737 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadiyaneera	23	7,753 67	—	105,212	64,533	35	1,451	3,601	5	47	—	—	1,709	85	611	45	75	—	—	—	—	—	8,154	109	—	—
Kankesanturai Junction	31	10,361 31	—	174,826	28,134	45	2,005	6,000	—	2	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,826	109,041 84	114,333	13,297 16	—
Kankesanturai Junction	31	10,361 31	—	174,826	28,134	45	2,005	6,000	—	2	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,826	109,041 84	114,333	13,297 16	—
Pandaleya Nee	12	3,060 92	—	105,212	64,533	35	1,451	3,601	5	47	—	—	1,709	85	611	45	75	—	—	—	—	—	8,154	109	—	—
Kandy	70	31,474 27	—	339,051	322,966	9,446	25,366	22,000	84	74	1,105	2,214	1,676	1,045	3,627	64	227	—	42	8,701	1,033	—	646,000	1,004,000	358,000	—
Mahaiyawa	3	2,974 41	—	20,643	18,978	140	736	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	28	—	—	—	3,459 21	3,459 21	3,091 04	—
Kotmalee	8	2,068 81	—	21,446	15,094	27	2,078	2,400	110	16	42	113	5	—	—	—	—	1	988	441	—	3,666	1,163	8,124 23	19,130 87	14,218 86	6,099 18	—
Kotmalee	8	2,068 81	—	21,446	15,094	27	2,078	2,400	110	16	42	113	5	—	—	—	—	1	988	441	—	3,666	1,163	8,124 23	19,130 87	14,218 86	6,099 18	—
Ulukwella	3	1,631 8	—	14,321	17,869	45	4,218	1,740	—	77	—	—	747	236	18	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	1,826	7,926 20	23,753 20	15,827	—
Ulukwella	3	1,631 8	—	14,321	17,869	45	4,218	1,740	—	77	—	—	747	236	18	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,926 20	23,753 20	15,827	—
Matale	13	5,705 15	—	105,212	64,533	35	1,451	3,601	5	47	698	12	1,962	85	611	45	75	—	8	2,177	1,033	—	1,846	109,041 84	114,333	13,297 16	—
Gampola	27	11,189 97	—	204,630	115,836	10,099	34,743	9	71	68	1,796	2	49	45	18	—	8	52	2,435	1,009	868	1,826	129,470 97	225,005 81	100,533 96	16,747 34	—
Ulapane	10	4,402 79	—	20,504	14,201	140	1,731	3,700	—	5	—	—	747	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,826	21,180 20	21,180 20	1,539 60	—
Nawalapitiya	10	4,783 79	—	194,576	99,672	9,959	33,012	5,300	66	63	1,796	—	1,202	—	—	—	8	52	2,435	1,009	1,872	—	126	109,041 84	114,333	13,297 16	—
Nawalapitiya	10	4,783 79	—	194,576	99,672	9,959	33,012	5,300	66	63	1,796	—	1,202	—	—	—	8	52	2,435	1,009	1,872	—	126	109,041 84	114,333	13,297 16	—
Watawala	12	4,402 79	—	20,504	14,201	140	1,731	3,700	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,826	21,180 20	21,180 20	1,539 60	—
Watawala	12	4,402 79	—	20,504	14,201	140	1,731	3,700	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,826	21,180 20	21,180 20	1,539 60	—
Hatton	34	13,374 39	—	130,699	135,819	39	17,098	45,300	6	—	1,252	12,350	—	31	—	2	477	93	—	2,048	121	430	9,867	431,421 27	447,246 44	399,340 43	19,998 72	—
Kotagala	11	4,402 79	—	20,504	14,201	140	1,731	3,700	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,826	21,180 20	21,180 20	1,539 60	—
Talawakele	23	8,699 33	—	66,746	99,968	2	15,366	39,600	6	24	1,252	12,350	—	31	—	2	477	93	—	2,048	121	430	9,867	409,354 40	426,215 24	399,340 43	19,998 72	—
Nallagala	4	1,306 23	—	18,643	6,730	626	218	—	—	—	611	73	—	—	—	—	—	512	68	2,964	17	—	1,826 25	16,734 23	3,473 89	—
Nanu-oya	36	11,005 8	—	20,999	48,326	68	3,681	9,300	126	43	962	—	17	8	—	—	434	16	1,311	630	—	792	5,547	70,813 66	121,560 03	2,917 75	—
Nanu-Oya	21	6,705 15	—	20,999	48,326	68	3,681	9,300	—	—	962	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1,311	630	—	—	—	70,813 66	121,560 03	2,917 75	—
Hambegala	4	1,783 3	—	11,143	11,562	93	1,302	3,000	—	—	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	93	—	—	—	17,760 00	20,951 18	3,191 18	—
Dimbula	4	1,783 3	—	11,143	11,562	93	1,302	3,000	—	—	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	93	—	—	—	16,697	20,951 18	3,191 18	—
Bogala	13	5,374 51	—	19,054	16,511	72	2,018	2,070	—	4	2,402	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	42,402 47	52,772 66	10,301	3,733 28
Ambawela	10	2,968 67	—	19,054	16,511	72	2,018	2,070	—	4	2,402	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	42,402 47	52,772 66	10,301	3,733 28
Pattipola	3	1,149 76	—	2,951	1,508	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,122 71	1,908 83	—	514 94
Ohiya	4	1,149 76	—	2,951	1,508	65	—	—	—	—	20	294	—	—	—	—	—	4	206	72	—	—	—	8,000 21	7,485 27	3,119 16	—
Hagurahk	13	4,998 39	—	39,542	46,325	39	7,113	15,000	—	321	6	6,320	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	24	1,456	22	50	182,322 80	217,344 10	44,173 30	—
Hagurahk	13	4,998 39	—	39,542	46,325	39	7,113	15,000	—	321	6	6,320	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	24	1,456	22	50	182,322 80	217,344 10	44,173 30	—
Nanu-oya	36	11,005 8	—	20,999	48,326	68	3,681	9,300	126	43	962	—	17	8	—	—	434	16	1,311	630	—	792	5,547	43,308 36	51,135	7,826	478 16

Table 8.—Statement showing Dates of Opening, Cost of Construction, Length, and Cost per Mile of the Ceylon Government Railways open for Traffic on June 30, 1913.

Line.	Date of Commencement of Construction.			Date of Opening for Traffic.			Length of Line.		Original Cost.	Expenditure on Additional Accommodation & Improvements to June 30, 1912.	Expenditure on Additional Accommodation and Improvements, 1912–13.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Mile.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Miles.	Chains.					
									Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo to Fort	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	48	164,136 93				
Fort Point to Breakwater Yard	1873	August	—	1874	July	16	—	45	57,704 39				
Mahara Quarry to Mahara Point	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	35	75,163 0				
Breakwater Yard to Wharf	1874	January	—	1878	May	27	—	53	29,896 87				
Two Engines and two Vans paid from Breakwater Funds and transferred to Railway in 1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Colombo to Ambepussa	1863	February	2	1865	October	2	34	45					
Ambepussa to Polgahawela	—	—	—	1866	November	1	10	69					
Polgahawela to Kandy	—	—	—	1867	August	1	29	11	20,059,458 16				
Peradeniya to Gampola	1871	July	1	1873	January	15	7	60					
Gampola to Nawalapitiya	—	—	—	1874	December	1	9	4					
Fort to Moratuwa	*1875*	*August*	*9*	1877	March	1	11	61					
Moratuwa to Panadure	—	—	—	1877	September	1	4	44					
Panadure to Kalutara North	—	—	—	1879	February	1	8	35					
Kalutara North to Kalutara South	—	—	—	1879	September	22	1	22					
Kalutara South to Alutgama	1888	October	15	1890	March	31	10	70	10,147,121 85				
Alutgama to Ambalangoda	—	—	—	1893	February	14	14	41					
Ambalangoda to Galle	—	—	—	1894	May	7	18	79					
Galle to Matara	—	—	—	1895	December	17	26	49		19579508 56	3,042,293 36	98,480,079 90	
Polgahawela to Kurunegala	—	—	—	1894	February	14	13	14					
Kurunegala to Anuradhapura	—	—	—	1904	November	1	68	6	11,911,573 96				
Anuradhapura to Pallai	—	—	—	1905	August	1	95	33					
Pallai to Kankesanturai	—	—	—	1902	March	15	35	48					
Kandy to Matale	1878	May	27	1880	October	4	17	49	3,391,952 55				
Nawalapitiya to Hatton	1880	May	20	1884	June	4	20	60					
Hatton to Talawakele	—	—	—	1884	November	20	7	67					
Talawakele to Nanu-oya	—	—	—	1885	May	20	12	59	18,402,241 62				
Nanu-oya to Haputale	1888	December	17	1893	June	19	25	37					
Haputale to Bandarawela	—	—	—	1894	September	3	6	74					
Kelani Valley Extension, Maradana to Avissawella	—	—	—	1902	September	15	36	66	5,474,602 45				
Kelani Valley Extension, Avissawella to Yatiyantota	—	—	—	1903	September	14	10	76					
Uda Pussellawa Extension, Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	1903	August	1	6	45					
Uda Pussellawa Extension, Nuwara Eliya to Kandapola	—	—	—	1903	December	21	5	68	1,647,322 35				
Uda Pussellawa Extension, Kandapola to Ragala	—	—	—	1904	July	1	6	65					
Negombo Extension, Ragama to Ja-ela	—	—	—	1908	November	9	14	41	1,618,860 15				
Negombo Extension, Ja-ela to Negombo	—	—	—	1909	December	1							
Avissawella to Ratnapura	—	—	—	1912	January	15	26	73	2,878,243 70				
Stations Extension, Colombo (Loan account)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,926,555 5	667,137 16	4,593,692 21	
Sea Coast Protection Work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386,597 8	65,543 17	452,140 25	
Duplication of Line, Ragama to Moratuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,403,319 98	200,434 95	2,603,754 93	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	604	52	75,858,277 98	26,295,980 67	3,975,408 64	106,129,667 29	175,529 73
Purchase of Government Motor Cars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93,202 84	—	93,202 84	
Garages, Residences, in connection with Motor Cars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,732 64	—	54,732 64	
Motor Mail Service (Anuradhapura and Trincomalee)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,366 18	—	45,366 18	
Motor Mail Service (Bandarawela)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,610 82	38,982 8	108,592 90	
Motor traction as feeders to Railway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,057 94	32,659 47	33,717 41	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	604	52	75,858,277 98	26,559,951 9	4,047,050 19	106,465,279 26	175,529 73

Table 9.—Capital Outstanding on Railway Loans on June 30, 1913.

Sterling Loans.	£		
Matale Railway	208,600		
Nanu-oya, Haputale, and Bentota Railways	767,100		
Haputale and Bentota Railways	450,000		
Matara Railway	175,263		
Kurunegala Railway	37,315		
Galle Railway	125,187		
Bandarawela Railway	21,330		
Haputale Railway	758		
Main Line: Improvements to Colombo Station	28,951		
Northern Railway	399,836		
Kelani Valley Railway	139,607		
Uda Pussellawa Railway	74,114		
Main Line: Quarters for Guards, &c.	17,055		
Stations Extension	240,867		
Ratnapura Railway	128,711		
Duplication of open lines	109,994		
Mannar Railway	168,656		
Total	3,093,344	@ 1s. 4d. = Rs. 46,400,160	
On Local Loans.	Rs.		
Galle Railway	1,670,554		
Kurunegala Railway	99,088		
Bandarawela Railway	696,914		
			Rs. 2,466,556
		Total	48,866,716

Table 10.—Statement of Payments in England and Ceylon during the Year ended June 30, 1913, on account Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans.

	Sinking Fund. £ s. d.	Sinking Fund. Rs. c.	Interest and Commission. £ s. d.	Interest and Commission. Rs. c.	Total. £ s. d.	Total. Rs. c.
(Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877.)						
Matale Railway	2,703 2 4	= 40,546 76	10,827 13 0	= 162,415 26	13,530 16 0	= 202,962 2
(Ordinance No. 7 of 1888.)						
Haputale Railway	4,385 0 0	= 65,775 0	13,193 7 5	= 197,900 54	17,578 7 5	= 263,675 54
Bentota Railway	115 0 0	= 1,725 0	346 0 1	= 5,190 9	461 0 1	= 6,915 9
(Ordinance No. 9 of 1878.)						
Nanu-oya Railway	8,910 14 7	= 133,660 93	35,704 1 10	= 535,561 40	44,614 16 5	= 669,222 33
Haputale Railway	586 6 5	= 8,794 82	2,349 6 5	= 35,239 78	2,935 12 10	= 44,034 60
Bentota Railway	407 1 2	= 6,105 87	1,631 0 7	= 24,465 46	2,038 1 9	= 30,571 33
(Ordinance No. 17 of 1893.)						
Matara Railway		26,289 45		79,098 38		105,387 83
Kurunegala Railway		5,597 25		16,840 73		22,437 98
Galle Railway		18,778 5		56,498 46		75,276 51
Bandarawela Railway		3,199 50		9,626 49		12,825 99
Main Line		4,342 65		13,065 95		17,408 60
Haputale Railway		113 70		342 9		455 79
(Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1892.)						
Galle Railway		16,706 0		66,884 47		83,590 47
Kurunegala Railway		991 0		3,967 22		4,958 22
Bandarawela Railway		6,969 0		27,902 55		34,871 55
(Ordinance No. 14 of 1900.)						
Northern Railway		52,409 85		157,651 82		210,061 67
Kelani Valley Railway		18,003 70		54,156 46		72,160 16
Uda Pussellawa Railway		6,248 35		18,795 59		25,043 94
Quarters for Railway Guards		2,558 20		7,695 88		10,253 58
(Ordinance No. 6 of 1909.)						
Northern Railway		3,782 85		26,559 35		30,342 20
Uda Pussellawa Railway		2,434 35		17,091 55		19,525 90
Kelani Valley Railway		1,468 65		10,311 38		11,780 3
Stations Extension		18,065 2		126,834 37		144,899 39
Ratnapura Railway		9,653 33		67,775 90		77,429 23
Duplication of Lines		8,249 55		57,920 1		66,169 56
Mannar Railway		12,649 20		88,809 91		101,459 11
		475,118 3		1,368,600 59		2,343,718 62

Table 11.—Statement showing the Revenue earned by the Railway from time of Opening to Date; also the Nett Amount which has been available for Colonial Purposes after paying Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund.

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Profit on Working.	Interest paid.	Balance.	Sinking Fund.	Amount spent on New and Minor Works met from General Revenue and added to Capital Cost.	Nett Balance available for Colonial Purposes.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1862 ..	—	—	—	59,550 0	59,550 0*	—	—	59,550 0*
1863 ..	—	—	—	133,170 0	133,170 0*	—	—	133,170 0*
1864 ..	—	—	—	209,160 0	209,160 0*	—	—	209,160 0*
1865 ..	27,103 0	53,899 0	26,796 0*	221,430 0	248,226 0*	—	—	248,226 0*
1866 ..	240,105 0	262,952 0	22,847 0*	263,400 0	286,247 0*	—	—	286,247 0*
1867 ..	815,603 0	479,338 0	336,265 0	368,335 0	32,070 0*	1,310,448 94	—	1,342,518 94*
1868 ..	1,636,671 0	746,860 0	889,811 0	477,240 0	412,571 0	919,976 50	—	507,405 50*
1869 ..	1,809,650 0	725,003 0	1,084,647 0	420,900 0	663,747 0	1,115,202 79	—	451,455 79*
1870 ..	2,066,403 0	735,468 0	1,330,935 0	418,770 0	912,165 0	160,000 0	—	752,165 0
1871 ..	1,996,051 0	742,717 0	1,253,334 0	418,740 0	834,594 0	160,000 0	—	674,594 0
1872 ..	1,867,494 0	738,082 0	1,129,412 0	423,960 0	705,452 0	160,000 0	—	545,452 0
1873 ..	2,384,505 0	889,855 0	1,494,650 0	378,860 0	1,115,790 0	220,000 0	—	895,790 0
1874 ..	2,425,560 0	886,849 0	1,538,711 0	406,080 0	1,132,631 0	234,666 67	—	897,964 33
1875 ..	2,896,224 0	982,831 0	1,913,393 0	403,552 0	1,509,841 0	381,666 66†	—	1,128,174 34
1876 ..	2,992,728 0	1,010,566 0	1,982,162 0	398,186 0	1,583,976 0	387,666 66†	—	1,196,309 34
1877 ..	3,641,940 0	1,266,215 0	2,375,725 0	383,360 0	1,992,365 0	334,666 67†	—	1,657,698 33
1878 ..	3,450,465 0	1,354,021 0	2,096,444 0	382,720 0	1,713,724 0	234,666 66	—	1,479,057 34
1879 ..	3,349,509 0	1,424,461 0	1,925,048 0	145,888 0	1,779,160 0	474,666 66	—	1,304,493 34
1880 ..	3,012,391 0	1,367,597 0	1,644,794 0	419,136 0	1,225,658 0	444,000 0	—	781,658 0
1881 ..	2,882,705 0	1,357,893 0	1,524,812 0	589,296 0	935,516 0	444,000 0	—	491,516 0
1882 ..	2,632,628 0	1,361,115 0	1,271,513 0	771,633 24	499,879 76	—	—	499,879 76
1883 ..	2,476,380 0	1,276,800 0	1,199,580 0	667,937 33	531,642 67	—	—	531,642 67
1884 ..	2,544,585 0	1,359,102 0	1,185,483 0	624,434 28	561,048 72	—	—	561,048 72
1885 ..	2,605,658 0	1,467,699 0	1,137,959 0	652,966 86	484,992 14	84,413 80	—	400,578 34
1886 ..	2,687,875 0	1,451,716 0	1,236,159 0	715,334 42	520,824 58	178,909 93	—	341,914 65
1887 ..	2,947,628 0	1,466,002 0	1,481,626 0	704,348 59	777,277 41	175,998 92	—	601,278 49
1888 ..	3,387,658 0	1,505,680 0	1,881,978 0	742,473 91	1,139,504 9	186,072 31	—	953,431 78
1889 ..	3,549,135 0	1,670,044 0	1,879,091 0	737,432 35	1,141,658 65	186,520 37	—	955,138 28
1890 ..	3,862,313 0	1,722,755 0	2,139,558 0	702,645 25	1,436,912 75	163,293 43	—	1,273,619 32
1891 ..	4,429,243 0	1,951,456 0	2,477,787 0	773,305 66	1,704,481 34	179,512 44	—	1,524,968 90
1892 ..	4,695,774 12	2,287,274 87	2,408,499 25	992,821 28	1,415,677 97	201,632 45	—	1,214,045 52
1893 ..	4,985,848 12	2,865,433 61	2,120,414 51	§1,055,498 0	1,064,916 51	251,028 74	—	813,887 77‡
1894 ..	5,555,058 0	4,145,547 0	1,409,511 0	§1,244,856 0	164,655 0	304,833 0	—	140,178 70
1895 ..	6,233,709 0	3,440,705 0	2,793,004 0	§1,479,503 0	1,313,501 0	310,339 0	—	1,003,162 0
1896 ..	6,777,832 33	3,087,790 1	3,690,042 32	1,377,551 85	2,312,490 47	293,148 65	—	2,019,341 82
1897 ..	7,326,916 4	3,314,492 35	4,012,423 69	1,289,652 25	2,722,771 44	319,494 82	114,407 27	2,288,869 35
1898 ..	7,549,620 27	3,305,325 31	4,244,294 96	1,233,688 29	3,010,606 67	339,193 69	300,619 12	2,370,793 86
1899 ..	7,658,886 72	3,648,970 83	4,009,915 89	1,232,165 24	2,777,750 65	338,540 82	455,382 88	1,983,826 95
1900 ..	8,272,351 7	3,787,996 92	4,484,354 15	1,233,618 62	3,250,735 53	339,459 64	586,313 22	2,324,962 67
1901 ..	7,938,130 80	4,226,003 79	3,712,127 1	1,235,177 70	2,476,949 31	340,375 79	510,696 86	1,625,876 66
1902 ..	7,975,506 31	¶4,208,273 12	3,767,233 19	‖1,365,664 83	2,401,568 36	339,585 18	698,828 19	1,363,154 99
1903 ..	8,338,613 90	¶4,156,961 46	4,181,652 44	1,508,917 87	2,672,734 57	339,105 76	446,478 83	1,887,149 98
1904 ..	8,891,586 29	4,585,090 82	4,306,495 47	1,508,156 93	2,798,338 54	339,594 98	455,942 20	2,002,801 36
1905 ..	9,690,653 4	4,766,872 54	4,923,780 50	1,472,763 22	3,451,017 28	418,815 10	440,026 90	2,592,175 28
1906 ..	10,103,594 49	5,233,269 5	4,870,325 44	1,474,587 30	3,395,738 14	418,815 10	842,700 95	2,134,222 9
1907 ..	10,695,429 61	5,400,469 57	5,294,960 4	1,473,552 5	3,821,407 99	418,815 10	1,115,199 52	2,287,393 37
1908 ..	10,906,430 71	5,850,743 22	5,055,687 49	1,473,622 4	3,582,065 45	418,815 8	967,797 19	2,195,453 18
1909 ..	11,746,602 68	5,990,419 16	5,756,183 52	1,473,396 74	4,282,786 78	418,815 8	936,865 90	2,927,105 80
6 months of 1910	6,594,659 63	2,613,896 23	3,980,763 40	914,130 29	3,066,633 11	209,407 53	262,577 16	2,594,648 42
1910–11	13,583,159 70	6,337,583 23	7,245,576 47	1,889,565 97	5,356,010 50	418,815 8	1,219,366 54	3,717,828 38
1911–12	14,113,876 51	6,686,890 84	7,426,985 67	1,868,823 73	5,558,161 94	418,815 8	1,244,933 41	3,894,413 45
1912–13	15,753,569 84	7,650,497 63	8,103,072 21	1,868,600 59	6,234,471 62	475,118 3	1,089,973 39	4,669,380 20
Total ..	264,006,019 18	127,847,482 56	136,158,536 62	44,680,558 68	91,477,977 94	15,808,913 11	11,688,109 53	63,980,955 30

* Loss.

† The repayment of the Rs. 400,000 raised on Debentures issued locally under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 included in these amounts, viz., 1875, Rs. 147,000; 1876, Rs. 153,000; and 1877, Rs. 100,000.

‡ Deficiency.

§ Amended as per Auditor-General's letter No. 105 of April 26, 1897.

‖ The total amount paid as interest was Rs. 1,493,082·25, but half the interest on the loan of £1,400,000 raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, viz., Rs. 127,417·42, has been treated as part expense in connection with the raising of the loan (*vide* Auditor-General's letter No. 103 of May 13, 1903).

¶ In 1902 a sum of Rs. 100,000 was erroneously debited to Railway expenditure on account of the Deposit Stocking Account for Permanent Way Materials, and in accordance with Colonial Secretary's letter No. 637/5,730 of August 13, 1903, this error has been rectified by deducting the amount from the expenditure for 1903. A coal bill for Rs. 30,846 also remained unpaid at the end of 1903, and is included in the expenditure for 1904.

Table 12.—Statement showing Amounts expended up to June 30, 1913, on Railway Construction from Revenue and Surplus Balances.

			Amount. Rs. c.
Expenditure for construction of line,	Colombo to Fort	..	164,136 93
Do.	Fort Point to Breakwater	..	57,704 39
Do.	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points	.. ..	75,163 0
Do.	Breakwater Yard to Wharf	..	29,896 87
Do.	Colombo to Kandy	..	8,721,695 58
Do.	Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya		2,272,672 58
Do.	Fort to Kalutara South	..	2,192,214 56
Do.	Alutgama to Galle	..	200,000 0
Do.	Kandy to Matale	..	159,514 55
Do.	Kurunegala to Jaffna	..	5,530,000 0
Do.	Maradana to Yatiyantota	..	2,825,000 0
Do.	Nanu-oya to Ragalla	..	590,000 0
Do.	Ragama to Negombo	..	1,618,860 15
			24,436,858 61
Additional accommodation and improvements to June 30, 1913		..	21,031,910 55
			45,468,769 16
Payments made to Sinking Fund to June 30, 1912	.. ..	..Rs. 15,333,795·08	
Payments made to Sinking Fund to June 30, 1913	.. ..	.. ,, 475,118·03	
			15,808,913 11
		Total ..	61,277,682 27

Table 13.—Receipts from all Sources from 1865 to June 30, 1913.

Year.	Average Length of Line Open.	Length of Line on December 31.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Season Ticket Holders.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Live Stock Traffic.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Earnings per mile of Line Open.	Working Expenses per Mile of Line Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working Expenses per Train Mile.	Percentage of Expenses to Gross Receipts.	Nett Earnings.
	Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Number.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs.
1865 ..	34½	34½	19,253	—	—	25,632	—	—	1,471	27,103	53,899	786	1,562	10,839	2 50	4 97	Loss	—26,796
1866 ..	36⅔	45⅔	132,431	—	12,789	165,240	66,943	442	7,480	240,105	262,952	6,601	7,229	71,197	3 37	3 69	Loss	—22,847
1867 ..	57½	74½	167,360	—	54,850	257,256	547,009	769	10,569	815,603	479,338	14,167	8,336	133,846	6 9	3 58	58·7	336,265
1868 ..	74½	74½	196,722	—	116,176	371,694	1,251,779	2,013	11,185	1,636,671	746,860	21,969	10,025	242,804	6 74	3 7	45·6	889,811
1869 ..	74½	74½	201,258	—	134,369	367,575	1,414,814	3,062	24,199	1,809,650	725,003	24,291	9,732	245,464	7 37	2 96	40·0	1,084,647
1870 ..	74½	74½	223,121	—	156,205	413,765	1,626,193	4,072	22,373	2,066,403	735,468	27,737	9,872	252,305	8 19	2 91	35·5	1,330,935
1871 ..	74½	74½	234,978	—	149,033	414,041	1,556,599	4,431	20,980	1,996,051	742,717	26,793	9,969	251,921	7 92	2 95	37·2	1,253,334
1872 ..	74½	74½	358,651	—	138,429	405,735	1,435,086	4,799	21,874	1,867,494	738,082	25,067	9,907	237,997	7 84	3 10	39·5	1,129,412
1873 ..	82	82¼	644,374	—	171,193	574,288	1,779,476	5,861	24,880	2,384,505	889,855	29,079	10,852	310,261	7 68	2 86	37·3	1,494,650
1874 ..	84¾	95	708,376	—	167,975	633,491	1,754,205	6,340	31,524	2,425,560	886,849	28,620	10,464	320,021	7 58	2 77	36·6	1,538,711
1875 ..	95	95	858,094	—	212,229	739,345	2,107,071	9,095	40,713	2,896,224	982,831	30,487	10,346	383,401	7 55	2 56	33·9	1,913,393
1876 ..	95	95	879,308	—	258,984	807,714	2,140,293	11,071	33,650	2,992,728	1,010,566	31,502	10,637	421,445	7 10	2 39	33·7	1,982,162
1877 ..	106¼	111½	1,562,244	—	298,856	972,628	2,598,453	14,279	56,580	3,641,940	1,266,215	34,299	11,945	547,556	6 65	2 31	34·8	1,375,725
1878 ..	111⅛	111½	2,053,816	—	282,930	980,288	2,424,379	14,128	31,670	3,450,465	1,354,021	30,911	12,130	585,406	5 89	2 31	39·2	1,096,444
1879 ..	119⅞	121⅛	2,230,522	508	253,427	1,026,895	2,291,450	9,314	21,850	3,349,509	1,424,461	27,942	11,883	602,087	5 56	2 36	42·5	1,925,048
1880 ..	126	139½	2,231,226	835	264,463	985,287	1,940,390	7,281	79,433	3,012,391	1,367,597	23,908	10,854	580,869	5 18	2 35	45·4	2,644,794
1881 ..	139½	139½	2,166,930	1,393	317,490	956,589	1,885,798	7,175	33,143	2,882,705	1,357,893	20,702	9,751	636,211	4 53	2 13	47·1	2,524,812
1882 ..	139½	139½	2,129,621	1,913	292,599	925,157	1,670,023	6,314	31,134	2,632,628	1,361,115	18,904	9,775	619,221	4 25	2 20	51·7	1,271,513
1883 ..	139½	139½	2,091,484	2,201	237,652	879,456	1,568,692	6,225	22,007	2,476,380	1,276,800	17,784	9,169	603,080	4 11	2 11	51·5	1,199,580
1884 ..	152½	167⅞	2,111,334	2,474	187,360	916,878	1,592,496	5,222	29,989	2,544,585	1,359,102	16,713	8,927	610,198	4 17	2 22	53·4	1,185,483
1885 ..	175⅝	180⅝	1,846,427	2,586	160,316	873,025	1,695,646	4,707	32,280	2,605,658	1,467,699	14,426	8,358	626,447	4 16	2 34	56·3	1,137,959
1886 ..	180⅝	180⅝	1,818,509	2,748	156,434	869,463	1,790,121	4,863	23,423	2,687,875	1,451,716	14,881	8,037	632,440	4 25	2 29	54·0	1,236,159
1887 ..	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	640,946	4 60	2 29	49·7	1,481,626
1887*	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	569,730	5 17	2 57	49·7	1,481,626
1888 ..	180⅝	180⅝	2,182,298	3,231	193,182	1,037,982	2,302,970	5,727	40,979	3,387,658	1,505,680	18,755	8,336	572,608	5 92	2 63	44·5	1,881,978
1889 ..	180⅝	180⅝	2,285,208	3,556	210,248	1,087,648	2,402,744	6,489	52,278	3,549,135	1,670,044	19,649	9,246	577,237	6 15	2 89	47·0	1,879,091
1890 ..	183⅝	191½	2,708,719	3,358	288,998	1,225,369	2,569,851	6,854	60,239	3,862,313	1,722,755	20,462	9,127	647,151	5 97	2 66	44·6	1,139,558
1891 ..	191½	191½	3,076,828	3,670	281,499	1,384,450	2,986,587	8,237	49,969	4,429,243	1,951,456	23,129	10,190	690,070	6 42	2 83	44·06	1,477,787
1892 ..	191½	191½	3,484,394	3,960	267,193	1,536,556	3,089,436	8,100	61,682	4,695,774	2,287,275	24,521	11,944	769,128	6 10	2 97	48·71	1,408,499
1893 ..	218	231½	3,709,324	4,423	294,283	1,671,932	3,258,305	7,771	47,840	4,985,848	2,865,434	22,871	13,144	896,990	5 56	3 20	57·47	2,120,414
1894 ..	258	270½	4,215,994	5,355	314 461	1,908,977	3,588,703	9,808	63,370	5,570,858	4,145,547	21,531	16,068	1,040,255	5 34	3 98	74·62	2,409,511
1895 ..	271⅝	297½	4,821,867	5,500	411,915	2,174,256	3,984,276	11,793	63,384	6,233,709	3,440,705	22,950	12,667	1,142,587	5 46	3 1	55·19	2,793,004
1896 ..	297½	297½	5,683,957	5,643	421,129	2,552,616	4,149,954	12,863	62,499	6,777,832	3,087,790	22,811	10,392	1,146,736	5 91	2 69	45·55	3,690,042
1897 ..	297½	297½	5,025,275	5,252	471,975	2,762,254	4,485,244	11,638	67,780	7,326,916	3,314,492	24,659	11,155	1,172,700	6 25	2 83	45·24	4,012,424
1898 ..	297½	297½	5,141,355	10,977	481,664	2,798,851	4,656,697	10,639	83,433	7,549,620	3,305,325	25,409	11,124	1,206,348	6 26	2 74	43·78	4,244,295
1899 ..	297½	297½	5,351,987	22,512	499,717	2,904,662	4,677,278	12,480	64,467	7,658,887	3,648,971	25,777	12,281	1,251,179	6 12	2 92	47·64	4,009,916
1900 ..	297½	297½	5,783,607	26'237	505,750	3,225,976	4,942,508	23,866	80,001	8,272,351	3,787,997	27,841	12,749	1,328,074	6 23	2 85	45·79	4,484,354
1901 ..	297½	297½	5,503'228	29,155	520,547	3,068,683	4,731,841	40,706	96,901	7,938,131	4,226,004	26,716	14,223	1,332,109	5 96	3 17	53·24	3,712,127
1902 ..	323⅔	368½	5,549,388	29,848	518,757	3,097,206	4,752,607	32,966	92,727	7,975,506	†4,208,273	24,288	12,815	1,414,340	5 64	2 97	52·76	3,767,232
1903 ..	374⅔	391⅔	5,991,127	33,483	548,539	3,306,088	4,922,969	19,114	90,444	8,338,614	†4,156,962	22,251	11,092	1,524,206	5 47	2 72	49·85	4,181,652
1904 ..	406⅓	466¾	6,027,760	35,632	569,843	3,489,064	5,288,710	21,090	92,722	8,891,586	4,585,091	21,874	11,297	1,563,238	5 69	2 93	51·57	4,306,495
1905 ..	506⅓	562⅛	6,281,537	38,525	580,120	3,926,477	5,664,897	18,664	81,615	9,690,653	4,766,872	19,133	9,411	1,737,300	5 58	2 74	49·19	4,923,781
1906 ..	562⅛	562⅛	6,434,714	41,747	613,941	4,064,891	5,904,263	21,063	113,377	10,103,595	5,233,269	17,974	9,310	1,849,689	5 46	2 83	51·80	4,870,326
1907 ..	562⅛	562⅛	6,996,597	45,003	633,597	4,327,525	6,231,903	22,453	113,549	10,695,430	5,400,470	19,027	9,607	1,951,344	5 48	2 77	50·49	5,294,960
1908 ..	562⅛	566½	7,230,864	48,541	733,875	4,465,092	6,301,926	20,406	119,004	10,906,431	5,850,743	19,381	10,397	2,062,240	5 29	2 84	53·64	5,055,688
1909 ..	567½	576⅜	7,584,928	53,079	861,408	4,709,535	6,840,517	20,942	175,609	11,746,603	5,990,419	20,371	10,389	2,173,241	5 41	2 76	51·00	5,756,182
1910 (6 months) .	577⅓	577⅔	4,418,506	28,903	440,885	2,798,320	3,725,766	12,908	57,665	6,594,659	2,613,896	—	—	1,141,520	5 78	2 29	—	3,980,763
1910–11 ..	577⅔	577⅔	9,483,262	62,337	864,425	5,707,580	7,571,607	38,077	265,896	13,583,160	6,337,583	23,510	10,969	2,304,178	5 90	2 75	46·66	7,245,577
1911–12 ..	590¼	604¾	10,122,309	75,993	902,726	6,094,237	7,778,566	55,759	205,315	14,113,877	6,686,891	23,917	11,332	2,386,748	5 91	2 80	47·40	7,426,986
1912–13 ..	604¾	604¾	11,281,810	85,861	984,823	6,848,451	8,602,599	33,130	249,390	15,753,570	7,650,498	26,049	12,650	2,529,770	6 23	3 3	48·56	8,103,072

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888.

† In 1902 the sum of Rs. 100,000 was erroneously debited against railway expenditure on account of Deposit Stocking Account for permanent way meterials, and this amount was deducted in 1903. Omitting this in both years the percentage of working expenses to gross receipts for 1902 is 51·51 and 1903 51·05. A coal bill for Rs. 30,846 remained unpaid at the end of 1903 and has been included with the expenditure for 1904.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAY AND WORKS, 1912–13.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of this Department for the period July, 1912, to June, 1913.

The length of open lines remains at 604 miles 58 chains and the track mileage at 627 miles 63 chains. The length of sidings as shown on Table II. has been increased by 1 mile 60 chains, making a total mileage of 86 miles 12 chains of sidings.

Working Expenses.—The attached Table I. shows the total expenditure on account of revenue, and it will be noticed that in this year there is a very large increase under the head Special Expenditure, the total of which amounts to Rs. 275,243·72, as against last year's expenditure on this account of Rs. 135,914·34. The works principally responsible for this special expenditure are: Removal of Kelani Valley Locomotive shed from Maradana to Dematagoda; new 60 ft. turntables at Rambukkana and Kadugannawa; strengthening of tunnels between Pattipola and Bandarawela; and removal of 60-lb. rail and laying of 80-lb. rail on the Polgahawela-Kurunegala section of the line. It will be seen that the total expenditure on account of revenue is Rs. 2,091,057·44 as against Rs. 1,738,868·98 of last year's expenditure, and leaving out special expenditure we have Rs. 1,815,813·72 as against last year's figure of Rs. 1,596,776·81. From Table I. it will be noticed that the cost per track mile is Rs. 2,892·40 as against Rs. 2,543·50 of last year, and the cost per train mile 72 cents as against 66 cents; that is to say, that the cost per track mile corresponds very nearly to what it was in 1902, and the cost per train mile to that of 1905, leaving out, of course, the special items of expenditure. The costs are, however, considerably less than they were in 1901, when it was Rs. 4,196·39 per track mile and 94 cents per train mile. The largest increase this year is under the sub-head of General Superintendence, and this is due la gely to the new Salary Scheme and to the debit to this head of the Colombo station allowances. We have also had a certain number of additional appointments sanctioned to meet the increased mileage of the railway, and to provide better supervision for our large New Works programme. Under the head Maintenance of Roads and Bridges there has also been a considerable increase, due mostly to the exceptional weather conditions of January, 1913, when a record in floods and washaways was established on the Main and Matale lines, which are referred to later on. Repairs and maintenance of bridges has also had more attention to provide for the heavier rolling loads that are likely soon to be placed upon them with the heavier class of engines now being run. Maintenance of permanent way under the sub-head Renewal and Repairs has, as might be expected, increased owing to the large advance in the cost of rails, sleepers, and other permanent way materials, and partly to the greater quantity of materials used. Maintenance of stations and buildings has also increased, due to the increased number of new structures and buildings which have been carried out in recent years, and to the large number of new buildings and enlarged stations requiring maintenance on the duplication of the Coast line, and there is the maintenance of buildings on the Ratnapura line, which have now been handed over to the Department.

Permanent Way.—The renewal of steel rails and of sleepers was approximately—steel rails, 2,400 tons; number of sleepers 115,000. 15 miles 75 chains of complete relaying of various sections of rail was carried out during the year, and 6 miles 11 chains in which only the high rail was relaid. About 13,000 of the sleepers shown above were used in the narrow gauge lines.

Slips and Washaways.—The financial year from July, 1912, to June, 1913, was remarkable for the exceptional weather conditions, which entailed an enormous amount of extra work on this Department, and accounted in a large measure for the increased cost of maintenance. In December, 1912 (14th to 17th), a cyclone passed over the south of the Island, accompanied by heavy rains, which did very considerable damage on the Bandarawela line. We had only recovered from this trouble, when at the beginning of January, 1913, further wet weather led to several slips on or about January 7, and on the 17th and 18th another exceptionally heavy rainfall completed the destruction of the Bandarawela line, and completely wrecked the Matale line between Wattegama and Ukuwela, at the same time affecting the Northern line as far north as the 75½ milepost. Two very big slips developed at 152¼ and 154½ miles on the Bandarawela line, and at the latter mileage something like 20 to 30 acres of tea land began to move across the railway, carrying with it a 20-ft. span bridge and blocking the cutting with earth and rock to a depth of approximately 15 feet. The movement in this large slip continued, and the cutting filled up as quickly as it was cleared, so that it was not until February 4 that we were able to cut through it and restore through traffic. In the meantime an aerial tramway was erected in case of further movement. On the Matale branch the condition of the line was almost indescribable, especially between Wattegama and Ukuwela, where four very large embankments collapsed, leaving the rails suspended over gaps varying from 100 to 120 feet wide and 50 to 60 feet deep. The line was blocked between Wattegama and Ukuwela from January 17 to February 9 during the construction of the temporary bridges, traffic being resumed between Kandy and Wattegama on January 20. Although the slips which occurred later on in October and December, 1913, do not come within the financial period dealt with in this report, I would mention them now as being a continuation of the extraordinary weather we have been subject to in 1913.

New Works.—During the year new works chargeable to Capital Expenditure have been carried out to the value of Rs. 1,605,691·88. The following are among the more important of these works:—

Relaying Northern Line with 80-lb. Rail.—The relaying of new 80-lb. rails was completed last year from Kurunegala up to Madawachchi, and by the end of this year a considerable quantity of additional ballast had been put in the road in preparation for the opening of the Mannar line. The line between Kurunegala and Madawachchi still requires further strengthening with ballast to take the heavier class of engine now running on this section of the line, but the work is necessarily slow owing to the scarcity of suitable ballast in the district.

Relaying Kurunegala Line with 80-lb. Rail.—In connection with the opening of the Mannar line it was decided to relay the Kurunegala line with 80-lb. rail in place of the 60-lb. laid originally, so as to remove all restrictions on loads running between Talaimannar and Colombo. The material for this work was ordered in March, 1912, and began to arrive in the Island in or about November, 1912, and by November, 1913, the laying of new rails was completed between Polgahawela and Kurunegala. This section of the line, like that farther north, was deficient in the supply of ballast, but this part of the work is progressing as fast as possible.

Kalutara Bridge.—This important work was completed and opened for traffic on November 25, 1912. The new bridge, which cost Rs. 544,180·78, consists of eight spans of 150 feet, is built 26 yards further down the river parallel with the old one, the length of line deviated being over half a mile. On the opening of the new bridge the old one was handed over to the Public Works Department, and is now in use as a very much improved approach to the town of Kalutara.

Interlocking Signals.—The programme for interlocking and signalling our stations was continued, and satisfactory progress made with it. The following installations were completed and brought into use :—Ganemulla, Pallewella, Negombo, Katunayaka, Ja-ela, Potuhera, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, and Madawachchi. In addition to the full interlocking of these stations, ground frames were fixed at 23 different stations and seven level crossings with two levers working Up and Down signals. Work was also carried out at the following stations, but was not sufficiently advanced to bring the new installations into use :—Wellawa, Ganewatta, Maho, Ambanpola, Galgamuwa, Talawa, Katugastota, Wattegama, Ukuwela, and Matale. The total number of interlocked levers has been increased during the year from 1,273 to 1,666.

Renewal of Bridges.—This important work has progressed satisfactorily. The double line bridge on the Main line at 2 miles 16 chains has been renewed completely, including the sinking of additional cylinders for the new centre pier. Similar work on the 100-ft. span at 1 mile 70 chains is being carried out, and it is hoped will be completed early in 1914. The renewal of the 60-ft. span bridge at 18 miles 18 chains on the Main line and the 100-ft. span bridge on the Coast line at 5 miles 45 chains have been completed, and a good start made with the remaining 60-ft. spans on the Main line between Colombo and Veyangoda; whilst the ironwork for the remaining spans on the Main line and for the Panadure viaduct has been received and will be erected during 1914.

Bungalows for Drivers and Guards, Colombo.—In 1911–12 two new bungalows were built on the land adjoining "Mount Mary" bungalows as a beginning of an extensive building scheme for providing additional bungalows for Drivers and Guards. Provision was made under proposed loan works for the building of 23 additional bungalows, and the work is now making very satisfactory progress, and it is hoped that the bungalows will be completed and in occupation well within the estimated time.

Railway Sanitary Works, Colombo.—The water-carriage system of drainage is being introduced into all the railway buildings in Colombo, where the dry-earth method is now in operation. The Locomotive Workshop latrines have all been connected up with the main sewers of Colombo, and satisfactory progress is being made with other connections.

New Engine Shed and Yard, Nawalapitiya.—A beginning was made with this work in 1911–12, but owing to the delays in the acquisition of land very little was done. The work was again delayed in the current year owing to bad weather and the slips and washaways which occurred on the upper district, but it is hoped that the work will proceed more quickly in the coming year.

Miscellaneous Important Works.—In addition to the above-named works the following may be mentioned :—Completion of repair shop for narrow gauge stock at Dematagoda; new way and works shop at Dematagoda; new carriage shop for the Locomotive Department at Colombo; new crossing stations on Main line between Nawalapitiya and Galboda and between Watagoda and Nanu-oya; improvements to Moratuwa station in connection with the duplication of the Coast line; alterations at Potuhera station; and the provision of a new crossing siding and a new passenger station on the Kelani Valley line at Homagama.

D. McMILLAN,
Engineer of Way and Works.

Colombo, February 28, 1914.

Table I.—Statement showing Total Expenditure on Maintenance under several Heads of Service from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

	Expenditure from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913. Rs. c.	Cost per Track Mile open. Rs. c.	*Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
General Superintendence ..	284,384 74	453 0	0 11
Maintenance of Roads, Bridges, Works :—			
(1) Earthworks	30,231 23	48 16	0 1
(2) Bridges, Tunnels, Culverts, Retaining Walls, &c.	69,427 11	110 59	0 3
(3) Roads, Fences, Gates, Water Supplies, &c.	84,322 30	134 32	0 3
Maintenance of Permanent Way :—			
Renewal of Running Lines :—			
Wages	14,332 11	22 83	0 1
Permanent Way Materials ..	467,045 25	743 95	0 18
Other Stores and Materials ..	120 21	0 19	—
Engine Power ..	—	—	—
Repairs of Running Lines :—			
Wages	343,459 66	547 9	0 13
Permanent Way Materials ..	330,333 40	526 19	0 13
Other Stores and Materials ..	38,307 68	61 2	0 2
Engine Power	25,711 79	40 95	0 1
Maintenance of Signalling ..	39,611 34	63 10	0 2
Maintenance of Stations and Buildings :—			
Stations, Goods Sheds, and Offices ..	37,214 83	59 28	0 2
*Staff Bungalows and Quarters ..	30,070 11	47 90	0 1
Engine Sheds, Locomotive and Carriage Workshops ..	4,131 94	6 58	—
Miscellaneous Buildings ..	17,110 2	27 25	0 1
	1,815,813 72	2,892 40	0 72
Special Expenditure on Maintenance, New Works	275,243 72		
Total ..	2,091,057 44		

Table II.—Statement showing Length of Sidings open on June 30, 1913, also Particulars of Sidings added, 1912-13.

	Loops or Crossing Sidings.	Other Sidings, including Cross-over Roads.	Total.	Lengths added during 1912-13 (12 Months).
Main Line.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
Colombo Goods, Stores, and Loco (Railway Yard)	—	8 72 0	8 72 0	—
Maradana Junction (B. G.)	0 58 60	3 48 66	4 27 26	0 17 45
Dematagoda (Loco) (B. G.)	—	3 31 63	3 31 63	0 54 50
Lazaretto Railway Stores	—	0 76 73	0 76 73	—
Kelaniya	0 19 91	0 53 72	0 73 63	—
Hunupitiya	0 20 45	0 38 64	0 59 9	—
Mahara Quarry	—	0 11 82	0 11 82	—
Ragama	0 30 41	0 27 41	0 57 82	—
Ganemulla	0 20 73	0 3 45	0 24 18	—
Henaratgoda	0 15 14	0 17 36	0 32 50	—
Veyangoda	0 17 46	0 34 27	0 51 73	—
Pallewella	0 21 27	—	0 21 27	—
Mirigama	0 16 86	0 35 77	0 52 63	—
Mirigama Ballast Siding	—	0 21 95	0 21 95	—
Ambepussa	0 17 77	0 23 95	0 41 72	—
Alawwa Ballast Siding	—	0 10 32	0 10 32	—
Alawwa	0 15 55	0 23 54	0 39 9	0 4 22
Polgahawela	0 44 73	1 76 59	2 41 32	—
Rambukkana	0 17 64	1 58 31	1 75 95	—
Kadigamuwa	0 17 0	—	0 17 0	—
Alagalla	0 18 32	0 9 14	0 27 46	—
Ballany	0 16 5	—	0 16 5	—
Kadugannawa	0 17 23	0 71 82	1 9 5	—
Gampola	0 15 95	1 0 83	1 16 78	—
Ulapane	0 16 36	0 18 18	0 34 54	—
Nawalapitiya	0 16 28	2 68 36	3 4 64	—
Galboda	0 17 55	0 12 86	0 30 41	—
Watawala	0 14 27	0 29 45	0 43 72	—
Rozelle	0 13 32	0 5 59	0 18 91	—
Hatton	0 14 95	1 14 59	1 29 54	—
Kotagala	0 12 18	0 28 0	0 40 18	—
Talawakele	0 14 55	0 35 23	0 49 78	—
Watagoda	0 10 91	0 24 91	0 35 82	—
Nanu-oya (B. G.)	—	1 20 45	1 20 45	—
Ambawela	0 12 0	0 19 45	0 31 45	—
Pattipola	0 14 55	0 19 77	0 34 32	—
Ohiya	0 13 73	0 13 27	0 27 0	—
Haputale	0 15 73	0 57 5	0 72 78	—
Diyatalawa	0 13 36	0 20 36	0 33 72	—
Bandarawela	0 11 91	0 63 23	0 75 14	—
Total	7 52 72	35 78 66	43 51 38	0 76 17
Coast Line.				
Pettah	0 13 18	—	0 13 18	—
Mutwal	—	1 5 27	1 5 27	—
Fort	0 12 64	—	0 12 64	—
Wharf and Customs	—	1 73 4	1 73 4	0 11 81
Slave Island	—	—	—	—
Kollupitiya	—	—	—	—
Bambalapitiya	—	—	—	—
Wellawatta	—	0 2 63	0 2 63	—
Dehiwala	—	0 3 45	0 3 45	—
Mount Lavinia	0 14 72	—	0 14 72	—
Angulana	0 15 41	—	0 15 41	—
Moratuwa	0 17 14	0 52 5	0 69 19	—
Panadure	0 18 41	0 30 82	0 49 23	—
Wadduwa	0 17 18	—	0 17 18	—
Kalutara North	0 19 0	0 8 18	0 27 18	—
Kalutara South	0 13 91	0 46 5	0 59 96	—
Paiyagala South	0 16 55	0 9 82	0 26 37	—
Beruwala	0 16 36	0 11 27	0 27 63	—
Alutgama Ballast Pit	—	0 18 18	0 18 18	—
Alutgama	0 11 18	0 58 91	0 70 9	—
Induruwa	0 13 91	0 17 86	0 31 77	—
Kosgoda	0 14 91	0 18 94	0 33 85	—
Balapitiya	0 16 27	0 19 31	0 35 58	—
Ambalangoda	0 16 73	0 41 36	0 58 9	—
Hikkaduwa	0 15 91	0 18 59	0 34 50	—
Dodanduwa	0 16 82	0 19 68	0 36 50	—
Gintota	0 13 50	0 16 73	0 30 23	—
Galle	0 13 18	1 49 50	1 62 68	—
Talpe	0 15 73	0 19 18	0 34 91	—
Ahangama	0 15 23	0 18 77	0 34 0	—
Weligama	0 15 91	0 25 55	0 41 46	—
Kamburugamuwa	—	0 23 59	0 23 59	—
Matara	0 16 73	0 58 55	0 75 28	—
Total	4 50 51	11 27 28	15 77 79	0 11 81

Table II.—Statement showing Length of Sidings, &c.—*contd.*

	Loops or Crossing Sidings.	Other Sidings, including Cross-over Roads.	Total.	Lengths added during 1912–13 (12 Months).
Negombo Line.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
Ja-ela ..	0 15 18	0 10 68	0 25 86	—
Katunayaka	0 14 0	0 10 32	0 24 32	—
Negombo	0 19 32	0 49 95	0 69 27	—
Total	0 48 50	0 70 95	1 39 45	—
Northern Line.				
Potuhera	—	0 5 91	0 5 91	—
Kurunegala	0 21 63	0 79 18	1 20 81	—
Wellawa ..	0 20 59	0 9 45	0 30 4	—
Ganewatta	0 20 59	0 9 18	0 29 77	—
Maho ..	0 20 36	0 9 5	0 29 41	—
Ambanpola	0 19 50	0 9 95	0 29 45	—
Galgamuwa	0 20 32	0 34 45	0 54 77	—
Talawa ..	0 20 0	0 10 73	0 30 73	—
Anuradhapura	0 14 82	0 64 95	0 79 77	—
Madawachchi	0 10 86	0 11 41	0 22 27	—
Vavuniya	0 10 77	0 17 91	0 28 68	—
Mankulam	0 10 82	0 8 41	0 19 23	—
Iranamadu	—	0 10 82	0 10 82	—
Killinochchi	—	0 16 0	0 16 0	—
Paranthan	0 10 86	0 8 41	0 19 27	—
Pallai ..	0 10 82	0 21 45	0 32 27	0 2 90
Kodikamam	0 10 95	0 3 45	0 14 40	—
Chavakachcheri	0 10 77	0 11 55	0 22 32	—
Navatkuli	—	0 11 64	0 11 64	—
Jaffna ..	0 17 42	0 50 59	0 68 1	—
Jaffna Customs	—	0 3 82	0 3 82	—
Chunakam	—	0 11 9	0 11 9	—
Kankesanturai	0 14 32	1 12 27	1 26 59	—
Total	3 25 40	6 31 67	9 57 7	0 2 90
Matale Line.				
Peradeniya Junction	0 34 9	0 78 32	1 32 41	—
Peradeniya New	—	0 17 18	0 17 18	—
Kandy ..	0 46 82	1 77 5	2 43 87	—
Katugastota	0 15 32	0 9 36	0 24 68	—
Wattegama	0 15 82	0 36 0	0 51 82	—
Ukuwela ..	—	0 10 73	0 10 73	—
Matale ..	0 11 55	0 62 32	0 73 87	—
Total	1 43 60	4 50 96	6 14 56	—
Kelani Valley Line.				
Maradana	0 12 45	1 15 32	1 27 77	—
Dematagoda	—	1 2 40	1 2 40	0 17 81
Cotta Road	0 12 4	—	0 12 4	0 12 4
Nugegoda	0 11 24	—	0 11 24	—
Pannipitiya	0 12 23	—	0 12 23	—
Homagama	0 22 72	0 3 77	0 26 49	0 13 17
Padukka ..	0 11 54	0 16 96	0 28 50	—
Waga ..	0 11 59	0 16 14	0 27 73	—
Kosgama	0 12 23	0 16 27	0 28 50	—
Puwakpitiya	0 13 55	0 8 32	0 21 87	—
Avissawella	0 11 27	0 47 32	0 58 59	0 6 13
Getahetta	—	0 3 32	0 3 32	—
Kendangamuwa	0 10 59	0 8 55	0 19 14	—
Parakaduwa	0 11 13	0 8 28	0 19 41	—
Kuruwita	0 10 45	0 10 28	0 20 73	—
Ratnapura	0 10 32	0 42 41	0 52 73	—
Total	2 13 35	4 39 34	6 52 69	0 49 15
Yatiyantota Branch.				
Dehiowita	0 8 59	0 14 5	0 22 64	—
Karawanella	0 10 73	0 18 41	0 29 14	—
Yatiyantota	0 12 36	0 48 64	0 61 0	—
Total	0 31 68	1 1 10	1 32 78	—
Uda Pussellawa Line.				
Nanu-oya	—	0 34 55	0 34 55	—
Blackpool	0 4 82	—	0 4 82	—
Nuwara Eliya	0 5 86	0 9 78	0 15 64	—
Kandapola	0 5 86	0 3 14	0 9 0	—
Brookside	—	0 4 41	0 4 41	—
Ragalla ..	0 4 73	0 13 55	0 18 28	—
Total	0 21 27	0 65 43	1 6 70	—

Table II.—Statement showing Length of Sidings, &c.—*contd.*

	Loops or Crossing Sidings.	Other Sidings, including Cross-over Roads.	Total.	Lengths added during 1912-13 (12 Months).
	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
Summary.				
Main Line ..	7 52 72	35 78 66	43 51 38	0 76 17
Coast Line ..	4 50 51	11 27 28	15 77 79	0 11 81
Negombo Line ..	0 48 50	0 70 95	1 39 45	—
Northern Line ..	3 25 40	6 31 67	9 57 7	0 2 90
Matale Line ..	1 43 60	4 50 96	6 14 56	—
Total Broad Gauge ..	17 60 73	59 19 52	77 0 25	1 10 88
Kelani Valley Line ..	2 13 35	4 39 34	6 52 69	0 49 15
Yatiyantota Branch ..	0 31 68	1 1 10	1 32 78	—
Uda Pussellawa Line ..	0 21 27	0 65 43	1 6 70	—
Total Narrow Gauge...	2 66 30	6 25 87	9 12 17	0 49 15
Total all Lines ...	20 47 3	65 45 39	86 12 42	1 60 3

Table III.—Statement of Expenditure incurred during the Financial Year 1912-13 on Works under Heads 45, 46, and Loan Funds carried out by the Way and Works Department.

Item.	Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Capital. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure, 1912-13. Rs. c.
		Head 45.			
4069 ..	2,840	.. Station names on lamps	1,351 60	—	1,351 60
4070 ..	2,462	.. Renewal of station fencing ..	1,445 80	—	1,445 80
4071 ..	2,637	.. Improvements to closets and latrines ..	1,023 31	—	1,023 31
4072 ..	2,833	.. Definition of boundaries	562 85	—	562 85
4073 ..	2,635	.. Additional lines for uniform staff ..	13,691 3	—	13,691 3
4074 ..	2,834	.. Additional lines for Way and Works staff ..	10,712 41	—	10,712 41
4075 ..	2,835	.. Renewal and improvement of lines ..	2,500 0	7,234 53	9,734 53
4076 ..	2,836/2,839	.. Offices and stores for Foremen Platelayers .	4,198 61	—	4,198 61
4077 ..	2,842	.. New machinery, Way and Works Department	5,101 3	—	5,101 3
4081 ..	2,797	.. Securing of safes	1,955 48	—	1,955 48
4087 ..	2,614	.. Renewal of bridges, Main and Coast lines ..	5,836 40	—	5,836 40
4088 ..	—	.. Signalling of minor stations and level crossings	5,542 88	—	5,542 88
4089 ..	2,745	.. Slips and washaways, Northern and Main lines	2,858 31	—	2,858 31
4090 ..		.. Interlocking new stations, Main line ..	4,822 38	—	4,822 38
4091 ..	2,729	.. Lengthening of platform at Slave Island ..	8,181 16	—	8,181 16
4092 ..	2,641/2,687	.. Railway sanitary works, Colombo Drainage Scheme	26,853 67	—	26,853 67
4093 ..	2,795	.. Repairs to platform roofing, Railway Stores	—	3,381 45	3,381 45
4094 ..	2,796	.. Improvements to old goods shed, Colombo .	1,000 0	3,069 81	4,069 81
4095 ..	2,780	.. Boxing in signal rodding and wires, Maradana Junction	2,687 20	—	2,687 20
4096 ..	2,790	.. Additional carriage siding, Maradana ..	5,247 71	—	5,247 71
4097 ..	2,783	.. Lengthening of ash pit, Dematagoda shed ..	3,411 23	—	3,411 23
4098 ..	2,813	.. Alterations to Loco sidings, Dematagoda ..	1,710 83	—	1,710 83
4099 ..	2,807	.. Renewal of Kelani Valley Loco shed, Maradana to Dematagoda	—	12,237 52	12,237 52
4101 ..	2,798	.. Office for District Engineer at Dematagoda .	9,847 50	—	9,847 50
4102 ..	2,776	.. Cement and lime store, Dematagoda ..	17,158 37	—	17,158 37
4104 ..	—	.. Automatic weighing machine for Maradana and Fort	1,151 72	—	1,151 72
4105 ..	2,786	.. Metalling of carriage area, Maradana ..	853 15	—	853 15
4106 ..	2,828/2,829	.. Bungalow for Inspector, Way and Works, Colombo	10,438 94	—	10,438 94
4107 ..	—	.. Level crossings, Sea Coast line ..	1,547 62	—	1,547 62
4108 ..	2,779	.. New water column, Moratuwa ..	1,500 0	—	1,500 0
4109 ..	2,860/2,654	.. Improvements to Moratuwa station ..	45,228 4	—	45,228 4
4110 ..	—	.. Improvements to Panadure station ..	1,354 99	—	1,354 99
4111 ..	2,736	.. New bungalow for Station Master, Kalutara North	6,662 23	—	6,662 23
4113 ..	2,837	.. Improvements to curves on the Kelani Valley line	11,988 84	—	11,988 84
4114 ..	2,685	.. Lengthening of passing sidings, Colombo to Avissawella	4,277 97	—	4,277 97
4115 ..	2,787	.. Crossing place, Cotta road ..	7,135 2	—	7,135 2
4116 ..	2,792	.. New passenger station, Homagama ..	19,202 78	—	19,202 78
4117 ..	2,791	.. Metalling goods yard, Padukka ..	1,379 29	—	1,379 29
4118 ..	2,784	.. New culverts near Kosgama ..	895 67	—	895 67
4119 ...	2,734	.. Improvements to sidings at Avissawella ..	2,756 72	—	2,756 72

Item.	Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Capital. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure, 1912–13. Rs. c.
4120 ..	—	.. Improvements to Castle street level crossing	2,000 0 ..	— ..	2,000 0
4123 ..	—	.. Quarters for Traffic clerks at Ambepussa and Alawwa ..	15,877 27 ..	— ..	15,877 27
4127 ..	2,822/2,862	.. Goods shed and alteration of sidings, Alawwa			
4124 ..	2,647	.. Crossing place between Veyangoda and Mirigama	3,540 8 ..	— ..	3,540 8
4125 ..	2,545	.. Improvements to line, Henaratgoda-Mirigama section	11,676 17 ..	— ..	11,676 17
4126 ..	2,628	.. New station between Ragama and Henaratgoda	6,969 45 ..	— ..	6,969 45
4129 ..	2,809	.. Engine ash pit and removal of coal crane, Rambukkana	1,250 0 ..	421 51 ..	1,671 51
4130 ..	2,538/2,539	.. New 60-ft. turntables at Rambukkana and Kadugannawa	11,124 0 ..	21,555 9 ..	32,679 9
4131 ..	2,814	.. Extension of engine shed and sinking well at Kadugannawa	11,254 51 ..	— ..	11,254 51
4132 ..	2,816	.. Renewal of bungalow for Platelaying Overseer at Peradeniya	4,000 0 ..	1,236 87 ..	5,236 87
4133 ..	2,758	.. Extension of Colombo platform, Peradeniya	1,978 14 ..	— ..	1,978 14
4134 ..	2,789	.. Additional siding at Peradeniya ..	1,919 75 ..	— ..	1,919 75
4135 ..	2,810	.. Manure shed at Peradeniya ..	1,211 40 ..	— ..	1,211 40
4136 ..	2,755	.. Lining bed of stream and rebuilding Way and Works office, Kandy ..	6,920 22 ..	— ..	6,920 22
4137 ..	2,828	.. Lining drain beside Loco yard, Kandy ..	5,843 33 ..	— ..	5,843 33
4138 ..	2,757	.. Enlarging Station Master's office, Kandy ..	1,122 41 ..	— ..	1,122 41
4139 ..	2,759	.. Rebuilding third class latrine, Kandy ..	— ..	1,874 49 ..	1,874 49
4140 ..	2,778/2,875	.. New culverts between Kadugannawa and Gampola	1,830 5 ..	— ..	1,830 5
4141 ..	2,838	.. New engine shed and yard, Nawalapitiya ..	14,707 22 ..	— ..	14,707 22
4142 ..	2,839	.. Building cooly lines, Nawalapitiya ..	9,173 55 ..	— ..	9,173 55
4143 ..	2,845	.. New running bungalow, Nawalapitiya ..	6,215 79 ..	— ..	6,215 79
4144 ..	2,805	.. Three new bungalows at Nawalapitiya ..	12,857 76 ..	— ..	12,857 76
4145 ..	2,782	.. Drainage of old bungalows, Nawalapitiya ..	1,381 4 ..	— ..	1,381 4
4146 ..	2,765/2,793	.. New third class latrine, lamp room, and guards' and porters' rooms, Nawalapitiya..	4,315 85 ..	1,000 0 ..	5,315 85
4147 ..	2,745a	.. Covering drain at Nawalapitiya ..	10,035 42 ..	— ..	10,035 42
4149 ..	2,823	.. Crossing place between Nawalapitiya and Galboda	27,029 89 ..	— ..	27,029 89
4150 ..	2,788	.. Water supply for engines, Watawala ..	6,341 92 ..	— ..	6,341 92
4151 ..	2,794	.. Increased water supply, Hatton ..	3,653 15 ..	— ..	3,653 15
4152 ..	2,821	.. Extension of spur siding, Hatton ..	40 76 ..	— ..	40 76
4154 ..	2,827	.. Crossing place between Watagoda and Nanu-oya	25,265 69 ..	— ..	25,265 69
4155 ..	2,764	.. Improvements to refreshment room, Nanu-oya	198 37 ..	— ..	198 37
4156 ..	2,804	.. New running bungalow and conversion of old building into barracks, Nanu-oya ..	8,891 50 ..	— ..	8,891 50
4157 ..	2,803	.. Two new married quarters, Nanu-oya ..	9,155 17 ..	— ..	9,155 17
4158 ..	2,811	.. Lines for Locomotive Department, Nanu-oya	1,368 47 ..	— ..	1,368 47
4159 ..	—	.. Electric lighting, Nanu-oya ..	1,684 20 ..	— ..	1,684 20
4160 ..	2,819	.. New bungalow for Station Master, Ohiya	2,483 64 ..	5,000 0 ..	7,483 64
4161 ..	2,748a	.. Strengthening of tunnels between Pattipola and Bandarawela	3,217 7 ..	10,683 17 ..	13,900 24
4162 ..	2,639	.. Improvements to curves, Uda Pussellawa line	5,632 16 ..	— ..	5,632 16
4163 ..	2,769	.. Extension of goods shed, Nuwara Eliya ..	3,124 43 ..	— ..	3,124 43
4164 ..	2,785	.. Paving floor of goods shed, Katugastota ..	605 3 ..	— ..	605 3
4165 ..	2,820	.. Drainage of station yard, Wattegama ..	3,494 13 ..	— ..	3,494 13
4166 ..	2,744	.. Sanitation, Matale	3,297 59 ..	— ..	3,297 59
4167 ..	2,763	.. Laying 80-lb. rail on Polgahawela-Kurunegala section	80,000 0 ..	201,702 66 ..	281,702 66
4168 ..	2,762	.. Laying 80-lb. rail on Northern Line ..	60,401 53 ..	— ..	60,401 53
4169 ..	2,633	.. Additional rooms to Way and Works cooly lines, Northern line	4,997 34 ..	— ..	4,997 34
4170 ..	2,808	.. Crossing siding, goods shed, &c., Potuhera ..	26,265 36 ..	— ..	26,265 36
4171 ..	2,847	.. Bungalow for Loco staff at Anuradhapura ..	1,626 9 ..	— ..	1,626 9
4172 ..	2,853	.. Alteration to Way and Works office and store, Anuradhapura	2,996 4 ..	— ..	2,996 4
4173 ..	2,851	.. Shed for motor trollies, Anuradhapura ..	1,215 57 ..	— ..	1,215 57
4174 ..	2,770	.. Recreation room for staff at Anuradhapura .	4,000 0 ..	— ..	4,000 0
4175 ..	2,852	.. Outhouses and servants' latrines for District Officers' bungalows at Anuradhapura ..	1,042 1 ..	— ..	1,042 1
4176 ..	2,849	.. Increased residential accommodation, Anuradhapura	17,018 0 ..	— ..	17,018 0
4177 ..	—	.. Acquisition of boutique, Anuradhapura ..	4,150 0 ..	— ..	4,150 0
4178 ..	—	.. Mosquito-proof rooms, Anuradhapura ..	3,500 0 ..	— ..	3,500 0
4179 ..	2,846	.. New siding at Pallai	430 59 ..	— ..	430 59
4180 ..	2,684	.. Improvements to Jaffna station ..	2,572 23 ..	— ..	2,572 23
4181 ..	2,841	.. Lines for pumpers at Chunakam ..	1,396 92 ..	— ..	1,396 92
— ..	2,665	.. Latrines for subordinate staff ..	4,036 34 ..	— ..	4,036 34
— ..	2,882	.. Additional siding and crane for Killinochchi	1,334 44 ..	— ..	1,334 44
— ..	—	.. Motor trolley for Way and Works ..	5,311 57 ..	— ..	5,311 57
— ..	2,873	.. Clearing and underpinning loose rocks and building a masonry drain at Wangi-oya	2,152 43 ..	— ..	2,152 43

Item.	Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Capital. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure, 1912–13. Rs. c.
— ..	—	.. Prevention of malaria at Kurunegala by building a brick drain	640 6 ..	—	640 6
— ..	2,590	.. New bridge at 1 mile 70 chains and 2 miles 40 chains, Main line	66,045 10 ..	— ...	66,045 10
— ..	2,883	.. Slips and washaways at 143 miles 26 chains on Main line near Ohiya	1,654 56 ..	— ..	1,654 56
— ..	2,889	.. Damage to bridge at 27½ miles, Main line ..	1,425 69 ..	— ..	1,425 69
— ..	—	.. Slips and washaways on Main and Northern lines	86,653 26 ..	— ..	86,653 26
— ..	—	.. Pilgrim accommodation, Anuradhapura ..	4,500 0 ..	— ..	4,500 0
			892,124 45	269,397 10	1,161,521 55
		Minor works	1,582 99	5,846 62	7,429 61
		Total ..	893,707 44	275,243 72	1,168,951 16
		Head 46.			
2 ..	—	.. Kalutara bridge	..	..	15,205 62
6 ..	—	.. Completion of interlocking points and signals	..	..	67,003 55
27 ..	—	.. New smiths' shop	..	..	12,471 55
27 ..	—	.. Repair shop for narrow gauge stock ..	..	..	147,610 62
27 ..	—	.. Increased residential accommodation, Anuradhapura	..	..	53,506 78
27 ..	—	.. Interlocking Negombo Line ..	..	..	20,005 60
— ..	2,832	.. Way and Works workshop and yard, Dematagoda	..	..	99,690 51
				Total ..	415,494 23
		Loan Funds.			
— ..	—	.. Bungalows for Drivers and Guards, "Mount Mary"	..	..	103,852 76
— ..	—	.. Bridge renewals	...	..	139,836 2
— ..	—	.. New shop for Locomotive Department ..	...	..	52,801 43
				Total ..	296,490 21

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1912-13.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the rolling stock, plant, and machinery were kept in efficient working order during the year.

All Lines, including Broad and Narrow Gauge.

The engine mileage for all lines in the financial year ended June 30, 1913, including service, wayside, and yard shunting, was 3,731,309 miles 40 chains. Comparing this with the financial year ended June 30, 1912, there is an increase of 239,502 miles 20 chains, or nearly 7 per cent.

Train mileage for all lines in the financial year ended June 30, 1913, including service, was 2,667,405 miles 20 chains. Comparing this with the financial year ended June 30, 1912, there is an increase of 135,918 miles 60 chains.

Vehicle mileage for all lines in the financial year ended June 30, 1913, was 47,750,908 miles 30 chains. Comparing this with the financial year ended June 30, 1912, there is an increase of 3,956,367 miles 51 chains.

Fuel consumption for all lines shows an increase of 0·21 lb. per engine mile, and an increase of 1·45 lb. per train mile.

Consumption of oil for all lines remains the same as in the previous year per engine mile.

Motor vehicle mileage run in financial year ended June 30, 1913, as compared with the financial year ended June 30, 1912, is as follows :—

	Financial Year ended June 30, 1912. Miles.	Financial Year ended June 30, 1913. Miles.	Increase. Miles.	Decrease Miles.
Panhard car*	47½	—	—	47½
Motor bus	191¾	298¾	107	—
Motor mail service	51,912	55,336¾	3,424¾	—
Albion touring cars	75,728	80,642¾	4,914¾	—
Motor traction	—	2,812¾	2,812¾	—
Total	127,879¼	139,091	11,259¼	47½

* Sold in 1911-12.

Expenditure on all Lines.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Total expenditure, including new works and Motor Department, &c.			5,755,893	38
Less work done for other Departments	792,678	22		
Less expenditure on account Motor Department and motor traction	125,835	69		
Less Railway Works Extraordinary	1,387,600	29		
			2,306,114	20
Total working expenses, exclusive of new works, Motor Department, &c.			3,449,779	18

Work Done.

January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.		July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.
Engines.		
27	Erected	33
10	Thorough repairs	78
11	Light repairs	18
89	Painted and varnished	69
3	Touched up only	—
—	Scrapped	11
Coaching Stock.		
Bogies.		
28	New (built locally)	54
22	New (built locally), Kelani Valley Railway	4
—	Rebuilds	2
296	General repairs	322
343	Light repairs*	376
297	Painted and varnished	351
Four-wheel.		
4	New (built locally)	—
1	New (built locally), Uda Pussellawa Railway	4
—	New (imported and erected)	3
2	Rebuilds	2
187	General repairs	186
119	Light repairs*	137
222	Painted and varnished	169

* In light repairs are included vehicles lifting for hot boxes, examinations, changing of wheels, &c.

Goods Stock.

January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.		Bogies.	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.
4	..	New (built locally)	—
33	..	New (built locally), Kelani Valley Railway	15
8	..	New (imported and erected)	10
—	..	New (imported and erected), Kelani Valley Railway ..	58*
3	..	Rebuilds	1
77	..	General repairs	71
13	..	Light repairs†	259
78	..	Painted	57
		Four-wheel.	
109	..	New (built locally)	86
122	..	New (imported and erected)	40
6	..	New (imported and erected), Uda Pussellawa Railway ..	—
29	..	Rebuilds (high-sides)	25
754	..	General repairs	863
473	..	Light repairs†	923
713	..	Painted	232

For Chief Construction Engineer.

52	..	Tip wagons repaired	66
2	..	Brake vans painted and varnished	—
5	..	Tip wagons touched up	12
—	..	Bogie low-sides painted	9
1	..	Roof painted	—
10	..	Underframes cleaned and painted	1
4	..	Bogies cleaned and painted	1
8	..	Carriage underframes altered to ballast wagons ..	—
1	..	Passenger brake van converted to Chief Construction Engineer's brake van	—
—	..	Ballast wagon, Kelani Valley, converted to low-sides ..	9

* Bodies for 16 of these vehicles were made locally.

† In light repairs are included vehicles lifting for hot boxes, examinations, changing of wheels, &c.

Special Repairs.

Bogie seconds and thirds converted to bogie thirds	3
Bogie brake third converted to bogie brake second	1
Bogie first and second converted to bogie first and second with convertible first class berths	1
Bogie refreshment cars converted to bogie thirds	1
High-sides converted to cattle wagons	6
Bogie carriages fitted with passenger communication	123
Bogie carriages fitted with Clydesdale roofing	42
Bogie goods stock fitted with Clydesdale roofing	2
Four-wheel carriages fitted with Clydesdale roofing	11
Four-wheel goods stock fitted with Clydesdale roofing	8
Bogie stock fitted with iron roofing	5
Four-wheel stock fitted with iron roofing	25
Vehicles fitted with coupling chains	3
Vehicles fitted with buffer cylinders	7
Four-wheel carriage wheel bases altered to standard	1
Carriage truck wheel bases altered to standard	1
High-sides axle guards altered to standard	1
Four-wheel covered goods axle guards altered to standard ..	31
Carriage truck axle guards altered to standard	1
Cattle wagon axle guards altered to standard	1
Four-wheel low-sides axle guards altered to standard	1
Fish trays fitted to bogie brake third	1
Bogie carriages fitted with Axminster rugs	12
Carriage trucks fitted with two extra pole locking angle irons ..	4
Alterations to seats and tables in refreshment cars	1
Spring scroll irons fitted to fish vans	7
Spring shackles fitted to fish vans	2
Vehicles fitted with standard door seals, Kelani Valley Railway ..	112
Kelani Valley bogie brake thirds fitted with window bars both in and out	12
General repairs to Kelani Valley Railway crane platform	1
Bogie carriages washed down and touched up	296
Four-wheel carriages washed down and touched up	141
Bogie wagons touched up	38
Four-wheel wagons touched up	668
Roofs of all kinds cleaned and painted	803
Bogies and underframes cleaned and painted	78
Underframes only cleaned and painted	6
Bogies only cleaned and painted	4
Albion cars painted and varnished	6
Motor mail cars painted and varnished	3
Motor cars belonging to others painted and varnished	4
Motor buses painted	1
Horse carriage painted and varnished	1
New coaches fitted with electric light	24
General repairs to electric lights on coaches	131
Vehicles fitted with standard fixed screw couplings	496

General Remarks.

From the figures in the report it will be seen that the increases in all mileages have been maintained:—

		1911–12.		1912–13.
Engine mileage	.. .. Miles	3,491,807	..	3,731,309
Total working expenses, excluding new works	Rs.	3,081,352	..	3,449,779

The expenditure for the year was Re. 0·924 per engine mile, showing an increase of **Re. 0·042** compared with 1911–12.

The increase is due to more work done in repairs than in the previous year, which has increased wages and materials.

The following figures show the total wages, materials, and mileage for this year compared with 1911–12:—

		1911–12.		1912–13.
Wages	.. Rs.	456,237	..	500,602
Materials	.. Rs.	648,245	..	796,057
Engine mileage ..	.. Miles	3,491,807	..	3,731,309

Unfortunately the new iron foundry could not be opened before June 1, owing to the press of work with new stock being built and received from England for erection. I am glad to state that so far as it has gone it is a success, and it will undoubtedly next year show a great saving both in money and time to Government. The new smiths' shop is now in full swing, and the special machinery we have put down is enabling us to a very great extent to make all our stock locally instead of obtaining it from England, and at a very much reduced cost to the Colony.

I have much pleasure in again acknowledging the good work put in by the whole of my staff.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Colombo, March 17, 1914. Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent.

Table I.—Comparative Statement.

Engine Mileage.

Mileage for 18 Months January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.			Mileage for 18 Months July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.		Increase.		Decrease.	
M. C.			M. C.		M. C.		M. C.	
3,541,199 20	..	Traffic with trains ..	3,796,093 40	..	254,894 20	..	—	
201,823 20	..	Service	220,030 20	..	18,207 0	..	—	
363,421 60	..	Assisting and piloting ..	365,694 0	..	2,272 20	..	—	
237,046 60	..	Light, including service ..	239,476 60	..	2,430 0	..	—	
816,433 60	..	Shunting, inclusive of way-side stations ..	992,331 60	..	175,898 0	..	—	
5,159,924 60		Total ..	5,613,626 20		453,701 40		—	

Train Mileage.

3,541,199 20	..	Traffic	3,796,093 40	..	254,894 20	..	—	
201,823 20	..	Service	220,030 20	..	18,207 0	..	—	
3,743,022 40		Total ..	4,016,123 60		273,101 20		—	

Vehicle Mileage.

27,652,034 50	..	Passenger	31,533,770 69	..	3,881,736 19	..	—	
24,006,877 64	..	Goods	26,625,545 19	..	2,618,667 35	..	—	
383,961 48	..	Horse boxes ..	393,430 61	..	9,469 13	..	—	
162,083 41	..	Carriage trucks ..	145,684 67	..	—	..	16,398	54
177,172 34	..	Cattle trucks ..	246,225 58	..	69,053 24	..	—	
1,489,377 26	..	Fish	1,689,716 15	..	200,338 69	..	—	
237,053 26	..	Stone	12,037 32	..	—	..	225,015	74
62,712 20	..	Service material ..	117,932 23	..	55,220 3	..	—	
165,952 54	..	Service water ..	239,255 62	..	73,303 8	..	—	
460,780 29	..	Firewood	258,533 16	..	—	..	202,247	13
2,261,407 33	..	Ballast	2,774,502 20	..	513,094 67	..	—	
193,370 23	..	Petroleum	233,853 56	..	40,483 33	..	—	
50,255 3	..	Gunpowder wagons ..	20,896 46	..	—	..	29,358	37
97,146 58	..	Post office vans ..	105,497 68	..	8,351 10	..	—	
526,530 73	..	High capacity wagons ..	540,270 3	..	13,739 10	..	—	
4,525 45	..	Crocodile wagons ..	9,512 53	..	4,987 8	..	—	
6,628,725 39	..	Brake vans* ..	7,222,077 66	..	593,352 27	..	—	
64,559,967 26		Total ..	72,168,743 14		8,081,796 6		473,020	18

* Passenger, 5,527,037·03; goods, 1,365,680·16; stone 481·64; ballast, 289,287·64; firewood, 29,295·60 service materials, 10,295·19.

Table II.—Return of Rolling Stock on hand on December 31, 1913.

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons cwt. qr.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle. Seating. 1st. 2nd. 3rd.	Sleeping. 1st. 2nd.	Dining.	Goods. Tons.
MAIN LINE (BROAD GAUGE).						
Locomotives.						
Six-wheel coupled 3 ft. 6 in. bogie engines with tender	13	—	—	—	—	—
Six-wheel coupled 4 ft. tank engines	6	—	—	—	—	—
Six-wheel coupled 4 ft. 5 in. engines with tender	4	—	—	—	—	—
Six-wheel coupled 4 ft. 5 in. bogie engines with tender	40	—	—	—	—	—
Six-wheel coupled 5 ft. bogie tank engines	18	—	—	—	—	—
Six-wheel coupled 5 ft. bogie engines with tender	8	—	—	—	—	—
Four-wheel coupled 5 ft. bogie engines with tender	56	—	—	—	—	—
Four-wheel coupled 5 ft. bogie tank engines	4	—	—	—	—	—
Four-wheel coupled 6 ft. bogie engines with tender	18	—	—	—	—	—
Eight-wheel coupled 3 ft. 7 in. bogie engines with tender	4	—	—	—	—	—
Six-wheel coupled 3 ft. 4 in. tank engine with crane	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coaching Four-wheel Stock.						
Saloons	5	8 10 0	14 0 0	—	—	—
First class carriages	8	7 16 0	24 0 0	—	—	—
First and second class composites	9	7 10 0	8 20 0	—	—	—
Second class carriages	10	7 14 0	0 30 0	—	—	—
Third class carriages	76	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
Guards' vans	14	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
Horse boxes	26	7 11 1	—	—	—	—
Carriage trucks	22	6 0 0	—	—	—	—
Post office vans	2	7 12 1	—	—	—	—
Fish trucks	24	5 17 0	—	—	—	—
Coaching Bogie Stock.						
Governor's saloon	1	22 11 1	—	—	—	—
State saloon	1	15 10 0	—	—	—	—
Inspection saloon	1	19 9 0	—	—	—	—
Refreshment cars	3	21 12 0	—	—	18	—
Do.	1	21 12 0	—	—	24	—
Refreshment brake cars	2	17 16 0	—	—	9	—
Do.	1	17 16 0	—	—	12	—
Refreshment cars and sleepers	3	20 14 3	9 0 0	6 0 0	16	—
First and second class composites	1		16 25 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	2		8 38 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	1		18 23 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	3		14 16 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	3		32 20 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	1		16 23 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	7		14 34 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	17	20 14 3	14 32 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	5		24 30 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	3		16 34 0	—	—	—
First and second class composites with convertible first class berths	2		26 10 0	16 0 0	—	—
Do. do.	1		14 34 0	8 0 0	—	—
First and second class composites with convertible first and second class berths	3		12 23 0	8 0 12	—	—
Tri-composites	3		13 25 12	—	—	—
Do.	2		13 17 24	—	—	—
Do.	1	20 1 0	7 17 48	—	—	—
Do.	1		0 18 11	—	—	—
Third class carriages	7		0 0 72	—	—	—
Do.	22		0 0 92	—	—	—
Do.	7		0 0 90	—	—	—
Do.	3		0 0 88	—	—	—
Do.	63	18 6 0	0 0 96	—	—	—
Do.	24		0 0 86	—	—	—
Do.	1		0 0 82	—	—	—
Do.	7		0 0 84	—	—	—
Cooly carriages	7	18 6 0	0 0 86	—	—	—
First class carriages	3	20 15 0	—	—	—	—
Second class carriages	4		0 48 0	—	—	—
Do.	1		0 66 0	—	—	—
Do.	9		0 70 0	—	—	—
Do.	1	20 0 0	0 52 0	—	—	—
Do.	1		0 46 0	—	—	—
Second class carriages with convertible second class berths	3		0 50 0	0 24 0	—	—
Second class carriages and brakes	6	21 14 1	0 40 0	—	—	—
Sleeping saloons	3	24 12 2	—	12 0 0	—	—

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons cwt. qr.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle. Seating. 1st. 2nd. 3rd.	Sleeping. 1st. 2nd.	Dining.	Goods. Tons.
First class carriages with convertible first class berths	1		31 0 0	18 0 0	—	—
Do.	2	23 10 0	27 0 0	16 0 0	—	—
Do.	4		18 0 0	12 0 0	—	—
Brake tri-composites	4	21 3 0	7 9 24	—	—	—
First, second, and brake composites	4	20 2 0	13 17 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	3		16 18 0	—	—	—
Second and third class composites	2		0 21 30	—	—	—
Do. do.	4	20 0 0	0 40 36	—	—	—
Second and third class composites with second class convertible berths	3		0 24 48	0 12 0	—	—
Post office vans	4	21 14 2	—	—	—	—
Goods Stock Four-wheel, Main Line.						
Wooden covered goods wagons	862	6 15 0	—	—	—	12
Do. do.	195	5 17 0	—	—	—	7
Iron covered goods wagons	117	7 2 0	—	—	—	12
Wooden high-side open wagons	132	6 0 0	—	—	—	12
Do. do.	75	5 4 0	—	—	—	7
Iron high-side open wagons	20	5 15 0	—	—	—	14½
Low-side open wagons	23	4 11 0	—	—	—	7
Cattle trucks	34	5 15 0	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder vans	11	6 13 0	—	—	—	7
Lime and oil wagons (wood)	7	6 15 0	—	—	—	12
Do.	8	5 17 0	—	—	—	7
Lime and oil wagons (iron)	14	7 2 0	—	—	—	12
Timber trucks	8	4 13 0	—	—	—	7
Goods brake vans	47	11 10 0	—	—	—	3½
Petroleum oil tank wagons	16	9 6 2	—	—	—	2,900 gal.
Liquid fuel tank wagons	3	9 6 2	—	—	—	—
Bogie Goods Stock.						
Covered goods wagons	20	12 18 0	—	—	—	12
Low-side wagons	63	—	—	—	—	—
Goods brake vans	10	14 2 0	—	—	—	12
Crocodile wagon	1	20 12 0	—	—	—	20
Service Stock.						
High capacity wagons	31	17 12 1	—	—	—	35
Rubbish wagon	1	5 17 0	—	—	—	7
Test wagons	2	5 17 0	—	—	—	7
Store vans	3	14 15 0	—	—	—	12
Water tank wagons	4	—	—	—	—	11
Travelling cranes	6	—	—	—	—	—
Crane wagons	3	—	—	—	—	—
Steam cranes	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ballast wagons	145	14 11 0	—	—	—	7
Breakdown vans	2	14 2 0	—	—	—	12
Coal wagons, 12 tons	3	7 0 0	—	—	—	12
KELANI VALLEY RAILWAY (NARROW GAUGE).						
Locomotives.						
Four-wheel coupled 3 ft. tank engines	7	—	—	—	—	—
Six-wheel coupled 3 ft. tank engines	13	—	—	—	—	—
Coaching Bogie Stock.						
First and second class composites	6	10 15 1	12 10 0	—	—	—
Do. do.	3		10 12 0	—	—	—
Third class carriages	24	9 4 2	0 0 53	—	—	—
Second and third class composites	5	9 4 2	0 16 33	—	—	—
Do. do.	3		0 8 43	—	—	—
Third class and brake	9	9 3 3	0 0 30	—	—	—
Passenger brake vans	3	9 3 3	—	—	—	—
Bogie Goods Stock.						
High-side wagons	5	6 13 2	—	—	—	14
Low-side wagons	20	6 12 2	—	—	—	14
Covered goods wagons	135	7 10 0	—	—	—	14
Gunpowder vans	2	8 15 3	—	—	—	14
Petroleum oil tank wagons	3	10 9 1	—	—	—	2,500 gal.
Goods and brakes	2	7 10 0	—	—	—	14
Four-wheel Goods Stock.						
Petroleum oil tank wagon	1	3 16 0	—	—	—	900 gal.
Service Stock.						
Bogie ballast wagons	13	6 12 2	—	—	—	14
Bogie crane wagon	1	25 2 1	—	—	—	—
UDA PUSSELLAWA RAILWAY (NARROW GAUGE).						
Locomotives.						
Four-wheel coupled 2 ft. 2 in. diameter wheels with 1 ft. 6 in. radial wheel tank engines	5	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons	cwt.	qr.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle. Seating. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Sleeping. 1st.	2nd.	Dining.	Goods. Tons.
Coaching Four-wheel Stock.											
Governor's saloon	1	2	13	3	—			—		—	—
First class carriages	6	2	12	3	8	0	0	—		—	—
Second and third class composites	5	2	7	3	0	6	8	—		—	—
Third class carriages	7	2	7	2	0	0	16	—		—	—
Passenger brake vans	6	6	4	3	—			—		—	1¼
Coaching Bogie Stock.											
First class carriage	1	5	6	3	12	0	0	—		—	—
Goods Four-wheel Stock.											
Covered goods wagons	49	2	6	2	—			—		—	5
High-side wagons	7	1	16	2	—			—		—	5
Low-side wagons	2	1	17	2	—			—		—	5
Lime wagon	1	2	6	1	—			—		—	5
Bogie Goods Stock.											
Low-side wagons	4	3	6	0	—			—		—	8

Table III.—Stock of Motor Cars on hand on December 31, 1913.

	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Carrying Capacity. 1st.	2nd.	Total.	Goods. Tons.
C 105 Government motor bus (Thorneycroft)*	1					—		—	—
C 366 to C 376, both inclusive (16 H. P.), Albion touring cars	12	1	14	0	0	—	—	4	—
C 444 to C 446, both inclusive, and C 1,297, Anuradhapura-Trincomalee, Albion mail cars	4	2	3	0	0	2	7	9	—
C 803 to C 805, both inclusive, Bandarawela-Batticaloa, Albion mail cars	3	2	0	0	0	2	3	5	—
C 806 to C 808, both inclusive, Bandarawela-Batticaloa, Albion mail cars	3	2	7	0	14	2	7	9	—
C 1,193 Straker & Squire Lorry (Kandy-Rangalla service)	1	2	8	2	0	—	—	2	2
C 1,260 Lacre Lorry (Kandy-Rangalla service)	1	2	16	2	0	—	—	2	2

* Sold to Construction Department, August 1, 1913.

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1912–13.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Traffic Department from July, 1912, to June, 1913.

Mileage.—The total length of the railways in the Colony, including the narrow gauge lines, is 604¾ miles, but the opening of the Mannar extension will bring the total up to 671 miles.

There are three other extensions in course of construction, viz., (1) from Negombo to Chilaw, a distance of 20 miles 60 chains; (2) from Ratnapura to Kahawatta and Opanake, a distance of 23 miles 60 chains; and (3) from Bandarawela to Badulla, a distance of 20 miles 39 chains. When these extensions are also opened the length of the entire system will be 736 miles, or slightly less than the circumference of the Island.

The extension to Talaimannar provides a new route to India in connection with the South Indian Railway boats to Dhanushkodi, the sea passage being only 22 miles; and it is hoped that the facilities which will be afforded for the transport of both goods and passengers will be largely availed of.

Gross Earnings.—The revenue derived from working the lines during the twelve months under review was Rs. 15,753,569, while in the previous year it was Rs. 14,113,876, or an increase of Rs. 1,639,693, the earnings under coaching having risen from Rs. 6,094,237 in 1911–12 to Rs. 6,848,451 in 1912–13, and under Goods, Live Stock, and Miscellaneous sources from Rs. 8,019,639 to Rs. 8,905,118. The total traffic train miles rose from 2,386,748 miles in 1911–12 to 2,529,770 in 1912–13, or an increase of 143,022 miles, brought about by heavier goods and passenger traffic. The earnings per traffic train mile rose from Rs. 5·91 in 1911–12 to Rs. 6·23 in 1912–13, an increase of 32 cents.

Working Expenses.—The total working expenses of the Traffic Department during the twelve months from July, 1912, to June, 1913, was Rs. 1,714,560, as against Rs. 1,453,351 in 1911–12, or an increase of Rs. 261,209, due to the increase of 143,022 traffic train miles, and payment of arrears under the new Salary Scheme, and the debiting to my votes of Rs. 35,000 on account electric current to the Railway Department, which formerly was paid for by the Public Works Department.

Coaching Traffic.—The total number of passengers of all classes, exclusive of coolies, conveyed during the twelve months from July, 1912, to June, 1913, was 11,064,936, with a revenue of Rs. 5,804,064, as against 9,956,251 in 1911–12, and receipts of Rs. 5,166,796. Of the total number carried during the year, the first class contributed Rs. 495,926, the second class Rs. 699,798, and the third class Rs. 4,608,340. It will be seen that the increase over the pervious period was 1,108,685 in passengers and Rs. 637,268 in receipts. The large increase in the number of passengers carried and the enhanced receipts therefrom is attributable to the expansion of trade in the country and the development of the pilgrim traffic to the shrines at Anuradhapura and elsewhere. The number of pilgrims to Anuradhapura alone in the period under review amounted to 80,746. Of these, the June full moon pilgrimage contributed 34,128, or nearly 12,000 more than in the same month of the previous year. Such an abnormal rush of passengers to be conveyed in two days from stations situated far from each other, over a single line of railway, must necessarily result in inconvenience and hardship to the passengers themselves, and cause the railway staff to work long hours in order to cope with the difficulties of the situation. The exceptional influx in June continues year after year, although the pilgrims suffer great discomfort. It would be very much better from a railway point of view if the pilgrims from different districts did not travel to and fro on the same days, and if more accurate information could be given as to the pilgrims expected from each station.

Coolies.—216,874 coolies were conveyed in 1912–13, as against 166,058 in 1911–12. This contributed an increase of Rs. 48,170 to the revenue.

Parcels Traffic.—The receipts from parcels traffic in 1911–12 were Rs. 369,720, as against Rs. 391,045 in 1912–13, an increase of Rs. 21,325. The horse, carriage, and dogs traffic shows an increase of Rs. 2,138 over the previous period.

Goods Traffic.—The aggregate tonnage of goods traffic conveyed during the year was 984,823 tons, as against 902,726 in 1911–12, or an increase of 82,097 tons or 9 per cent. increase over the preceding period. The heavy increase of traffic in the last financial period could not be satisfactorily handled by the goods rolling stock on hand, and serious delay to goods and inconvenience to freighters therefore resulted. The increase still continues, but it is anticipated that it will be possible to cope with it as soon as the additional wagons recently authorized are available for use. In the meantime everything possible is being done to relieve a situation which is oft times further complicated by cooly contractors being unable to provide labour to discharge wagons promptly. The necessity for the prompt discharge of wagons, so that they may be re-loaded, and the need for taking delivery of goods without delay from the goods warehouses, cannot be too strongly urged upon consignees.

Personal.—Mr. Wylie, after 25 years' service, retired on March 31, 1913, and I left England on October 2 last, arriving in the Colony on October 26, to take up my duties as his successor, Mr. W. L. Byrde acting as Traffic Superintendent in the meantime.

March 21, 1914.

T. E. DUTTON,
Traffic Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER FOR 1912-13.

WORKS IN CONNECTION WITH EXISTING RAILWAYS.

Duplication of existing Lines.—The duplications of the Main line from Colombo (Dematagoda) to Ragama and from Slave Island to Moratuwa were completed in 1913. The total estimate for both duplications was Rs. 2,697,356, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 2,616,352·32. There still remain a few minor works to complete. The total length of line duplicated now stands at 18 miles 60 chains. All stations on the duplication are fully signalled and interlocked.

2. New stations were re-erected at Kollupitiya, Bambalapitiya, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, Angulana, and Lunawa. Large alterations and additions have been made to Kelaniya, Hunupitiya, and Ragama north of Colombo, and to Mount Lavinia and Moratuwa on the Coast line, and minor alterations to Slave Island.

3. All sections of the duplication have been fitted with lock and block installation.

4. In addition to the duplication, the gradients of the existing Main line between Hunupitiya and Ragama have been improved.

5. *Protection of the Foreshore from Galle Face to Wellawatta.*—This work was completed in 1913. The estimated cost was Rs. 437,510. The protection was formed by a bank of large rubble boulders, weighing from 3 tons up to 12 tons, being deposited and placed in position between the railway bank and the sea. To obtain these large boulders, it was necessary to open a quarry at Narigama (Ragama), a distance of nearly 16 miles from the work. These boulders were transported in specially constructed wagons, tipped at the site, and placed in position by powerful cranes. As far as can be ascertained at present, this protection will prevent permanently the erosion of the sea, and also form a permanent protection to the railway and lands lying east of the railway between Galle Face and Wellawatta. The length protected is 2 miles 60 chains.

6. *Further Protection Works.*—This work includes the protection of the coast between certain mileages aggregating approximately 1 mile 9 chains between Wellawatta and Mount Lavinia. This work was completed in December, 1913. The total estimated cost was Rs. 76,000, and the total approximate expenditure Rs. 56,633·45. The protection was carried out on the same lines as the protection between Galle Face curve and Wellawatta. The rubble deposited, however, did not exceed 6 tons in weight.

7. *Protection Works at Kalutara, 29¾ miles.*—This work is in hand, and is being carried out on similar lines to the protection between Galle Face and Wellawatta, namely, a heavy rubble bank tipped between the railway and the sea. The work has only recently (during the present financial year) been started. A sum of Rs. 12,656·85 has been spent out of the estimated cost of Rs. 53,300.

8. All rubble is quarried at Ragama and transported by train, a distance of approximately 41 miles. The work is progressing satisfactorily, and I do not anticipate any damage to the line during the coming south-west monsoon.

OUTSIDE EXTENSIONS.

9. *Chilaw Line.*—This line is an extension of the Ragama-Negombo branch, and is 27 miles in length. The estimated cost is Rs. 3,932,053·91, and out of this sum Rs. 3,236,666·05 has been expended to date. The line traverses very densely populated districts, and serves the richest coconut estates in the Island. It crosses the valleys drained by two large rivers, namely, the Maha-oya and the Kudapitiya-oya, both of which are subjected to constant and heavy floods.

10. In October last the line was very badly breached in two places in the valley of the Maha-oya. These breaches necessitated the construction of two extra large flood openings, namely, at 4 miles 8 chains one span of 150 ft. and at 5 miles 62 chains two spans of 150 ft. These bridges were not included in the original estimate, but permission was obtained from Government to exceed the estimate, if necessary, by the sum of Rs. 253,693. The steelwork for these bridges was cabled for, and work is progressing satisfactorily.

11. There are eight stations on the line, namely, Kochchikade, Bolawatta, Lunuwilla, Nattandiya, Kudawewa, Madampe, Kakkapalliya, and Chilaw. A large goods traffic may reasonably be expected at Lunuwilla, Nattandiya, Madampe, and Chilaw. All stations will be fully signalled and interlocked.

12. The line is built to a 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 80 lb. per yard rails being used with angle fish plates.

13. The steepest gradient on the line is 1 in 165, and this occurs in one place only, no other gradient, except the above, being steeper than 1 in 198. The sharpest curve is 20 chains in radius. The ballast is composed of hard ironstone and cabook gravel.

14. The extension will probably be completed and ready for traffic between April and June in 1915.

15. *Pelmadulla Extension.*—This line is an extension of the Ratnapura line, and is built to a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. It is approximately 17 miles in length, the present terminus of the line being Kahawatta, a village situated at the 71¼ milepost on the Colombo-Rakwana road. Kahawatta is 400 ft. above sea level, Ratnapura approximately 80 ft. The line traverses the rich rubber district of the We-ganga valley. There are four stations, namely, Tiriwanaketiya, Dela, Watapota, and Kahawatta.

16. Large traffic may reasonably be expected at Dela and Kahawatta after the line is opened, and also at Watapota, if a road is constructed connecting the estates on the south side of the We-ganga with this station. The construction of this road is under consideration by Government.

17. From Ratnapura to Dela the line traverses comparatively easy country, but subjected to the high floods of the Kalu-ganga between Dela and Kahawatta ; the country is rough and very sidelong.

18. The total estimated cost of the line is Rs. 2,253,414·37, out of which Rs. 737,887·17 have been spent to date.

19. All the land required has been applied for, but up to date only 2¾ miles have been formally handed over. Permission of the owners or agents of the lands has, however, been obtained to start work in many places pending final acquisition. The line is not likely to be completed till 1916.

20. *Badulla Extension.*—This line is an extension of the Main line from Bandarawela to Badulla, a distance of 20 miles 30 chains. Owing to the difference in the elevation of Bandarawela (4,103·08 ft. above mean sea approximately) and Badulla (2,228·30 ft. above mean sea), the gradients are necessarily heavy. The steepest gradient adopted is 1 in 44. The country which the line traverses is exceedingly rough, and necessitates the frequent use of sharp curves. The sharpest curve adopted is 5 chains in radius, but in places where this curve occurs the gradient is not steeper than 1 in 52·8. There are four stations on the line, viz. :—

	Approximate Distance from Bandarawela. M. C.	Height above Sea. Ft.
Bandarawela	0 00 ..	4,103·08
Ella	7 59 ..	3,414·02
Naulla	11 40 ..	2,983·59
Dikwella	16 30 ..	2,482·72
Badulla	20 26 ..	2,226·13

21. All details in connection with the construction of the line have been settled up to 8 miles. The remaining portion of the line is under survey, which is now approaching completion. The railway taken along the originally proposed alignment was estimated to cost Rs. 6,028,445·89. The trace, however, between Naulla and Dikwella has now been altered, and it is anticipated that a material saving in the original estimate will be made. The revised estimate is now in hand.

22. The line is being built to a 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 88 lb. per yard rails being used, all curves under 7 chains in radius being checked. There are five tunnels on the line. The district is healthy, and labour (Sinhalese) more plentiful than I had anticipated. Several large viaducts will have to be constructed. The construction of the line was started in May, 1913, and is in hand up to Ella station.

23. *Colombo Stations Extension.*—This work comprises the following :—

(*a*) Reconstruction of Maradana station, erection of passenger sidings, washing shed, &c.

(*b*) Construction of a new engine shed, coal stages, locomotive offices, yard, &c., at Dematagoda.

(*c*) Erection of new Railway Stores and yard.

(*d*) Erection of three new broad gauge goods sheds each 650 ft. in length, cart areas, sidings, &c., also two new narrow gauge sheds (400 ft. and 200 ft. in length), sidings, cart area, &c., complete, and the total remodelling of the existing goods yard.

(*e*) The construction of a new bridge carrying Maradana road over the railway.

(*f*) The duplication of the Main line on a new alignment from Maradana to Slave Island across the lake, and the extension of the narrow gauge line from Maradana to the Fort.

(*g*) The erection of a new station at the Fort to take the place of the existing Fort and Pettah stations.

(*h*) The reclamation of approximately 42 acres of lake near the Pettah shore and Parsons road.

(*i*) The construction of two boat basins, namely, the "Canal" and "Railway" basins, the former being 1,250 ft. in length by 150 ft. wide, to accommodate the broad and narrow gauge traffic, and the construction of a new bridge carrying Railway road over the San Sebastian canal.

(*j*) The paving with setts of all cart areas inside the goods yard areas.

(*k*) The erection of 5-ton and 8-ton electric cranes.

(*l*) The construction of a portion of an 80-ft. road, namely, from Darley road, which will eventually be connected with the Fort, and the construction of a goods yard entrance direct from Sutherland road, and over-bridge over the main lines of railway.

24. Of these works, (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*) are completed and in use. As regards (*d*), erection of goods sheds, one broad gauge shed 650 ft. long is completed, and all sidings connected and in use. Two sheds, broad gauge, are in hand, and it is hoped that one will be completed and a portion of the other by April, 1915. The inward narrow gauge shed and yard is completed and in use, and the outward shed and yard, &c., in hand.

25. As regards (*f*), the duplicated lines are now being laid and being ballasted, and it is hoped these will be ready for traffic by September next, and the extension of the Kelani Valley line to the Fort by the same date.

26. The new Fort station should be completed and ready for opening by September next. The signalling and interlocking is now in hand.

27. All reclamations are now approaching completion.

28. The construction of the large canal basin is nearly finished, and is at present being used for the broad gauge lake traffic.

29. The paving of all cart areas inside the goods yards is in hand. The erection of the electric cranes is also in hand.

30. The new road from Sutherland road towards the Fort, also the direct entrance from Darley road to the goods yards, are in hand. The bridge carrying the lake road over the Main line is completed.

31. The total estimate for this work is Rs. 6,437,236·81, out of which Rs. 4,931,528·47 has been expended to date.

LINES UNDER SURVEY AND CONSIDERATION.

32. *Opanake Extension.*—This line is an extension of the Pelmadulla line from Kahawatta to a point at the foot of the Balangoda Pass. It is 4¾ miles in length, and the survey and estimates have been submitted to Government.

33. *Madampe Extension.*—This is also an extension of the narrow gauge line beyond Kahawatta to serve the Rakwana district. The line is approximately 6 miles in length. The survey is completed, and the estimate in hand. The line passes through very rough and broken country.

34. *Main Line Duplication.*—The survey and estimates have been completed up to Polgahawela, a distance of 36 miles 39 chains. These have already been submitted. The survey and estimates for the duplication of the line from Polgahawela to Rambukkana, a distance of 6 miles 42 chains, are in hand.

M. C. BOWEN,
Chief Construction Engineer.

Colombo, March 2, 1914.

Photo. by} LANDSLIP ON HAPUTALE ESTATE: MILEAGE 154½. JANUARY, 1913. *{C. H. Kerr & Co., Kandy.*

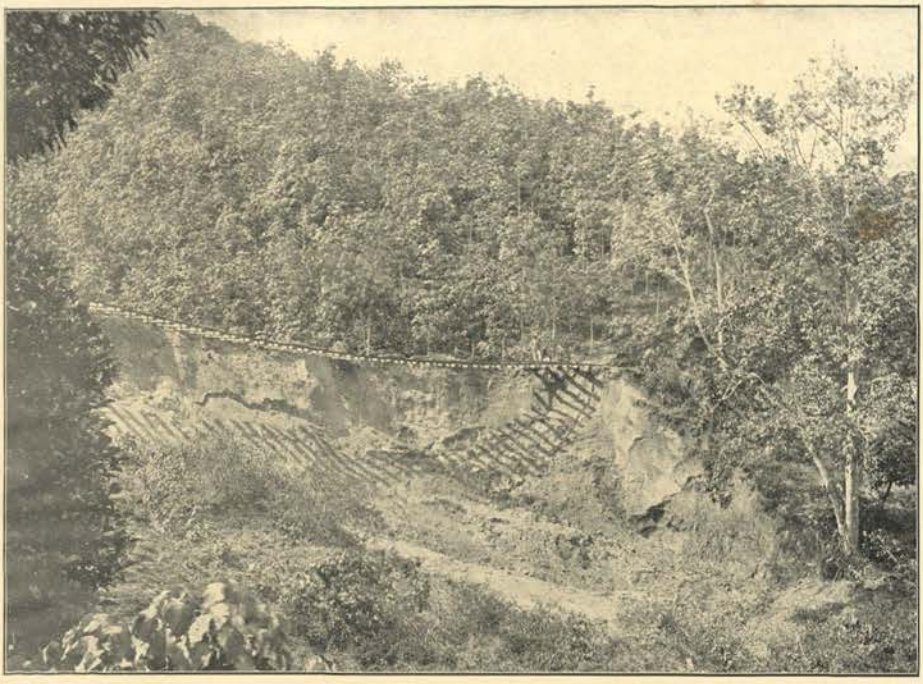


Photo. by] SUBSIDENCE OF BANK AT 14 MILES 3 CHAINS, MATALE LINE, JANUARY, 1913. *[C. H. Kerr & Co., Kandy.*

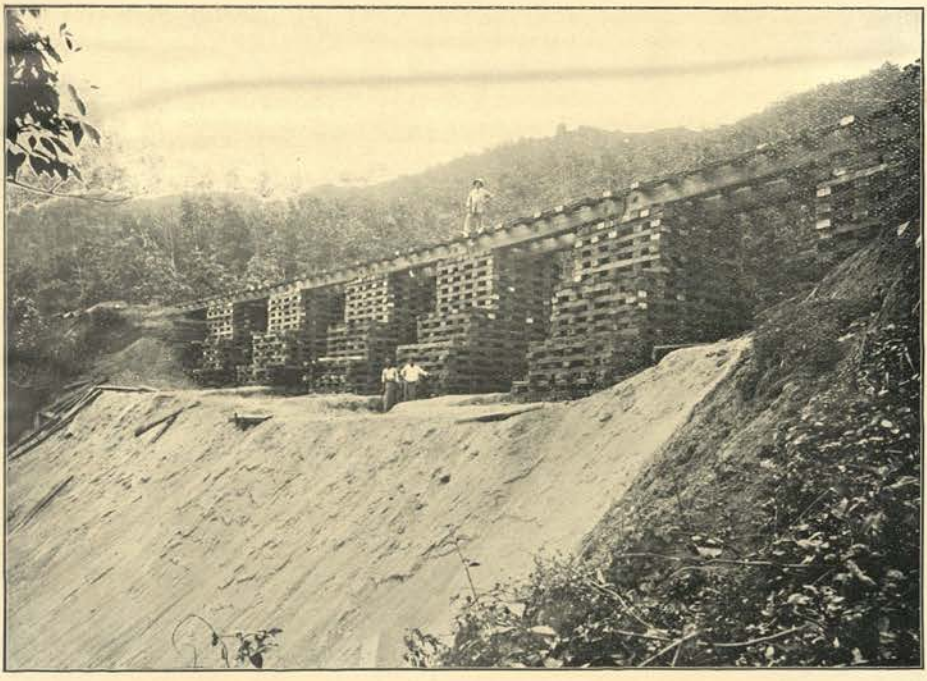


Photo. by] TEMPORARY REPAIRS TO ABOVE BANK, COMPLETED FEBRUARY, 1913. *[C. H. Kerr & Co., Kandy.*

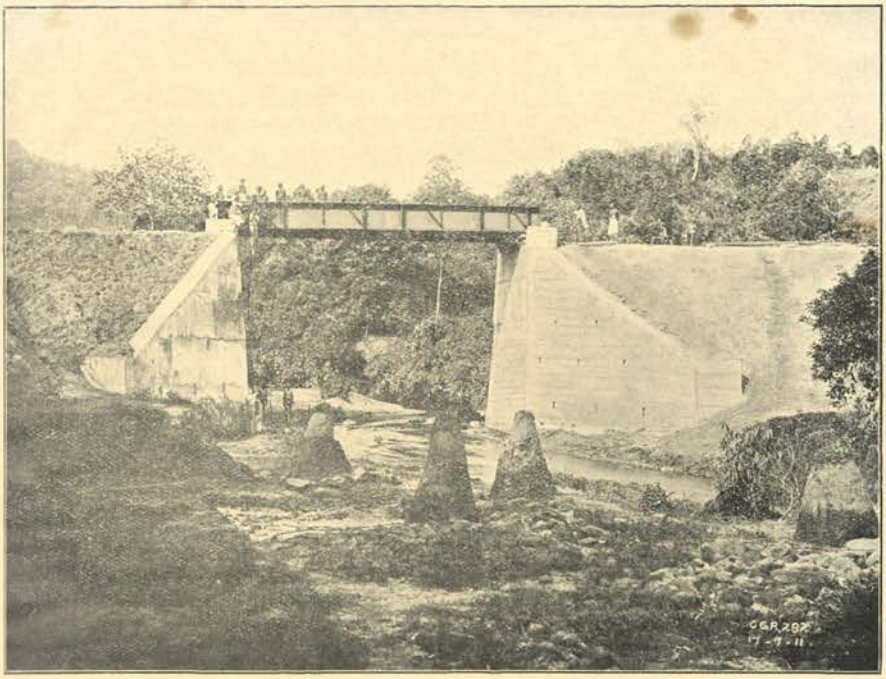


Photo. by] 40 FT. SPAN BRIDGE AT 62¾ MILE, RATNAPURA EXTENSION (2 FT. 6 IN. GAUGE), PRIOR TO FLOOD OF 1914 (LOOKING EAST). *[Skeen & Co., Colombo.*

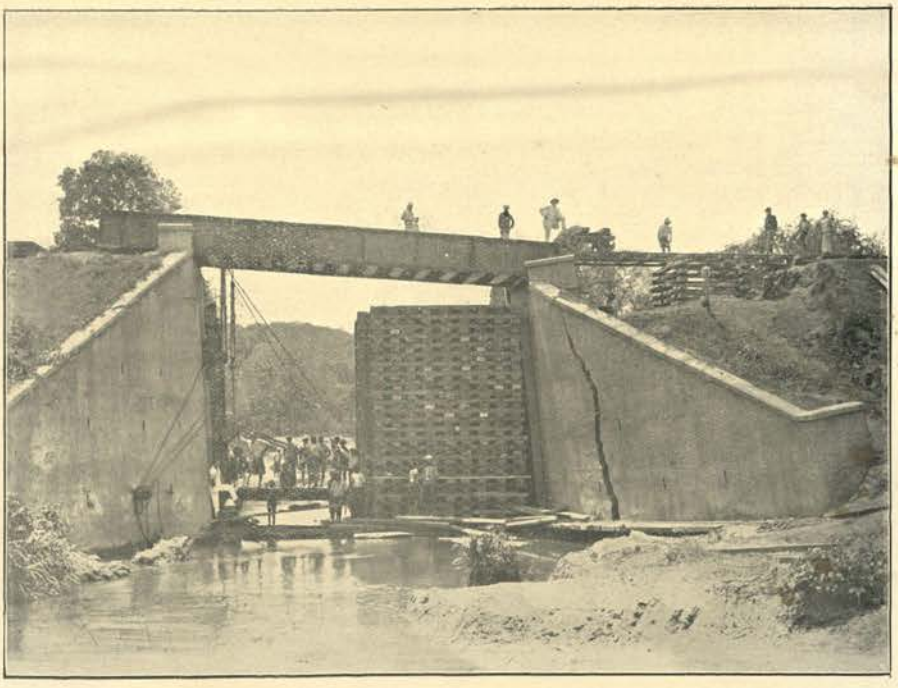
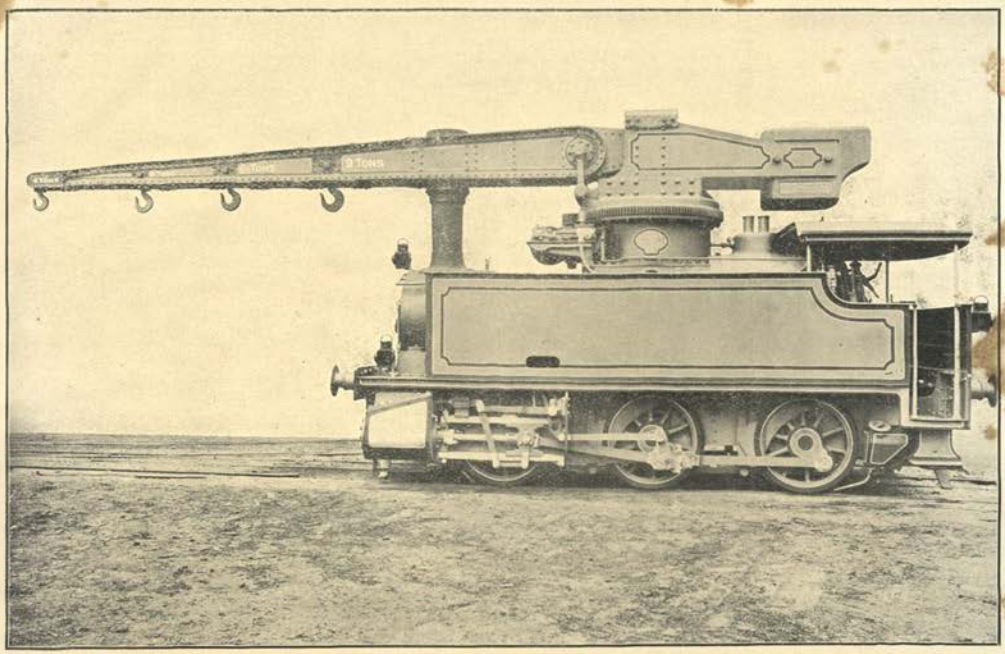


Photo. by] THE SAME BRIDGE AFTER THE FLOOD OF 1914 (LOOKING WEST). THE GIRDERS WERE SUBMERGED BY THE FLOOD. *[Inspector G. Pedder, Way & Works Dept.*



NEW CRANE SHUNTING ENGINE.

Photo. by] MAHA-OYA BRIDGE (CHILAW EXTENSION). *[Plâte, Ltd., Colombo.*

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE ACTING CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1912-13.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Alteration in Area.

1. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—There was an increase in area of 22,262 acres, or 34·78 square miles, due to the proclamation of Attavillu forest in Kurunegala Division, and subsequently there was an excision of 124 acres of reserve in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, leaving a nett increase of 22,138 acres during the period.

2. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—An additional 119,692¾ acres were proposed for reservation, the divisions concerned being Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Colombo, and Nuwara Eliya. Of this large acreage, 68,800 acres comprise an area falling partly in the Matale District in the Nuwara Eliya Division and partly in the Tamankaduwa District of the Anuradhapura Division, which was inspected and reported on with a view to reserving the area and proclaiming it as a game sanctuary.

3. Then there are two areas which are removed from under the "Proposed Reserves," the one being Attavillu forest of 22,262 acres in extent, which has passed to the "Reserved Forests" as reported above, and the other a part of Koralai proposed reserve, in extent 1,440 acres, which was excluded for village purposes, *i.e.*, for villagers to exercise certain privileges granted them and generally to assist agriculture. These privileges may not be enjoyed in reserved forests, which in theory are strictly protected and carefully treated.

4. The usual comparative table is here given :—

Description.	Area appearing on July 1, 1912.		Added during the Period.	Excluded during the Period.	Area appearing on December 31, 1913.	
	Acres.	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Reserves	567,216	886·28	22,262	124	589,354	920·87
Proposed Reserves	2,446,930	3,823·33	119,692¾	23,702	2,542,920¾	3,973·30
Total ..	3,014,146	4,709·61	141,954¾	23,826	3,132,274¾	4,894·17

The whole area concerned is about a sixth part of Ceylon.

5. (iii.) *Other Crown Forests.*—The area of this class of land is variously estimated, and it is believed that it is generally over-estimated. It may safely be considered about 2,500 square miles, or, roughly, half the area of the reserves and proposed reserves.

6. None of the above figures are believed to be quite accurate, but as the survey proceeds errors will be rectified; the errors are not expected to be serious.

7. (iv.) *General Remarks.*—Reference is asked to paragraph 6 of the last Report (1911-12), where mention was made of the appointment of a Committee to arrange for the proper reservation and demarcation of forest areas. Several meetings were held, and progress was reported by the Conservator to the Conference each time, and on the Hon. Mr. Fraser, C.M.G., assuming charge of the office of the Controller of Revenue, he very carefully investigated the position, and with his knowledge of land matters generally, and land settlement especially, the real difficulties in the way were brought to light and practical steps taken to surmount them; but it will be a long time before the work is properly completed, and until then forest exploitation should proceed with the greatest caution.

II.—Forest Settlements.

8. The remarks made in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the last report apply. The "Forest Settlements" are the ordinary settlements carried out by the Settlement Department and applying to Crown titles. There are no figures to record.

III.—Demarcation.

9. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—The new work done during the eighteen months amounted to 268 chains of external boundary line and the erection of 125 landmarks on boundaries. This work was confined to Panila, Attavillu, and Kantalai reserves.

10. The total cost of the new work was Rs. 170·10, and represents a cost of 37 cents per chain and 56⅔ cents per pillar or landmark.

11. New work was not hastily undertaken, but attention was turned to maintenance, and comparisons show that the new work of the period under report amounts to only about a fourth of that reported last year. However, maintenance cost nearly ten times the sum reported last year. Rs. 1,069·30 were spent on maintenance, and this works out to Rs. 2·73 per hundred chains, or a mile and a quarter, of total artificial boundaries of reserves.

12. The total boundaries of the reserves are comprised of 19,615 chains of natural boundaries, 39,112 chains of artificial boundaries, and 3,193 boundary pillars.

13. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—Here, again, greater attention was given to maintenance and less to new work than last year. A large number of new boundary stones and cement blocks were obtained for placing on old boundaries which had not been so marked before. New lines to the extent of 5,567 chains were cleared—a little more than a third of last year's work—and 545 chains of proposed boundary were lightly marked on the ground. The new boundary pillars amounted to 4,418, or nearly nine times as many as last year. Of these boundary pillars, 3,580 were stone or cement blocks for Jaffna Division, one of the two divisions on which the attention of the Reservation Conference is presently fixed. All this work cost Rs. 7,551·19, about Rs. 1,000 more than last year, due chiefly to the cost of the cement and stone pickets for Jaffna Division. Of old work, 16,534·42 chains were re-cleared and 676 old boundary pillars were repaired or replaced. This is all maintenance work, and cost Rs. 6,317·29, or nearly eighteen times the amount spent on maintenance last year.

14. (iii.) *General.*—Demarcation work is proceeding mainly under the direction of the Forest Reserves Conference, and to assist this work, which was proceeding at a slow pace, Government has sanctioned the employment of two surveyors, and it is understood that two candidates are now in training under the Surveyor-General's Department for this purpose.

15. General interest has been aroused among the officers in boundary work, and it seems to be better realized that boundaries are not opened at considerable cost to be allowed to become overgrown as quickly as the jungle can obliterate them. Responsibility in this direction appears better recognized. Much good and reliable work has been done in the Jaffna Division, largely owing to the personal efforts of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. Kilmartin. In Galle Division, too, good work has been accomplished.

IV.—Forest Surveys.

16. In Jaffna Division Rs. 165·54 was spent in traverse surveys of proposed reserves in three ranges. In the Nuwara Eliya Division the Pelwehera and Inamaluwa proposed reserves were partly surveyed, *i.e.*, as far as the demarcation would allow the work to proceed. This cost Rs. 182·50.

17. The need of good plans for all offices is realized, but it cannot be met at present, even in reasonable part, unless Divisional Officers give considerably more earnest attention to the matter, and do not satisfy their minds by merely informing the already embarrassed Conservator's Office of the need. It is true that divisional offices are hard worked, but progress with plans and registers would be recordable if in many cases the strenuous efforts which are noticeable were turned into wiser channels.

18. In any case difficulties cannot be entirely removed till there is an expansion in the Department and a special branch of the Conservator's Office is started. This branch will be the embryo of the Working Plans Section, and its endeavours will be directed accordingly.

19. The constitution of State forests cost Rs. 1,239·40. No comparison can be made with figures since 1907, as errors have been discovered in the earlier figures.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Regulation of Management.

20. (*a*) *Control and Preparation of Working Plans.*—There are still no working plans in operation, but the Jaffna Division reports that some data to calculate from have been collected, but cannot be utilized till the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, which affects the area operated on, has taken more definite shape.

21. (*b*) *Preliminary Working Plan Reports.*—The remarks of last year still apply. Nothing important has been done, and nothing much can be expected till the establishment of a Working Plans Section, which it is hoped is not far distant.

22. (*b* 1) *Enumeration Surveys.*—Enumerations were carried out in the Jaffna Division, and the work referred to under " Control and Preparation of Working Plans " above in this chapter is this enumeration work.

23. Other enumerations were made with the object of selling the material, and several Divisional Officers express the hope that figures obtained will assist in making estimates in connection with working plans for areas similar to those enumerated over.

24. (*c*) *Plan of Operations.*—The work laid down in the sanctioned estimates was generally carried out, but two divisions, Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya, the same two as last year, did not complete the work undertaken. In both cases, it is satisfactory to observe, adequate reasons are given. Among these reasons the chief was the want of space in the Central Timber Depôt, Colombo, to which both the

divisions concerned make regular supplies. It is proposed to make better arrangements both as regards space at the Central Timber Depôt and as regards regulating supplies to the Central Timber Depôt from divisional depôts.

II.—Communications and Buildings.

25. (*a*) *Roads and Bridges.*—New work was undertaken in four divisions, and it was mainly in the nature of inspection paths both for purposes of exploration of new areas and more permanent and satisfactory inspection of old areas. Jaffna Division spent Rs. 300 in opening 4½ miles of road through jungle from Maniarkulam—5th mile, Vavuniya-Horowapotana road—towards Pirappamadu in the Karunkalikulam proposed reserve. The road will prove useful for extraction of timber from the forests.

26. Anuradhapura Division spent Rs. 100 in opening an exploration path of 5 miles through rugged country between the Habarana-Minneriya road and the Habarana-Trincomalee road.

27. Nuwara Eliya Division spent Rs. 125 in opening an extension of 5 miles to the Topawewa-Elahera road, and Uva Division opened 143 chains—about 1¾ mile—of inspection path at a cost of Rs. 55 in the Ohiya plantation.

28. Rs. 914·70 was spent in maintaining existing roads and bridges, and most of the work was done in the Batticaloa Division. Colombo and Galle Divisions did not participate in this expenditure.

29. Here, again, the need is felt of well-kept registers of roads and bridges showing descriptions of the work, with even sketchy plans and drawings, and stating the expenditure in each year and how it was incurred. Registers somewhat of this nature exist in some offices, but are not well maintained.

30. It is a pleasure to be able to notice that Rs. 5,075·42 were spent on new works in the eighteen months under report in providing new accommodation for Rangers and Guards, as against Rs. 2,262·79 appearing in the last report.

31. Two new range quarters, thirteen Forest Guards' huts, one watch hut, and one checking station represent the new work.

32. On repairs a sum of Rs. 4,606·58 was spent, which is far in excess of any past year, but is yet too low a figure, as there is much left undone that should be done.

33. A sum of Rs. 714·50 was spent on rents.

34. Two houses were burned down during the year, the one being the old circuit bungalow at Haputale, till recently the Divisional Forest Office, Uva, and the other a halting bungalow on the Bopats. Both cases were due to accident, and the Haputale case to accident from carelessness.

35. Three buildings were abandoned during the year. They were the old circuit bungalow at Mankerni in the Eastern Province, the Forest Guard's hut at Kilinochchi, and the Forest Ranger's quarters at Chilaw. The first two were temporary cadjan buildings, and the last a semi-permanent building, which was abandoned owing to its practical destruction by heavy rain and wind.

36. (*c*) *Miscellaneous Works.*—During the period Rs. 679·58 were expended under this sub-head in sinking a good well at Kekirawe, in repairing two other wells elsewhere, and in attention to fences round quarters and culverts leading to quarters.

37. The remark appearing last year in paragraph 53 of the annual report to the effect that "Divisional Officers should see that the occupants of the houses meet their own share of the responsibilities" of clearing and fencing compounds does not appear to have received sufficient attention during the year, and Divisional Officers are reminded of this.

III.—Protection of Forests.

38. (*a*) *General Protection:* (i.) *Prosecutions.*—During the period there were 2,853 cases on the lists, but of these, 1,202 were pending at the close of the previous period. Of the whole number on the lists, 2,431 cases were disposed of, and 422 were carried over into the current year.

39. Of the 2,431 cases cleared off, 1,626 were heard in court and 805 were withdrawn. There were 1,288 convictions and 338 acquittals, representing 79 per cent. of complete success. Last year's success was represented as 74 per cent.

40. Though there were fewer cases instituted in the period under review than in the period for the last report, it cannot be said whether this is due to reduced criminality or to reduced detective activity.

41. The work of protecting forests—land at the disposal of the Crown—is carried out both by Revenue Officials and Forest Officers, and the following table indicates protective work done by both classes of protector:—

	By Forest Officers.		By Revenue Officials.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Convictions ..	148	272	1,140	1,798	1,288	2,070
Acquittals ..	41	108	297	531	338	639
Withdrawals ..	11	15	794	1,133	805	1,148
Total ..	200	395	2,231	3,462	2,431	3,857

42. The prosecutions by Revenue Officials are mainly and almost entirely confined to illicit chenaing.

43. During the year there have been an unusual number of important cases, in which Assistant Conservators have done really good work and shown zeal and ability. This is of greater importance than appears on the surface, for, at the present stage of forestry in Ceylon, it is most essential that much intelligent interest and activity should be devoted to the constitution of the forest estate, and the most careful protection of both so much as already forms part of the properly-constituted forest estate and that greater portion, the large extent of land that is likely to form part of the whole estate when finally

constituted. The tendency has been to devote the time of officers to exploitation of forests, and a good deal of this has been forced on the Department, to the detriment of its more pressing work. At the present time the fear is of over-exploitation, and a cautious policy should be adopted.

44. Jaffna Division had three serious cases. In one case timber was illicitly felled from Crown lands for the building of a temple, and on the Udaiyar's report the Kachcheri issued a removal permit as for private timber. The Udaiyar was a trustee of the temple. In another case an Udaiyar permitted an illicit felling for the purposes of building his house and a Christian church with which he was connected. In both cases the Forest Department was successful. The third case was that of a Forest Ranger, the discovery of whose abuse of his powers in his most dishonest dealings with timber merchants was the cause of his quitting his post and, it is believed, the Island. He might yet be accounted for.

45. In Anuradhapura a most difficult case was won against a local influential timber trader, who had illicitly felled a quantity of satinwood, and was fined Rs. 750 and sent to prison for a month. There was an unsuccessful appeal in this case.

46. Batticaloa Division engaged in two important cases, both in the Trincomalee District. A Public Works Department overseer was fined Rs. 200 (in default six months) for a timber theft, and two wealthy men and their employés were sent to prison for terms varying from three to six months.

47. (ii.) *Compositions.*—There were 30 cases awaiting settlement when the period began, and there were 2,309 new cases. Of the total 2,339 cases, 2,267 were disposed of, leaving at the close of the period 72 cases for disposal. Kachcheri agency disposed of 1,733 cases with an average compensation of Rs. 13·01 per case, and Forest Department agency disposed of 534 cases with an average compensation of Rs. 11·38 per case. Per offender, Forest Officers recovered Rs. 9·74 and Kachcheri Officers Rs. 5·59. This work may be regarded as generally satisfactory. The total sum recovered as compensation for these generally petty offences amounted to Rs. 28,623·45, of which a large proportion was recovered for chena offences.

48. (*b*) *Protection from Fire.*—The remarks of the last annual report generally apply. There was one large fire and a number of small ones. All the divisions, with the exception of Kurunegala and Colombo, report fires. Batticaloa Division is the one in which an extent of 10,000 acres was damaged by fire; this was a serious fire, as it damaged a large amount of standing timber in an area in which statistical work was proceeding. These fires occur in the dry months, and are very rarely the outcome of mischief, but nearly always the result of the innate carelessness of the villager. It is very difficult to detect the offenders, and in most cases it is impossible. However, attempts, varying no doubt in their determination, are always made.

49. The total sum spent on fire protective measures was Rs. 243, or more than three times the amount appearing in the last annual report. This sum was spent wholly in Batticaloa Division.

50. (*c*) *Protection from Cattle.*—Divisional Officers generally report that cattle have caused considerable damage during the period.

51. It is chiefly in Kurunegala Division that activity in protection against damage by cattle is shown, but there it is confined to small definite plantation areas near Kurunegala. In the course of the year Rs. 95·25 was recovered in Kurunegala, as compensation for damage by 54 head of cattle.

52. The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna Division, says goats and forest conservancy cannot exist together, and complains of the increase of goats in the Province and the manner in which they are herded, also of the herdsmen lopping food for them from trees on Crown land. Orders have been issued to suppress this wasteful and illicit use of forest property.

53. In the Nuwara Eliya Division grazing is better controlled than elsewhere, and here a revenue of Rs. 192 was collected for grazing.

54. Cattle are excluded from the game sanctuaries.

55. (*d*) *Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.*—In Jaffna Division injury was caused in young plantations by a beetle and by the cockchafer grub, and efforts to destroy these sources of injury were systematically made, but until more is known of the life-history of the beetle successful extermination cannot be looked forward to with confidence.

56. It is generally reported that damage from storms during the year was unusually heavy, and damage from wild animals is, as usual, referred to by all officers. Little can be done to lessen such damage.

57. (*e*) *General.*—It is satisfactory to note that the field staff generally shows itself increasingly interested in the protection of forests against all forms of damage.

IV.—Sylviculture.

58. (*a*) *Natural Regeneration.*—The Divisional Officer, Jaffna, reports that clearings in the Tonigala and Maha Irambaikulam reserves show that natural regeneration was unsatisfactory, and in view of the fact that the satinwood trees seeded well, the failure of natural regeneration can best be explained by damage of seedlings by cattle.

59. The remark at paragraph 70 of the last report still holds good, and is likely to for a very long time.

60. In Anuradhapura Division a successful year for the natural regeneration of satinwood is reported, but palu did not seed freely. This latter is likely due to untimely showers when the delicate palu flowers appear.

61. Further south, in Kurunegala Division, where the general conditions are not strikingly different from the country further north, a good year for all important species is reported. Colombo Division also has a favourable report.

62. The Batticaloa Division, including Trincomalee subdivision, had a fairly good year, and the same was the case in Galle Division, but Galle has an important item of information that the crop of calamander seed was not as good as in the previous year. This calamander seed, however, is not left to germinate naturally where it might fall, but is collected and sown, and will be referred to under "Artificial Regeneration."

63. Uva did satisfactorily.

64. (*b*) *Artificial Regeneration.*—The area of plantations was—

	A.	R.	P.
On July 1, 1912	1,931	1	4
On December 31, 1913	2,674	1	4
Difference .. +	743	0	0

This difference is accounted for as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Added in Jaffna Division	11	0	0
Do. Colombo do.	0	2	0
Do. Batticaloa do.	722	2	0
Do. Galle do.	13	0	0
	747	0	0
Excluded in Colombo Division	4	0	0
	743	0	0

The exclusion is due to the area of the Kotadeniyawa teak plantation being found to be 3 acres, and not 7 as previously recorded, so that this is a mere paper correction.

65. In Jaffna Division the small-leaf mahogany, teak, and margosa were nursed and planted, and so far the efforts have been successful, especially in the case of mahogany.

66. The Kurunegala plantation received the usual attention, satinwood, halmilla, sapu, del, na, milla, and calamander being planted with success at Sundapola, and satin, halmilla, and milla being planted at Baddegama, but not with the same success noticeable at Sundapola. Nursery work was properly attended to. The Kumbalpola plantation and the Puttalam teak plantation received annual attention, but whereas efforts at Puttalam met with success, efforts at Kumbalpola were fruitless owing to drought.

67. In Galle Division, in the latter half of 1912, 800 calamander seedlings were planted out in Kottawamukalana, but 50 per cent. of these seedlings died. In the latter half of 1913, 1,744 calamander seedlings were planted out in the same forest, and practically all are doing well. In the latter half of 1913, 1,480 calamander seedlings were planted out in Ensalwattekele, and with a few exceptions these are thriving. A satisfactory collection of calamander seed was sown in the nurseries.

68. The above represents the main efforts to regenerate artificially, and the Divisional Officers concerned have all shown keen personal interest in the work.

69. (i.) *Chena Plantations.*—These exist in Batticaloa and Galle Divisions. In Batticaloa, as above indicated, 722½ acres of chena plantations were added by the Department taking over this extent of re-afforested chenas from the cultivators. The species in these plantations include teak, lunumidella, margosa, satin, halmilla, and milla, all important timber species.

70. In Galle Division these chena plantations were started in 1911, and they are reported as a satisfactory measure for re-afforestation.

71. (ii.) *Cultural Operations.*—These have been dealt with under the main head "Artificial Regeneration," as the term is somewhat wide in its application.

72. The total cost of artificial regeneration was Rs. 4,507·41, a considerably larger sum than was expended in the previous period, and this is a step in the right direction, considering the condition of the forest generally. Reference to paragraph 82 of the last report is requested.

73. (*c*) *Operations for the Improvement of the Growing Stock.*—These operations have nothing to do with sowing or planting, but refer to artificial aid given to the better existing material for its improvement by removing any growth considered obstructive, so as to assist the forest to achieve the purposes considered by the expert as desirable in the particular circumstances.

74. Jaffna Division carried out improvement fellings over 40 acres at a cost of Rs. 400. The work was well done, but it has not yet been definitely decided how far such fellings will prove actually to be an improvement, *i.e.*, to improve the constitution of the forest. Experience will soon dictate, and then the work will either be taken up more extensively or abandoned and other more expensive methods adopted, but vigorous efforts for improvement of these ill-stocked and poorly constituted forests must continue till the problem is solved. Success here and elsewhere depends almost entirely on the zeal of the officers treating the areas, and this should receive every encouragement.

75. In Kurunegala Division cleanings and light improvement fellings were carried out over 85 acres in different forests at a cost of Rs. 1,057·91.

76. Experience seems to show that climber cutting, cleanings, and very light improvement fellings, the last to be frequently repeated according to improvement achieved, is the best treatment at present for most of the vast areas of our forests.

77. Colombo Division carried out climber cutting over 71 acres of forests at Rs. 526 per acre.

78. Nuwara Eliya Division carried out climber cutting and improvement fellings over 30 acres at Rs. 10 per acre. The climbers could not have been very troublesome.

79. In the Batticaloa Division improvement fellings in strips were made near Trincomalee. 698 chains of 33 feet wide strips were operated on at a total cost of Rs. 495·75, or about Rs. 14 per acre.

80. As usual, Anuradhapura and Galle Divisions took no part in work of this kind.

81. (*d*) *Experiments.*—In Jaffna Division 17½ acres of forest were cleared of all growth except satinwood, for the purpose of seeing how far such operations would assist the natural regeneration of satinwood. No success is noticeable so far, but it is yet early to speak. A few teak seeds were dibbled in in natural forest surroundings, and germinated, and the seedlings are being watched.

82. Through the courtesy of the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, a large number of sandalwood (*Santalum album*) seeds were distributed to certain Divisional Officers for the purpose of testing how far this species will thrive in Ceylon, and what local conditions are best suited to it. Kurunegala Division was chief participant.

83. The Colombo, Kurunegala, and Galle Divisions continue experimenting with calamander seed, but nothing important is reported.

84. The Uva Division reports that the two Chinese coffin trees at Haputale are growing fairly well.

85. Generally speaking, sufficient importance does not seem to be attached to experiments, and it is hoped that Divisional Officers and the field staff generally will show more interest in future. There are prominent exceptions.

V.—Exploitation.

(*a*) *System of Management.*

86. (i.) *Major Forest Produce: Selection Fellings.*—Most of the timber exploited from Crown lands, other than areas about to be alienated for sale, which are usually clean felled, is exploited under the system of selection fellings, but the application of the system varies in different divisions to meet local conditions and demands.

87. *Improvement Fellings.*—Colombo Division and Uva Division were successful in selling material taken out in improvement fellings. In both cases there is a strong demand for forest produce and a meagre source of supply. Such fellings are not usually undertaken with a view to selling the material removed, but it is a great help if such material can be sold and the fellings partly paid for.

88. *Coppice Fellings.*—In Colombo and Galle Divisions a limited amount of material was exploited through coppice fellings and supplied to the Railway and the plumbago mines. Elsewhere exploitation by this system was not adopted.

89. *Unregulated Fellings.*—These are adopted to meet supplies for Government Departments, and are permitted in unclassed forest only. They are strictly prohibited in areas either reserved or likely eventually to be reserved.

90. (ii.) *Minor Forest Produce.*—The exploitation of minor forest produce was managed, as usual, by lease limited by area, and by the issue of petty licenses.

(*b*) *Agency of Exploitation.*

91. (1) *Departmental Agency.*—A comparison is given between sales from depôts during the calendar years 1912 and 1913 :—

Description.	1912.	1913.	Difference, + or —.
Logs	415	983	+ 568
Logs, cubic feet	17,213	24,980	+ 7,767
Sleepers	1,419	5,227	+ 3,808
Other sawn timber :—			
(*a*) Cubic feet	6,596	2,011	— 4,585
(*b*) Superficial feet	—	—	—
(*c*) Lineal feet	—	—	—
Ebony, tons	72·60	161·35	+ 88·75
Small round timber and pieces	3,809	6,292	+ 2,483
Warichchies	—	—	—
Firewood :—			
(*a*) Cubic yards	9,940	7,955	— 1,985
(*b*) Tons	3,890·12	3,870·5	— 19·62

92. The gross revenue derived from all the above sources for 1913 was Rs. 161,739·69, of which about 97 per cent. was collected by Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, and Nuwara Eliya Divisions. For 1912 the gross revenue from the same sources was Rs. 105,205·39—a difference of more than half a lakh of rupees in favour of 1913.

93. *Major Produce.*—In addition to the depôt sales above referred to, 5,875 trees were felled and yielded 21,818 broad gauge and 7,336 narrow gauge sleepers. As separate from this sleeper work the following cutting and conversion represents further supplies to meet various demands :—35,032 cubic feet of timber, 1,083 telegraph posts, 1,611 scantlings for special purposes, 15,791 pieces, 200 outer slabs, 50 tons of firewood, and 61,014 cubic yards of firewood. The figures for the previous five reports included "C" bills by error.

94. The Central Timber Depôt was supplied with 1,195 logs from the various divisions, and there remained 314 logs in Jaffna and Anuradhapura Divisions awaiting room in the Central Timber Depôt. These supplies are about normal.

95. The cost of some of the more important of these works might be looked into here.

96. The average cost of sleepers was Rs. 3·54 per broad gauge and 98 cents per narrow gauge, which is remarkable, as being in the case of broad gauge 11 cents cheaper per sleeper and in the case of narrow gauge 88 cents cheaper than last year. The credit is due chiefly to Jaffna and Anuradhapura Divisions.

97. The average rate per cubic yard of fuel was Re. 1·20, and the average rate per ton of fuel cut by the ton was Rs. 5·08. The rate per cubic yard is 5 cents cheaper than previously, and the rate per ton is 1 cent higher.

98. The average cost of ebony delivered in the log in Colombo was Rs. 45·02 per ton, and the average cost of other timber per cubic foot was Re. 1·17, which is 48 cents lower in the former case and 7 cents lower in the latter than rates of the previous period.

99. This general reduction of rates reflects credit on the Department generally, but it is not to be expected that rates will ever go below what they are now.

100. The Railway Department took over 47,203 broad gauge and 12,984 narrow gauge sleepers during 1913, and during the six months ending with December, 1912, they took over 52,173 broad gauge and 27,031 narrow gauge sleepers, making a total of 99,376 broad gauge and 40,015 narrow gauge sleepers in eighteen months. These numbers will be reduced.

101. Again, the Jaffna, Anuradhapura, and Kurunegala Divisions did nearly all the sleeper work, and, in fact, devoted undue attention to this severe tax on the forests. Less time and attention will of necessity be devoted to sleeper work for many years to come. Nuwara Eliya Division and Galle Division did a little sleeper work.

102. The value of material disposed of during the year 1913 is :—

Division.	Royalty. Rs. c.	Cash. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna ..	50,209 70	40,185 52	90,395 22
Anuradhapura ..	71,820 30	35,037 45	106,857 75
Kurunegala ..	45,485 73	4,327 67	49,813 40
Colombo ..	2,671 99	—	2,671 99
Nuwara Eliya ..	19,676 9	47,456 39	67,132 48
Batticaloa ..	77 5	47,368 1	47,445 6
Galle ..	15,593 30	210 25	15,803 55
Uva ..	3,333 50	2,337 0	5,670 50
Total, 1913 ..	208,867 66	176,922 29	385,789 95
Total, 1912 ..	436,323 70	116,287 78	552,611 48
Difference, + or — ..	— 227,456 4	+ 60,634 51	— 166,821 53

103. The difference under "Royalty" is due to a decrease in supplies to Public Departments, especially in sleepers to the Railway. Such supplies for the past several years have been inflated on account of railway extensions, but now, whatever demand of this kind might arise, it cannot be met in this country, and great caution is necessary.

104. In the last report there were minus differences all along the line, but in this report a very satisfactory plus difference is to be noticed under Cash derived from Departmental Depôt Sales to the public, and further on an increase will be noticed under "Purchasers' Agency" for exploiting "Major Produce."

105. Increases in cash depend on foreign demand and local demand as influenced by other markets and substitutes, but with efficient administration the forests of Ceylon should have little to fear. Reference is invited to paragraph 107 of the last report.

106. Payments for work done during 1913 on behalf of other Public Departments amounted to Rs. 270,707·58, and for the six months ended December 31, 1912, to Rs. 220,269·46, making a total of Rs. 490,977·04; and the bills for 1913 amounted to Rs. 297,237·50, and for the six months ended December 31, 1912, to Rs. 263,790·30, making a total of Rs. 561,027·80 for the eighteen months.

107. The amount realized by sales and supplies to Public Departments is as follows :—

	Six Months ended December 31, 1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Treasury transfers for sales from depôts	5,244 34	15,182 60	20,426 94
Paper credit for royalty on supplies to Public Departments	233,157 45	208,867 66	442,025 11
Total ..	238,401 79	224,050 26	462,452 5

108. *Central Timber Depôt : Ebony.*—475 logs weighing 160½ tons were sold during 1913 for Rs. 33,397·34, or an average of Rs. 208·40 per ton. This cost Rs. 45·02 per ton to place in the depôt. Both the cost and sale price are considerably better than in 1912. The highest price realized in 1913 was Rs. 600 per ton, which is identical with the highest price obtained in 1912.

109. *Satinwood.*—327 logs containing 10,252½ cubic feet were sold for Rs. 66,678·08 in 1913, which gives an average of Rs. 6·50 per cubic foot. It cost Re. 1·22 to place the average cubic foot in the depôt. The quantity sold, the total takings, and the average price all exceed those of 1912, but the rate of delivery was 3 cents higher per cubic foot in 1913 than in 1912. This increase in cost of delivery points to the working of less accessible areas, and is a very reasonable increase. The best price realized in 1913 was Rs. 18·80 per cubic foot, and this is Rs. 2·80 better than the best of 1912.

110. *Ranai.*—67 logs containing 2,326 cubic feet were sold in 1913 for Rs. 5,002·25, or an average of Rs. 2·15 per cubic foot. In every respect this is an improvement on 1912, but cost of delivery was Re. 1·11 in 1913 against 91 cents in 1912. It is hoped that the demand for this timber will strengthen.

111. *Other Species.*—Halmilla, milla, palu, kumbuk, and teak were sold in small quantities and found satisfactory sale. The teak was in small logs from thinnings and found a ready sale.

112. Gross Central Depôt receipts in 1912 were Rs. 69,254·68, and in 1913 Rs. 114,457·09, an increase of Rs. 45,202·41, or nearly half a lakh.

113. Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Batticaloa, and Nuwara Eliya mainly contributed supplies to the Central Timber Depôt.

114. At the close of the year there were in the depôt 571 logs valued at Rs. 73,601. Of these logs, 476 were satinwood.

115. *Minor Produce.*—The Department did not itself exploit any minor produce.

116. (2) *Purchasers.*—Below are given the quantities of material exploited by private agency purchasers—and a comparison is made between the years 1912 and 1913 :—

	1913.	1912.	Difference.
Trees sold by the tree ..	31,125	27,698	+ 3,427
Warichchies sold, number ..	1,299,269	646,430	+ 652,839
Timber sold by the cubic foot, cubit feet	348,242	292,851	+ 55,391
Firewood sold by the cubic yard, cubic yards	30,971	29,298½	+ 1,672½
Charcoal sold by cubic foot, cubic feet	4,927½	5,571	— 643½

117. In 1913 a distinctly greater activity of purchasers is noticeable. There is a fall in charcoal and this is unsatisfactory, as endeavours were made during the year to encourage charcoal burning, and thus utilize a large amount of material which is now in the way, and assist in the important fuel question. Transport difficulties are to blame for deterring purchasers. Last year all the differences were on the minus side.

118. (i.) *Major Produce.*—The money paid by purchasers in the various divisions is now shown :—

Division.	1913. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	Difference. Rs. c.
Jaffna	2,525 27	14,408 76	— 11,883 49
Anuradhapura ..	4,612 22	8,572 55	— 3,960 33
Kurunegala ..	10,901 75	9,471 80	+ 1,429 95
Colombo	43,813 20	40,033 33	+ 3,779 87
Nuwara Eliya ..	21,408 55	25,058 34	— 3,649 79
Batticaloa ..	39,668 74	21,706 10	+ 17,962 64
Galle	13,910 45	11,928 32	+ 1,982 13
Uva	4,963 17½	6,002 26	— 1,039 8½
	141,803 35½	137,181 46	+ 4,621 89½
Paper credit for royalty on permits issued to Public Departments ..	14,300 43	5,934 85	+ 8,365 58
Total ..	156,103 78½	143,116 31	+ 12,987 47½

The comparison is favourable to 1913.

119. Jaffna Division did not complete the sale of standing timber on a block of land under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, and this explains the decrease. The sale was merely postponed. In 1912 one such sale was held, and the proceeds are included above under 1912.

120. In Anuradhapura it was suspected that people were purchasing satinwood and ranai purely for trade, and the issue of permits for these timbers for any other purpose than use by the permit holder was discouraged, so that the decrease here probably represents a big increase in depôt sales elsewhere.

121. In Nuwara Eliya the rule that all persons living within a mile radius from Nuwara Eliya depôt should buy their firewood from the depôt was enforced, so that the decrease in the above table partly explains the increase in depôt sales elsewhere. The rule enforced is a good one, as it compels the people to act mutually in maintaining the depôt and keeping down depôt rates, which depend mainly upon cost of placing firewood in the depôt. Nuwara Eliya is likely within a few years to suffer from a firewood famine.

122. In Uva there were fewer sales of timber.

123. The large increase in Batticaloa is due to an exceptional sale of timber on alienable land.

124. (ii.) *Minor and Other Produce.*—Revenues for 1912 and 1913 are again compared in respect of this produce :—

Division.	1913. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	Difference. Rs. c.
Jaffna	1,815 51	2,056 17	— 240 66
Anuradhapura ..	874 60	1,022 52	— 147 92
Kurunegala ..	2,137 79	2,401 33	— 263 54
Colombo	664 80	803 53	— 138 73
Nuwara Eliya ..	1,793 53	1,658 8	+ 135 45
Batticaloa ..	2,320 75	2,456 0	— 135 25
Galle	1,991 15	2,895 65	— 904 50
Uva	1,814 76½	1,341 31	+ 473 45½
	13,412 89½	14,634 59	— 1,221 69½
Paper credit for royalty on permits issued to Public Departments ..	96 10	83 70	+ 12 40
Total ..	13,508 99½	14,718 29	— 1,209 29½

125. The demand for minor products varies considerably, and the cause is seldom traced. Many of the minor products have substitutes not obtained from forest sources. These minor products are collected with considerable labour by villagers for the lessees and afford the villagers additional earnings in seasons when they are not cultivating. In their search for these products, however, they often commit mischief in the forests and resort to many wasteful practices, such as setting fire to large areas of grass lands, damaging trees in search of honey, destroying game, and often wounding elephants, which eventually turn rogue.

126. The right to collect shed horns was nowhere sold, as there is a prohibition against the export of shed horns from Ceylon. It is not to be rashly concluded that as a result the shed horns are not collected to a considerable extent and stored in secret places. The prevention necessary can only be obtained with the co-operation of unpaid headmen, who are usually mere villagers, and such co-operation hardly exists.

127. (iii.) *Rights and Privileges.*—These are broadly defined in the Forest Ordinance, and there is nothing unusual to report.

128. (iv.) *Free Grants.*—Material to the value of Rs. 60,582·87 was granted free under the Forest Ordinance; this is about Rs. 7,500 more than the value of free grants in 1912. The increase is due largely to applications resulting from flood damages, and to a small extent greater liberality in considering applications. Provincial and District Road Committees have to a small extent been assisted with free grants to carry out works of public utility which they could not themselves afford to complete. As stated last year, it is believed that free grants assist in averting forest crime.

129. (c) *Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce:* (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—28,778 cubic feet of timber in the log, 34,125 broad gauge and 73 narrow gauge sleepers, 346 scantlings, 19,923 pieces of small round timber, 128 telegraph posts, 19,186½ cubic yards and 3,917½ tons of firewood, 67,482 bamboos and canes, 335 cartloads of sand, gravel, &c., 7,050 bundles of mana grass, 90 bundles of thorns and creepers, 60 cartloads of turf, and 125 cartloads of leaves were removed from reserved forests. This is generally a large proportional increase on the removals of 1912.

130. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—519 standing trees, 91,276 cubic feet of timber, 2,360 broad gauge sleepers, 6 scantlings, 180 outside slabs, 26 tons of ebony, 56,863 pieces of small round timber, 787 telegraph posts, 5,277 cubic yards of firewood, 187,288 bamboos and canes, 199 cartloads of sand, gravel, &c., 13,500 bundles of mana grass, 476 bundles of creepers and thorns, and 4 cartloads of turf were removed from proposed reserves. This shows generally less material than was similarly removed in 1912.

131. (iii.) *Other Forests.*—980 standing trees, 5,494 logs, 423,395 cubic feet of timber, 38,462 broad gauge and 27,384 narrow gauge sleepers, 498 scantlings, 4 outside slabs, 31 tons of ebony, 9,016,757 pieces of small round timber, 100 telegraph posts, 68,282 cubic yards and 1,992 tons of firewood, 1,356,558 bamboos and canes, 17,502 cartloads of sand, &c., 2,050 cartloads of alampal, 194,302 bundles of mana grass, 10,337 bundles of creepers, &c., 770 cartloads of roots, fruits, and leaves, 7,695 cubic feet of charcoal, 32,769 bushels of coral, 220,000 tiles and bricks, 123 cwt. of beeswax, 1,200 gallons of honey, 205 tons of bark, and 65½ tons of gallnuts were taken from "Other Forests." This is generally a much larger quantity of material than was taken from "Other Forests" in 1912.

132. The remarks in paragraph 131 of the last report still apply, and are likely to for years to come.

133. The above quantities include all exploitation during the eighteen months, but have no references to balances brought forward.

134. The following table, kindly furnished by the Principal Collector of Customs, is in itself explanatory. The total increase is due to a stronger foreign demand for the more important classes of timber:—

Statement of Ceylon Timber exported from the Island during 1912 and 1913.

Description of Timber.	1912. Quantity.	1912. Value. Rs.	1913. Quantity.	1913. Value. Rs.
Timber unworked—				
Ebony .. Tons	68	12,495	156	32,661
Halmilla .. „	94	4,491	87	5,636
Palu .. „	151	4,431	254	7,405
Satin .. „	1,615	255,277	1,584	262,852
Unenumerated .. „	1,987	35,821	2,791	57,910
Timber worked—				
Palmyra laths and rafters .. No.	68,722	31,306	88,349	38,971
Other .. Cwt.	1,417	5,571	2,416	7,641
Total Value		349,392		413,076

135. The results of the year's working are:—

	Six Months ended December 31, 1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
(a) Departmental agency:—				
Major produce	311,280 24	385,789 95	—	697,070 19
(b) Purchasers:—				
Major produce	74,260 27	156,103 78½	230,364 5½	
Minor produce	10,274 80	13,508 99½	23,783 79½	
				254,147 85
			Grand Total	951,218 4

136. The management and working of Crown forests cost Rs. 438,487·41 for the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913, establishment charges being Rs. 96,915·46 for the superior staff and Rs. 144,062·99 for the subordinate staff.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

137. The income of the financial period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, is composed of the following items :—

	Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Cash credited at the Treasury	337,866 22	
Treasury transfers for value of timber sold to Public Departments	13,069 72	
		350,935 94
Paper credit for the following :—		
Royalty on supplies to Public Departments ..	394,534 61	
Twenty-five per cent. excess royalty on supplies of squared timber to Public Departments ..	76,665 37	
Sixteen per cent. supervision charges on above work	77,060 46	
Value of free grants	64,016 18	
Estimated value of timber on lands sold ..	72,741 10	
		685,017 72
Total ..		1,035,953 66
Deduct expenditure		316,169 39
Surplus ..		719,784 27

So that the Forest Department took from the Colonial Treasury Rs. 316,169·39 and paid into the Treasury in cash Rs. 337,866·22, thus showing a cash surplus of Rs. 21,696·83. This is an important fact. The gross surplus is shown above at Rs. 719,784·27.

138. The actual financial condition of the Department is :—

In favour of the Department.	Rs. c.	*Against the Department.*	Rs. c.
Surplus	719,784 27	Outstandings due from ..	148 40
Outstandings due to	96 40	Outstandings due to	—
Outstandings due from ..	3,960 24	Value of stock on June 30, 1912 ..	145,331 4
Value of stock on June 30, 1913 ..	166,807 96	Total ..	145,479 44
Total ..	890,648 87	Surplus ..	745,169 43

139. Expenditure falls into percentages as follows under the usual heads :—

	Rs. c.	Per Cent.
(*a*) Extension	10,108 2	3·20
Constitution	1,327 31	0·42
Improvement	18,962 53	6·00
Exploitation	73,075 38	23·11
(*b*) Administration	127,497 5	40·33
Executive	56,506 28	17·87
Protection	28,692 82	9·07
Total ..	316,169 39	100·00

140. Expenditure on charges yielding no immediate return amounted to Rs. 27,083·85, which is made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Communications and buildings	11,400 67
Cost of stores	3,204 48
Demarcation and surveys	11,022 17
Miscellaneous	1,456 53
Total ..	27,083 85

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

141. *Superior Staff.*—The Department was in charge of Mr. T. J. St. Albans Campbell from July 1 to October 7, 1912, and for the rest of the period—till December 31, 1913—the writer acted as Conservator of Forests.

142. Jaffna Division remained under the charge of Mr. A. J. Kilmartin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Apuradhapura Division under Mr. J. D. Sargent, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

143. Kurunegala Division was in charge of Mr. A. B. Lushington, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from July 1, 1912, to June 3, 1913, and from then to December 31, 1913, Mr. Owen Jones, Assistant Conservator of Forests, held charge.

144. Colombo Division was in charge of Mr. J. R. Ainslie, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from July 1, 1912, to November 20, 1913, and thereafter till December 31, 1913, Mr. J. C. C. Middleton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, held charge.

145. Nuwara Eliya Division was under Mr. R. M. White, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from July 1, 1912, till March 12, 1913, and again from May 27 to December 31, 1913, Mr. G. D. Templer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, holding charge in the interval.

146. Batticaloa Division was in charge of Mr. J. C. C. Middleton from July 1 to August 18, 1912, when Mr. G. D. Templer took over charge, which he held till March 7, 1913, when he handed over to Mr. Owen Jones. Mr. Jones delivered charge to Mr. A. B. Fontyn, Forester, on May 31, 1913, and Mr. Fontyn handed over to Mr. C. W. Fisher, Assistant Conservator of Forests, on December 2, 1913, Mr. Fisher holding charge for the last month of the year.

147. Galle Division continued in charge of Mr. W. W. Fyers, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

148. Uva Division was in charge of Mr. C. W. Fisher from July 1, 1912, to November 26, 1913, when he handed over to Mr. J. R. Ainslie, who continued to hold charge to the end of the year.

149. The post of Office Assistant in the Head Office was filled by Mr. Owen Jones from November 2, 1912—the date of his coming to Ceylon—till March 3, 1913, and by Mr. R. M. White from March 18 till May 26, 1913. Otherwise there was no Office Assistant, and additional responsibilities devolved upon the Chief Clerk.

150. Every officer received an increment of salary in the eighteen months.

151. The following leave was taken :—

	Period. Months.	Days.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—		
Mr. G. D. Templer	8	22
Mr. F. J. S. Turner	3	6
Mr. J. D. Sargent	0	14
Mr. J. C. C. Middleton	15	5
Mr. A. B. Lushington	7	6
Mr. W. W. Fyers	0	9
Mr. C. W. Fisher	0	13
Mr. R. M. White	0	13
Mr. J. R. Ainslie	0	8
Mr. O. Jones	0	10

Most of the above leave was taken in connection with the training of officers in Europe.

152. The following officers were successful in the departmental examinations noted against their names :—

Assistant Conservator of Forests.	Subject.
Mr. A. J. Kilmartin	Law
Mr. J. D. Sargent	Accounts
Mr. A. B. Lushington	Law and Accounts
Mr. W. W. Fyers	Law, Accounts, and Tamil
Mr. C. W. Fisher	Accounts and Tamil
Mr. J. R. Ainslie	Law
Mr. O. Jones	Law and Accounts

153. Mr. L. V. Williams's resignation took effect from August 17, 1912. Mr. T. J. Campbell, who was on leave, retired from July 7, 1913.

Subordinate Staff.

154. One Rangership and six Forest Guardships were added to the Department.

155. *Promotions.*—There were three promotions to the grade of Forester. There were two promotions into the first grade of Ranger, and five appointments were made in the second grade of Ranger.

156. *Examinations.*—Two Rangers passed in Law and one in Tamil.

157. *Leave.*—Forty-three officers took leave, and of these thirty-eight took leave for a week or more.

158. *Casualties.*—Two Foresters retired on grounds of ill-health, one Ranger died, four Rangers resigned, a probationer Ranger was not confirmed but was discontinued, and one Ranger was dismissed. One Forester and one Ranger were interdicted from duty, and these cases are pending.

159. The subordinate field staff is far from efficient. The men are not trained professionally, and in too many cases it is doubtful whether much benefit would be derived from any existing course of training. The physique of the men is not good on the whole. Divisional Officers are mainly to blame

for entertaining the applications of men clearly unsuited to forest work and life, and further it is doubted whether all Divisional Officers take sufficient interest in their men and endeavour to teach them broadly the true reasons for their employment. Men of better physique, more ready to enter the jungle and to turn a hand to any useful work, are required. It is hoped to lessen the clerical work of this staff.

Clerical Staff.

160. Mr. A. P. Amerasinghe was Chief Clerk of the Department from July 1, 1912, till July 17, 1913, when he was interdicted from duty, and subsequently convicted in the Supreme Court and fined Rs. 1,000 for receiving illegal gratification. He was dismissed on conviction. He was relieved by Mr. H. W. Weeraratne, who, after acting as Chief Clerk during the period of Mr. Amerasinghe's interdiction, was confirmed as Chief Clerk on Mr. Amerasinghe's dismissal.

161. There were seven new appointments, eight promotions, twenty-four increments, four transfers to other Departments, sixteen transfers within the Department, three resignations, and two interdictions during the period.

162. Thirty-five clerks out of thirty-six in the Department took leave, twenty-nine for a week or longer and six for less than a week.

163. The work of this branch has been very commendable during a period of exceptional trouble, especially in the Conservator's Office.

CHAPTER V.

164. Quarters for the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anuradhapura, which were begun by the Public Works Department in 1912, were completed at the close of 1913.

165. Mylankarachchi in the Batticaloa Division was gazetted on June 16, 1913, as an outbay depôt, in place of Valaichenai, which was found to be unsuitable.

166. The Uva Divisional Office was completely burned down, it is believed through the carelessness of the night watcher—a peon—who left a candle burning in the recordroom. The building was a cheap one, and the records were fortunately not very important. However, considerable inconvenience arose.

167. In the light of experience certain modifications of minor administrative units appear desirable, but such changes will not be introduced without the greatest care.

168. Steps were taken to constitute another game sanctuary partly in the North-Central Province and partly in the Central Province. This will make the third game sanctuary in the Colony, and is well situated in respect of the other two sanctuaries.

169. Electric lights and fans were placed in the Office of the Conservator of Forests.

170. The Forest Manual was printed, but revision by the Audit Department is continuing with a view to simplify forms.

171. The marking hammers were proceeded with at the Government Factory, and their complete issue to divisions will be reported in the next report.

172. This report has been delayed owing to confusion in divisional offices as to how figures should be treated under the new periods for which comparisons are necessary according to Government Circular.

FRED. J. S. TURNER,
Acting Conservator of Forests.

Kandy, July 27, 1914.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DURING 1912 AND 1913.

THIS report covers the period commencing July 1, 1912, and ending December 31, 1913.

2. I was appointed Solicitor-General on July 4, 1912, in succession to Mr. Walter Pereira, K.C, who was elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court.

3. The Hon. Mr. Anton Bertram left the Island on leave on September 11, 1912, and I acted as Attorney-General from that date till his return on February 17, 1914; so that for the greater part of the period under review I was unconnected with the Department.

4. Mr. B. W. Bawa, K.C., acted as Solicitor-General from September 11, 1912, till March 13, 1913, and Mr. T. F. Garvin, Crown Counsel, for the remainder of the period.

5. For the purposes of these returns "Serious Crime" means (1) offences which are not summarily triable by Police Courts except under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code; (2) the offence of voluntarily causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons punishable under section 315 of the Penal Code; and (3) offences against property under Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code when the loss caused or the amount stolen or misappropriated exceeds Rs. 250.

6. Sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code give jurisdiction to Police Magistrates to try in certain circumstances offences ordinarily beyond their jurisdiction, where the accused parties consent to such trial, or the Police Magistrate has also the rank of District Judge.

7. Some of the offences under Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code—a chapter comprising offences against property—are summarily triable by Police Courts, whatever may be the value of the property involved. As regards these offences, the object arrived at by means of the above definitions is to treat them as serious crimes where the value of property involved exceeds Rs. 250, although the offence is summarily triable by a Police Court.

8. Tabular statements A to L are for the year 1912, and those marked A1 to M1 for the year 1913. These statements relate exclusively to serious crime, and the prosecutions mentioned in these statements are cases in which the accused parties appeared on summons or were brought up for the purposes of preliminary inquiries.

9. Table A1 shows that there were 3,268 prosecutions in 1913 in the Police Courts in the Island, as against 3,297 in 1912. 1,126 cases were tried summarily by Police Magistrates, and in 1,182 cases the accused were discharged by them without reference to the Attorney-General. Of the 960 cases sent to the Attorney-General for instructions, in 116 cases the accused were discharged, and the remaining 844 were sent for trial before the higher courts. In 6 cases the indictments were withdrawn, and in 2 the accused were found to be of unsound mind. In 616 cases one or more of the accused were convicted, and 220 cases ended in acquittals. The percentage of successes is nearly 74, as against 72 in 1912.

10. From Table B1 it will be seen that 5,342 persons were charged with having committed serious crimes, as against 5,550 in 1912; 1,552 were tried summarily by Police Courts and 806 convicted; 1,235 were committed for trial before the higher courts and 796 were found guilty. There were, thus, during the year 1913 1,602 persons convicted. In 1912 1,748 persons were convicted.

11. The details referred to in the previous two paragraphs tend to show that serious crime is gradually diminishing.

12. Table C1 and the succeeding tables give the result of trials. In 1913 there were 444 convictions for offences against property, and 427 for offences against the human body, the figures for 1912 being 532 and 421 respectively. In 1913 46 persons were convicted of murder, against 45 in 1912. The most common class of offence as against the human body is causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, 132 persons in 1913 and 129 in 1912 having been convicted of this offence. Of offences against property, theft in a dwelling-house and house-breaking by night continue to be the most prevalent.

13. The results of appeals from judgments of District Courts in criminal cases will be found in Table T1. The accused were acquitted in 26 cases in 1912 and in 38 cases in 1913. Although the figures are higher than those of the preceding year, I consider them satisfactory.

J. VAN LANGENBERG,
Solicitor-General.

July 4, 1914.

TABULAR STATEMENTS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

1912.

A.—Showing the Number of Prosecutions instituted and how they were disposed of.

	No.
Prosecutions instituted in the Police Courts	3,297
Cases disposed of by discharge of accused under section 157* (1) (*a*) and (3) without reference to Attorney-General	1,312
Cases in which records were forwarded to the Attorney-General for instructions under section 157 (1) (*b*)	942
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 388	16
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 158 (1)	80
Cases in which pardon tendered by the accused was accepted under section 283	1
Cases in which all the accused were committed for trial	845
Cases which resulted in the conviction of one or more of the accused	601
Cases which resulted in the acquittal of all the accused	232
Indictments withdrawn	9
Cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates	788
Cases summarily disposed of by Police Magistrates under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	255
Cases in which after committal accused were found to be of unsound mind	3

* Sections cited in this and the next table are sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

B.—Showing the Number of Persons accused in Table **A** and how such Persons were dealt with.

	No.
Persons accused before the Police Courts	5,550
Persons discharged by Magistrates without reference to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*a*) and (3)	2,360
Persons with reference to whom records were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*b*)	1,736
Persons discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under sections 158 (1) and 388	205
Persons discharged on acceptance of pardon tendered under section 283	4
Persons committed for trial by the Supreme Court	440
Persons committed for trial by District Courts	1,087
Persons convicted by the Supreme Court	280
Persons acquitted by the Supreme Court	149
Persons convicted by District Courts	677
Persons acquitted by District Courts	399
Persons discharged on withdrawal of indictments in the Supreme Court	8
Persons discharged on withdrawal of indictments in District Courts	11
Persons tried summarily by Police Courts for serious crimes	1,106
Persons tried by Police Courts under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	348
Persons convicted by Police Courts	791
Persons acquitted by Police Courts	663
Persons found insane after committal and acquitted in the Supreme Court	3

C.—Showing the Number of Convictions and Acquittals in Trials for Offences* in each Class of Serious Crime.

Crimes.†	No. of Convictions.‡	No. of Acquittals.
I.—Offences against the State	No committals.	
II.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	No committals.	
III.—Offences against the public tranquillity	45	35
IV.—Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, public servants	1	1
V.—Offences relating to the giving or fabricating of false evidence and offences against public justice generally	16	15
VI.—Offences relating to coin, Government stamps, and the Ceylon paper currency	5	3
VII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	No committals.	
VIII.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	No committals.	
IX.—Offences against the human body	421	205
X.—Offences against property	532	471
XI.—Offences relating to documents and property marks	90	70
XII.—Offences affecting the reputation of persons	1	1
XIII.—Offences calculated to cause intimidation, insult, or annoyance	No committals.	
XIV.—Offences regarding the administration of unlawful oaths	No committals.	
XV.—Offences against revenue laws	14	1
XVI.—Offences under local enactments not falling under the above headings	No committals.	

* *I.e.*, "Serious Crimes" as defined in paragraph 5 of this report.

† "Offences" referred to in this column and the connected tables following include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

‡ See paragraph 12 of this report.

D.—Class III.: Offences against Public Tranquillity—Results of Trials.

Offences.*	No. of Persons Convicted.†	No. of Persons Acquitted.†
Rioting (section 144)‡	45 ..	35

* Except in cases of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, "Offences" in this and the connected tables include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

† See paragraph 12 of this report.

‡ Sections cited in this table and in Tables E to L are sections of the Ceylon Penal Code.

E.—Class IV.: Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, Public Servants—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions (section 183)..	1 ..	1

F.—Class V.: Offences of giving or fabricating False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice generally—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding (section 190) ..	8 ..	3
False charge made with intent to injure (section 208)	4 ..	3
Taking gift to help to recover stolen property (section 212)	1 ..	3
Resistance or obstructing by a person to his lawful apprehension (section 219)	3 ..	6

G.—Class VI.: Offences relating to Coin, Government Stamps, and the Ceylon Paper Currency—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Delivering counterfeit coin which deliverer did not know to be counterfeit when it first came into his possession (section 236)	1 ..	1
Offences under the Paper Currency Ordinance, No. 32 of 1884 ..	4 ..	2

H.—Class IX.: Offences against the Human Body—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Murder (section 296)	45 ..	33
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 297)	49 ..	1
Causing death by rash or negligent act (section 298)	8 ..	1
Attempt at murder (section 300)	23 ..	11
Concealment of birth (section 309)	6 ..	4
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 315)	46 ..	17
Causing grievous hurt (section 316)	50 ..	36
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 317) ..	129 ..	56
Causing hurt to deter public servant from doing his duty (section 323) ..	11 ..	—
Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation (section 326) ..	7 ..	1
Using criminal force on woman to outrage her modesty (section 345) ..	8 ..	15
Kidnapping (section 354)	4 ..	12
Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person (section 356)	2 ..	—
Abducting woman to compel marriage (section 357)	12 ..	8
Bigamy (section 362 (*b*))	2 ..	—
Rape (section 364)	19 ..	8
Unnatural crime (section 365)	— ..	2

I.—Class X.: Offences against Property—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Theft (section 367)	26	38
Theft of cattle or prædial produce (section 368)	14	27
Theft in a dwelling-house (section 369)	163	135
Theft by clerk or servant of property of master (section 370)	5	—
Theft, preparation having been made to cause hurt, restraint, &c. (section 371)	4	—
Extortion (section 373)	6	8
Robbery (section 380)	55	38
Causing hurt in committing robbery (section 382)	34	26
Robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt (section 383)	2	—
Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it (section 387)	—	1
Criminal breach of trust (section 389)	5	1
Criminal breach of trust by carrier (section 390)	4	4
Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant (section 391)	8	1
Criminal breach of trust by public servant (section 392)	2	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property (section 394)	24	22
Cheating (section 400)	3	2
Cheating by personation (section 402)	4	—
Cheating and inducing delivery of property (section 403)	17	9
Mischief (section 409)	2	1
Mischief by fire (sections 418 and 419)	19	28
House-breaking to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 440)	24	8
House-breaking by night (sections 442 and 443)	111	121

J.—Class XI.: Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Forgery (sections 454, 456, and 457)	59	51
Using as genuine forged document (section 459)	29	18
Fraudulently destroying or falsifying valuable security (section 466A)	2	1

K.—Class XII.: Offences affecting the Reputation of Persons—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Defamation (section 480)	1	1

L.—Class XV.: Offences against Revenue Laws—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Offences under the Postal Ordinance (No. 11 of 1908)	2	—
Offences under the Opium Ordinance (No. 5 of 1910)	12	1

1913.

A 1.—Showing the Number of Prosecutions instituted and how they were disposed of.

	No.
Prosecutions instituted in Police Courts	3,268
Cases disposed of by discharge of accused under section 157* (1) (*a*) and (3) without reference to the Attorney-General	1,182
Cases in which records were forwarded to the Attorney-General for instructions under section 157 (1) (*b*)	960
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 388	46
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 158 (1)	70
Cases in which accused were committed for trial	844
Cases which resulted in the conviction of one or more of the accused	616
Cases which resulted in the acquittal of all the accused	220
Indictments withdrawn	6
Cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates	869
Cases summarily disposed of by Police Magistrates under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	257
Cases in which after committal accused were found to be of unsound mind	2

* Sections cited in this and the next table are sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

B 1.—Showing the Number of Persons accused in Table **A 1** and how such Persons were dealt with.

	No.
Persons accused before the Police Courts	5,342
Persons discharged by Magistrates without reference to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*a*) and (3)	2,374
Persons with reference to whom records were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*b*)	1,421
Persons discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under sections 158 (1) and 388	185
Persons discharged on acceptance of pardon tendered under section 283	1
Persons committed for trial by the Supreme Court	332
Persons committed for trial by District Courts	903
Persons discharged on withdrawal of indictments in the Supreme and District Courts	7
Persons convicted by the Supreme Court	184
Persons acquitted by the Supreme Court	141
Persons convicted by District Courts	612
Persons acquitted by District Courts	289
Persons summarily tried by Police Courts for serious crimes	1,160
Persons tried by Police Courts under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	392
Persons convicted by Police Courts	806
Persons acquitted by Police Courts	746
Persons found to be of unsound mind after committal	2

C 1.—Showing the Number of Convictions and Acquittals in Trials for Offences* in each Class of Serious Crime.

Crimes.†	No. of Convictions.‡	No. of Acquittals.‡
I.—Offences against the State	No committals.	
II.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	No committals.	
III.—Offences against the public tranquillity	26	65
IV.—Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, public servants	2	20
V.—Offences relating to the giving or fabricating of false evidence and offences against the public justice generally	25	9
VI.—Offences relating to coin, Government stamps, and the Ceylon paper currency	5	5
VII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	No committals.	
VIII.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	No committals.	
IX.—Offences against the human body	427	264
X.—Offences against property	444	299
XI.—Offences relating to documents and property marks	66	29
XII.—Offences affecting the reputation of persons	—	1
XIII.—Offences calculated to cause intimidation, insult, or annoyance	2	1
XIV.—Offences regarding the administration of unlawful oaths	No committals.	
XV.—Offences against revenue laws	1	—
XVI.—Offences under local enactments not falling under the above headings	No committals.	

* *I.e.*, " Serious Crimes " as defined in paragraph 5 of this report.

† " Offences " referred to in this column and the connected tables following include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

‡ See paragraph 12 of this report.

D 1.—Class III. : Offences against the Public Tranquillity—Results of Trials.

Offences.*	No. of Persons Convicted.†	No. of Persons Acquitted.†
Being members of an unlawful assembly (section 140)‡	13	27
Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon (section 141)	1	8
Rioting (section 144)	12	30

* Except in the cases of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, " Offences " in this and the connected tables include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

† See paragraphs 12 of this report.

‡ Sections cited in this table and in the tables E to M are sections of the Ceylon Penal Code.

E 1.—Class IV. : Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, Public Servants—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act (section 158)	1	2
Personating public servants (section 158)	1	9
Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person (section 180)	—	1
Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions (section 183)	—	7
Disobedience to order lawfully promulgated by public servant (section 186)	—	1

F 1.—Class V.: Offence of giving or fabricating False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice generally—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding (section 190)	6	1
Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause a person to be convicted of a capital offence (section 191)	3	1
Fraudulent concealment of property to prevent its seizure (section 203)	1	—
False charge of offence with intent to injure (section 208)	—	1
Taking gift to recover stolen property (section 212)	2	1
Resistance to lawful apprehension (section 219)	4	3
Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful authority (section 220)	9	2

G 1.—Class VI.: Offences relating to Coin, Government Stamps, and the Ceylon Paper Currency—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin (section 227)	—	2
Possession of instruments for counterfeiting coin (section 230)	—	2
Having counterfeit coin (sections 235 and 237)	3	1
Offences under the Paper Currency Ordinance, No. 32 of 1884	2	—

H 1.—Class IX.: Offences affecting the Human Body—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Murder (section 296)	46	29
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 297)	40	4
Causing death by rash or negligent act (section 298)	10	5
Attempt to murder (section 300)	16	15
Causing miscarriage without woman's consent (section 303)	1	1
Concealment of birth (section 309)	7	3
Voluntarily causing hurt (section 314)	38	48
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 315)	49	26
Causing grievous hurt (section 316)	25	22
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 317)	132	65
Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c. (section 321)	2	—
Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation (section 326)	7	—
Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life (section 329)	2	—
Assaulting or using criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (section 345)	6	13
Kidnapping (section 354)	14	1
Kidnapping or abducting with intent to confine a person (section 356)	1	—
Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel marriage (section 357)	8	9
Bigamy, &c. (section 362)	—	1
Rape (section 364)	19	20
Unnatural offence (section 365)	4	2

I 1.—Class X.: Offences against Property—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Theft (section 367)	30	9
Theft of cattle or prædial produce (section 368)	10	1
Theft in a dwelling house (section 369)	139	65
Theft by clerk or servant (section 370)	7	2
Extortion (section 373)	1	3
Robbery (section 380)	48	56
Causing hurt in committing robbery (section 382)	33	56
Robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt (section 383)	4	9
Misappropriation of property (section 286)	5	1
Criminal breach of trust (section 289)	4	3
Criminal breach of trust by carrier, &c. (section 390)	4	1
Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant (section 391)	10	1
Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c. (section 392)	4	—
Cheating (section 400)	—	1
Cheating by personation (section 402)	4	—
Cheating and inducing delivery of property (section 403)	15	6
Mischief by fire (sections 418 and 419)	6	13
House-trespass to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 437)	6	5
House-breaking to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 440)	3	1
House-breaking by night (section 443)	110	66
House-breaking by night after preparation for causing hurt (section 444)	1	—

J 1.—Class XI. : Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Forgery (sections 456 and 457)	36 ..	22
Using as genuine forged document (section 459)	29 ..	5
Fraudulently destroying a will, &c. (section 466)	1 ..	2

K 1.—Class XII. : Offences affecting the Reputation of Persons—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Defamation (section 480)	— ..	1

L 1.—Class XIII. : Offences calculated to cause Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Criminal intimidation (section 486)	2 ..	1

M 1.—Class XV. : Offences against Revenue Laws—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Offences under the Opium Ordinance (No. 5 of 1910)	1 ..	—

N 1.—Number of Offences tried by Village Tribunals during 1913 and the Quinquennial Period ending 1912.

Year.	Breaches of Village Council Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance, &c.	Amicably settled in Court.	Total decided.
1908	34,335	6,673	6,455	1,265	2,042	24	7,926	58,720
1909	33,663	6,524	7,252	1,253	2,538	39	7,929	59,198
Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	49,666	9,899	9,880	1,789	3,487	218	11,623	86,562
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	41,989	6,014	6,583	1,158	2,566	66	8,597	66,973
1912	49,435	6,267	6,310	1,069	2,478	102	11,067	76,728
1913	41,309	6,817	6,383	1,046	2,455	104	9,586	67,700

O 1.—Statement showing the Number of Persons on whom Sentences of Death and of Imprisonment have been passed in the different Courts during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1913.

Sentences.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Not exceeding 2 weeks ..	2,432	2,600	2,990	2,939	3,146	3,339	2,943	3,046	3,176	3,159
Do. 1 month ..	1,796	1,992	2,159	2,169	2,290	2,279	1,873	2,142	2,548	2,423
Do. 3 months ..	1,006	1,072	1,117	1,009	1,223	1,190	1,231	1,394	1,765	1,924
Do. 6 months ..	764	728	1,015	1,002	932	909	761	997	981	914
Do. 1 year ..	292	310	355	382	393	432	456	422	387	424
Do. 2 years ..	260	294	306	294	289	314	282	218	225	206
Do. 3 years ..	49	72	72	110	62	85	84	82	72	62
Do. 4 years ..	61	78	90	78	72	72	54	55	70	68
Do. 5 years ..	34	74	46	63	60	56	57	49	40	32
Between 5 and 10 years ..	59	87	92	81	92	105	55	69	91	38
Over 10 years	19	16	17	3	16	11	5	14	18	7
To be hanged	33	53	54	59	46	48	35	50	48	46

P 1.—Number of Persons sentenced to different forms of Punishment by Police Courts during each Year of above Period.

Nature of Punishment.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	1912.	1913.
Fine	16,741	18,457	31,096	18,641	25,543	27,306	33,175	27,579	27,396	26,377
Fine and simple imprisonment.	42	27	55	50	62	28	99	80	108	116
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	113	116	182	146	227	206	267	301	322	188
Simple imprisonment only ..	92	141	213	128	196	158	181	165	171	167
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	2,218	2,363	2,525	2,582	3,087	2,755	3,997	3,857	4,960	4,300
Bound over	603	830	766	817	1,041	903	769	868	704	585
Whipping of juvenile offenders	279	343	487	1,413	505	614	624	604	538	564

Q 1.—Statement of the Number of Persons convicted once and oftener during each Year of the above Period.

Prisoners.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Not previously convicted ..	5,425	5,966	6,590	6,423	6,798	7,221	6,277	6,989	7,706	7,442
Convicted once before ..	769	819	964	1,077	1,042	973	921	908	995	1,120
Convicted twice before ..	261	255	315	306	345	287	320	314	358	349
Convicted thrice before ..	119	134	191	160	190	145	134	131	150	157
Convicted oftener before ..	231	202	253	222	246	214	184	196	212	235
Total ..	6,805	7,376	8,313	8,188	8,621	8,840	7,836	8,538	9,421	9,303

The annual average for the period 1908 to December 31, 1912, stands as follows:—

Prisoners.	Percentage.
Not previously convicted	80·9
Convicted once before	11·2
Convicted twice before	3·8
Convicted thrice before	1·7
Convicted oftener than thrice before	2·4
Total ..	100·0

R 1.—Daily Average of Convicts (Male and Female) in all Prisons in the Island during each Year of the Period 1904 to 1913.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Males ..	2,506 ..	2,498 ..	2,783 ..	2,936 ..	2,949 ..	2,908 ..	2,717 ..	2,655 ..	2,650 ..	2,682
Females..	28 ..	23 ..	28 ..	41 ..	47 ..	63 ..	54 ..	55 ..	57 ..	59

S 1.—Classification according to Race of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment during each Year of the Period 1904 to 1913.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sinhalese	5,205	5,445	6,392	5,949	6,267	6,261	5,115	5,592	5,680	5,096
Tamils*	1,401	1,556	1,781	2,009	1,977	2,129	2,182	2,405	2,959	3,414
Moors*	342	460	525	539	530	515	485	504	566	666
Malays	40	54	49	53	50	81	47	56	54	55
Burghers	38	29	33	37	33	36	44	47	49	79
Europeans*	26	43	9	13	18	14	14	20	18	18
Others	112	142	99	75	125	212	163	195	261	130

* Under these heads are included not only the resident population, but, in the case of "Tamils" and "Moors," immigrants from South India, and, in the case of "Europeans," temporary sojourners answering to that description arriving here from different parts of the world.

T 1.—Results of Appeals from Judgments of District Courts in Criminal Cases.

Appeals by Accused Parties.	1912.	1913.
Convictions affirmed	93	125
Convictions varied while sentences were maintained ..	9	3
Cases remitted for committal of accused for trial by the Supreme Court	—	—
Convictions set aside	26	38
Sentences reduced or varied	4	4
Cases sent back for new trial	3	10
Appeals by the Attorney-General.		
Sentence varied	—	—
Acquittals set aside and accused sentenced to imprisonment	2	2
Fine commuted to imprisonment	—	—
Acquittals set aside and cases transferred to Supreme Court..	1	—
Acquittals set aside and cases sent back for new trial ..	1	—
Appeals dismissed	1	2

FURTHER STATISTICS.

1912.

I.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during the Period of one year beginning January 1, 1912, and ending December 31, 1912.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences (each Case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against the Revenue and other Laws relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters and Servants Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies.	Other Offences.
Fine	22,014	1,279	988	26	11,366	253	8,102
Fine and imprisonment ..	161	30	23	—	1	4	43
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	236	62	80	25	15	4	50
Simple imprisonment only ..	161	16	40	1	12	34	58
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	4,294	419	1,664	127	289	1,107	688
Bound over	488	99	80	2	145	32	130
Whipping juvenile offenders ..	445	—	—	—	—	—	445
Released under First Offenders' Act	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Otherwise dealt with ..	272	—	—	—	—	—	272
Total ..	28,025	1,905	2,875	181	11,828	1,434	9,802

II.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts (including Municipal Courts)	85,499	82,453	81,281	86,130	80,562	77,999	78,466
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the Magistrates (including Municipal Courts)	90,325	87,966	84,459	93,825	87,355	87,363	85,679
The number of summary convictions:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	4,234	1,561	1,568	1,266	2,146	2,518	2,567
2. For offences against property ..	5,792	2,752	2,677	221	2,374	2,823	3,546
3. For cattle stealing ..	1,063	—	—	—	254	279	287
4. For other offences ..	34,577	19,464	21,754	31,465	29,080	27,356	28,131
Total ..	45,666	23,777	25,999	32,952	33,854	32,976	34,531
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—							
1. For offences against the person ..	603	573	656	570	590*	440*	445*
2. For offences against property ..	564	761	731	756	304*	254*	275*
3. For cattle stealing ..	40	—	—	—	12*	11*	9*
4. For other offences ..	136	153	99	151	222*	218*	228*
Total ..	1,343	1,487	1,486	1,477	1,128*	923*	957*
The number of persons acquitted :—							
1. In the Superior Courts ..	1,092	1,170	1,032	1,023	71 *	762*	570*
2. In the Inferior Courts ..	42,162	38,228	36,263	37,327	34,931	35,746	34,739

* Includes only serious crime.

In 1907, 1908, and 1909 Cattle Stealing is included under head "Property."

III.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities Ordinance during the Period beginning January 1, 1912, and ending December 31, 1912.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1912	Civil ..	175	360	173	29	592	636	144	98	143	2,350
	Criminal	492	686	1,243	25	341	837	1,085	491	843	6,043
Instituted during the period	Civil ..	3,654	4,911	6,888	802	7,241	7,916	2,556	933	3,065	37,966
	Criminal	15,637	10,268	20,744	438	4,616	9,076	4,708	2,550	6,638	74,675
Total number of cases	Civil ..	3,829	5,271	7,061	831	7,833	8,552	2,700	1,031	3,208	40,316
	Criminal	16,129	10,954	21,987	463	4,957	9,913	5,793	3,041	7,481	80,718
Decisions :—											
Civil ..	Money ..	3,166	4,555	5,586	784	7,708	7,860	2,036	708	2,843	35,246
	Land	—	432	33	15	—	55	10	81	77	703
	Cattle Trespass ..	546	173	1,212	—	22	—	399	126	—	2,478
Criminal	Breach of V. C. Rules	8,401	9,023	10,120	153	2,971	7,112	4,379	1,934	5,342	49,435
	Irrigation ..	104	1	445	—	—	146	—	366	8	1,070
	Assault ..	1,767	922	1,246	140	837	629	179	109	438	6,267
	Theft.. ..	2,170	570	1,472	57	341	932	53	83	632	6,310
	Malicious Injury ..	259	191	198	13	25	271	14	6	92	1,069
	Vaccination ..	317	10	316	—	323	—	—	73	—	1,039
	Maintenance ..	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	102
	Public Nuisance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ..	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
	Rinderpest ..	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Firearms ..	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	17
	Knife Ordinance ..	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
	Rural Schools ..	—	—	4,879	—	240	—	—	—	—	5,119
	Abusive Language ..	—	—	12	83	—	—	15	—	—	110
	Gun Licenses ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Thoroughfares Ordinance ..	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	77
	Cattle Ordinance ..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
	Miscellaneous ..	2,846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,846
Total Decisions ..	Civil ..	3,712	5,160	6,831	799	7,730	7,915	2,445	915	2,920	38,427
	Criminal	15,864	10,717	18,758	446	4,821	9,192	4,650	2,571	6,512	73,531
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ..	799	506	876	6	4,098	731	1,044	218	116	8,394
	Criminal	1,911	1,665	2,142	39	2,602	836	1,228	230	414	11,067
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	54	124	313	19	12	147	69	7	77	822
	Set aside ..	11	8	34	1	—	65	5	8	6	138
Criminal	Confirmed ..	187	174	317	15	22	184	109	25	87	1,120
	Set aside ..	26	20	37	3	4	64	17	10	6	187
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council:—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	5	6	22	—	—	9	2	1	6	51
	Set aside ..	1	2	3	—	—	8	—	—	2	16
Criminal	Confirmed ..	9	6	35	—	—	4	—	2	—	56
	Set aside ..	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Pending on December 31, 1912	Civil ..	117	111	230	32	103	637	255	116	288	1,889
	Criminal	265	237	3,229	17	136	721	1,143	470	969	7,187
	Total ..	82,454	67,064	116,514	5,210	57,659	74,551	35,048	16,203	42,213	496,916

IV.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during the Year 1912.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Police.		Rabies Ordinance.		Vehicles		Contagious Diseases		Unlawful Gaming.		Ceylon Penal Code.		Municipal Councils.		Registration of Dogs.		Bread.		Town Schools Ordinance.		By-laws		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																															
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 13 of 1907.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 7 of 1893.		No. 9 of 1901.		No. 8 of 1866.		No. 17 of 1889.		No. 2 of 1883.		No. 6 of 1910.		No. 25 of 1901.		No. 13 of 1864.		No. 5 of 1906.		No. 19 of 1896.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pending on Jan. 1, 1912.																																
Colombo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	90	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	410	472	502
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	44	44
Galle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	96	4	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	380	410	516	546
Instituted during the Year.																																
Colombo ..	920	1,448	42	52	1,186	1,187	3,478	3,779	1,543	1,845	—	—	98	112	—	—	148	582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,518	4,524	10,933	13,529
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	265	289	19	19	69	69	9	9	3	3	—	—	28	28	308	309	51	51	18	18	1	1	323	350	—	—	1,094	1,146
Galle ..	15	25	208	208	99	99	8	8	315	315	—	—	6	7	—	—	17	61	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	122	62	67	854	914
Total ..	935	1,473	250	260	1,285	1,286	3,751	4,076	1,877	2,179	69	69	113	128	3	3	165	643	28	28	310	311	51	51	18	18	1	1	445	472	3,580	4,591	12,881	15,589
Convicted during the Year.																																
Colombo ..	806	1,308	42	52	1,183	1,184	3,291	3,560	1,513	1,808	—	—	62	66	—	—	142	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,241	4,196	10,280	12,725
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	253	19	19	57	57	5	5	3	3	—	—	22	22	238	239	35	35	9	9	—	—	277	284	—	—	895	926
Galle ..	13	23	175	175	97	97	8	8	305	305	—	—	4	5	—	—	12	47	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	103	60	65	778	829
Total ..	819	1,331	217	227	1,280	1,281	3,529	3,821	1,837	2,132	57	57	71	76	3	3	154	598	22	22	239	240	35	35	9	9	—	—	380	387	3,301	4,261	11,953	14,480
Acquitted during the Year.																																
Colombo ..	113	139	—	—	3	3	164	188	27	34	—	—	36	46	—	—	5	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594	674	942	1,111
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	29	1	1	8	8	5	5	—	—	—	—	10	10	68	68	11	11	9	9	1	1	64	84	—	—	205	226
Galle ..	2	2	22	22	2	2	—	—	10	10	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	14	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	2	2	65	74
Total .	115	141	22	22	5	5	192	217	38	45	8	8	43	53	—	—	10	41	10	10	69	69	11	11	9	9	1	1	83	103	596	676	1,212	1,411
Pending on Dec. 31, 1912.																																
Colombo ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	113	121	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	64	183	195
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	1	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	10	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	38	38
Galle ..	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Total ..	1	1	11	11	—	—	126	134	6	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	10	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	67	232	244

V.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during the Period of One Year beginning January 1, 1912, and ending December 31, 1912.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1912.	Suits instituted or restored during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on Dec. 31, 1912.
				On Evidence.	Suits otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admissions, Defaults, &c.	Total Number of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura ..	6	41	47	—	36	36	11
Badulla	37	76	113	19	59	78	35
Batticaloa	30	159	189	37	116	153	36
Chilaw	88	270	358	87	178	265	93
Colombo	910	1,933	2,843	379	1,401	1,780	1,063
Galle	384	656	1,040	354	148	502	538
Hatton	17	56	73	4	60	64	9
Jaffna	252	989	1,241	402	575	977	264
Kalutara	135	415	550	283	112	395	155
Kandy	248	605	853	225	341	566	287
Kegalla	129	215	344	146	66	212	132
Kurunegala ..	136	300	436	87	224	311	125
Mannar	10	17	27	—	16	16	11
Matara	204	382	586	180	145	325	261
Mullaittivu	2	13	15	1	7	8	7
Negombo	291	464	755	121	246	367	388
Nuwara Eliya ..	29	42	71	10	35	45	26
Puttalam	16	58	74	11	54	65	9
Ratnapura	76	114	190	40	57	97	93
Tangalla	59	81	140	38	46	84	56
Trincomalee ..	12	34	46	1	38	39	7
Total ..	3,071	6,920	9,991	2,425	3,960	6,385	3,606

VI.—Table showing the Number of Cases disposed of out of those entered on the Trial Roll of the District Courts for the Period beginning January 1, 1912, and ending December 31, 1912.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1912.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Period.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on Evidence.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on Dec. 31, 1912.
Anuradhapura	—	10	10	—	6	4
Badulla	10	34	44	19	12	13
Batticaloa	6	46	52	37	12	3
Chilaw	38	176	214	87	106	21
Colombo	430	1,053	1,483	379	655	449
Galle	65	297	362	239	62	61
Hatton	17	55	72	6	57	9
Jaffna	34	577	611	402	140	69
Kalutara	42	374	416	283	88	45
Kandy	74	319	393	225	82	86
Kegalla	49	262	311	146	115	50
Kurunegala ..	31	262	367	87	249	31
Mannar	—	1	1	—	1	—
Matara	23	279	302	180	80	42
Mullaittivu	—	1	1	1	—	—
Negombo	135	120	255	121	15	119
Nuwara Eliya ..	5	14	19	8	5	6
Puttalam	8	51	59	11	34	14
Ratnapura	32	65	97	35	20	42
Tangalla	13	53	66	38	18	10
Trincomalee	2	4	6	1	4	1
Total ..	1,014	4,127	5,141	2,305	1,761	1,075

VII.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1912, and ending December 31, 1912.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on Jan. 1, 1912.	Instituted during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on Dec. 31, 1912.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura	71	396	467	47	345	392	75
Avissawella	72	349	421	40	310	350	71
Badulla	75	348	423	61	268	329	94
Balapitiya	76	662	738	144	524	668	70
Batticaloa	178	858	1,036	83	818	901	135
Chavakachcheri	129	464	593	104	416	520	73
Chilaw and Marawila	15	618	633	46	548	594	39
Colombo	1,108	5,058	6,166	1,278	3,782	5,060	1,106
Dandugamuwa	23	370	393	18	246	264	129
Galle	126	348	474	156	213	369	105
Galle (Additional)	147	521	668	120	328	448	220
Gampola and Nawalapitiya	48	419	467	109	275	384	83
Hambantota	10	112	122	15	100	115	7
Hatton	26	176	202	17	167	184	18
Jaffna	76	560	636	71	469	540	96
Jaffna (Additional)	89	657	746	182	470	652	94
Kalmunai	61	413	474	36	373	409	65
Kalutara	47	260	307	50	197	247	60
Kalutara (Additional)	94	295	389	103	200	303	86
Kandy	151	858	1,009	99	542	641	368
Kandy (Additional)	128	461	589	94	365	459	130
Kayts	129	457	586	39	396	435	51
Kegalla	200	730	930	129	570	699	231
Kurunegala	176	680	856	63	611	674	182
Kurunegala (Additional)	195	482	677	119	439	558	119
Mannar	46	333	379	1	318	319	60
Matale	82	382	464	46	336	382	82
Matara	38	336	374	45	291	336	38
Matara (Additional)	230	506	736	205	310	515	221
Mullaittivu	21	138	159	13	103	116	43
Negombo	353	1,067	1,420	70	886	956	464
Nuwara Eliya	51	190	241	28	151	179	62
Panadure	90	567	657	128	481	609	48
Panwila and Urugala	34	175	209	35	130	165	44
Pasyala	41	205	246	24	189	213	33
Point Pedro	157	534	691	132	466	598	93
Puttalam	32	386	418	33	337	370	48
Ratnapura and Rakwana	224	525	749	95	393	488	261
Tangalla	106	387	493	86	284	370	123
Trincomalee	38	307	345	5	298	303	42
Total	4,993	22,590	27,583	4,169	17,945	22,114	5,469

VIII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests in the Island from January 1 to December 31, 1912.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for Delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscal's Sale.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anuradhapura	25	26	21	8	34	2	2	34	17	10	—	—	—	187	2	5	23	—	—	—	396
Avissawella	50	6	101	14	21	—	1	5	10	10	5	—	—	99	—	10	4	—	—	13	349
Badulla, &c.	54	5	31	27	56	1	1	4	15	3	6	1	—	124	4	3	2	2	—	9	348
Balapitiya	129	23	211	50	11	—	—	4	3	8	1	—	—	106	—	25	2	—	7	82	662
Batticaloa	24	58	127	5	24	—	4	—	7	8	—	—	4	503	6	3	28	—	—	57	858
Chavakachcheri	57	45	71	24	65	—	2	21	12	7	6	3	—	115	11	5	16	—	—	4	464
Chilaw and Marawila	36	8	31	4	21	1	3	—	8	5	64	—	—	381	—	4	—	—	1	1	618
Colombo	76	197	305	93	1,170	—	—	1	1,045	131	—	—	—	1,586	76	52	—	7	109	210	5,058
Dandagamuwa	25	6	36	10	10	—	4	2	4	2	2	—	—	234	5	16	4	—	3	7	370
Galle	46	22	112	26	23	—	—	—	17	4	—	—	—	52	2	8	5	—	—	31	348
Galle (Additional) ..	109	71	100	7	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	208	—	10	—	—	—	9	521
Gampola and Nawalapitiya ..	75	16	27	16	59	—	4	2	26	6	1	1	—	154	7	1	—	—	—	24	419
Hambantota ..	3	7	12	3	1	11	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	45	—	1	13	—	—	10	112
Hatton	—	11	—	1	74	1	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	3	176
Jaffna	23	70	42	9	12	1	28	—	17	5	3	—	—	184	1	7	24	—	—	134	560
Jaffna (Additional) ..	104	158	176	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	—	1	—	—	—	—	657
Kalmunai	13	14	76	2	7	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	3	243	3	3	14	—	—	26	413
Kalutara	1	9	63	8	17	—	1	6	8	9	—	—	—	78	—	7	1	—	—	52	260
Kalutara (Additional) ..	60	7	112	16	8	—	—	3	11	—	3	—	—	48	1	1	—	2	2	21	295
Kandy	61	64	38	20	98	17	5	28	121	19	—	—	—	191	1	5	5	—	—	185	858
Kandy (Additional) ..	51	9	57	19	35	—	6	2	21	10	1	—	—	246	3	—	—	—	—	1	461
Kayts	17	44	47	15	75	—	7	17	3	8	7	—	—	201	5	—	—	—	—	11	457
Kegalla	86	22	228	40	36	—	2	1	7	10	1	—	—	215	2	9	3	—	1	67	730
Kurunegala ..	29	58	98	5	18	—	—	28	2	—	—	—	—	384	1	11	10	—	—	36	680
Kurunegala (Additional) ..	90	15	108	16	18	—	—	13	7	2	1	—	—	181	3	10	5	—	—	13	482
Mannar	2	25	9	1	28	—	48	1	—	—	2	—	—	196	—	1	—	—	—	20	333
Matale	65	12	25	22	31	1	—	20	23	11	11	2	—	151	1	2	3	—	2	—	382
Matara	—	32	154	42	9	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	72	4	—	—	—	—	—	336
Matara (Additional) ..	217	2	136	17	19	—	—	—	3	7	5	—	—	52	1	5	—	—	—	42	506
Mullaittivu ..	4	5	14	9	2	—	—	2	—	9	2	—	—	68	—	1	5	—	—	17	138
Negombo	49	40	208	13	59	1	—	13	14	9	—	—	—	558	8	26	—	—	7	62	1,067
Nuwara Eliya ..	33	3	8	—	48	—	—	2	17	6	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	20	190
Panadure	68	41	135	24	53	—	—	—	31	10	16	—	—	141	—	15	—	—	5	28	567
Panwila and Urugala	49	8	27	17	9	1	2	—	2	3	1	—	4	46	1	—	1	—	1	3	175
Pasyala ..	13	2	73	17	—	—	—	2	8	—	5	—	—	80	—	3	—	—	—	2	205
Point Pedro	95	40	124	6	29	—	2	9	17	3	6	—	—	175	4	2	—	1	5	16	534
Puttalam	22	37	15	4	42	—	4	6	3	5	4	—	—	216	—	2	—	—	3	23	386
Ratnapura and Rakwana ..	117	10	78	36	37	2	7	—	14	27	1	—	—	153	—	6	—	—	25	12	525
Tangalla	55	13	134	10	11	—	4	14	3	2	4	—	—	110	1	6	5	—	3	12	387
Trincomalee ..	6	8	46	5	34	—	—	11	12	2	7	—	3	166	—	2	3	—	—	2	307
Total ..	2,039	1,249	3,466	662	2,308	56	140	251	1,537	371	165	7	14	8,277	153	268	176	12	174	1,265	22,590

CRIME CONSTABULARY RETURN FOR 1910.—Rule III., Section 1, JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

PART II.—Classified Statement showing the Number of the Criminal Cases tried before each of the Justices Circuit of the Home during the Year 1910.

| Offences | Belmont County | | |

X.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for the Various Classes of Offences and the Kinds of Punishments inflicted in the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1913.

	Colombo (Fort)	Kotahena	Slave Island	Bambalapitiya	Dehiwala	Mount Lavinia	Colombo (South)	Colombo (Central)	Colombo (North)	Kolonnawa	Kotte	Hanwella	Avissawella	Padukka	Kesbewa	Moratuwa	Panadure	Kalutara	Matugama	Beruwala	Agalawatta	Kaluthara	Ratnapura	Pelmadulla	Balangoda	Eheliyagoda	Kegalla	Mawanella	Ruanwella	Dedigama	Yatiyantota	Kurunegala	Polgahawela	Nikaweratiya	Kuliyapitiya	Pannala	Chilaw	Puttalam	Negombo	Wennappuwa	Marawila	Anuradhapura	Mihintale	Galgamuwa	Tambuttegama	Kekirawa	Medawachchiya	Mannar	Jaffna	Point Pedro	Chavakachcheri	Vavuniya	Mullaitivu	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

XI.—Return of Inquiries into Deaths held during the Period beginning January 1, 1912, and ending December 31, 1912.

	Avissawella.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla and Haldummulla.	Balapitiya.	Batticaloa and Kalmunai.	Chavakachcheri.	Chilaw and Maravila.	Colombo.	Colombo (Additional).	Colombo (Joint).	Dandugamuwa.	Galagedara.	Galle.	Gampola and Nawalapitiya.	Hambantota.	Hatton.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kayts.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Colombo (Itinerating).	Mannar.	Matale.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Panadure.	Panwila and Urugala.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Executions under sentence of Supreme Court ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Homicide.																																				
Amounting to murder ..	18	3	—	2	—	3	—	26	—	—	12	—	2	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	4	—	8	—	5	1	—	15	1	11	1	—	1	3	1	1	128
Not amounting to murder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Caused by negligence ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Suicide.																																				
In wells	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	37
In tanks, lakes, or sea ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	12
Hanging	7	—	8	2	—	—	1	6	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	10	4	5	10	3	5	5	10	—	6	2	—	5	1	2	7	1	—	—	1	107
Poison	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	32
Shooting	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Cutting throat, &c. ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
Killed by																																				
Wild beasts	—	8	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	29
Crocodiles or sharks ..	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Snakes	1	8	13	—	31	10	9	5	—	—	12	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	4	29	4	—	2	3	—	1	1	10	1	1	2	3	11	1	170
Mad dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Wasps	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Accidental Deaths.																																				
Drowning in wells ..	—	—	11	4	—	7	4	5	—	—	6	—	16	1	—	—	17	9	7	8	9	12	21	—	5	18	—	4	—	9	2	7	1	—	2	2	187
In tanks, rivers, or lakes	—	2	8	7	5	—	2	9	11	—	3	—	9	1	—	1	—	4	—	6	2	3	2	1	—	2	—	5	1	16	—	—	3	1	4	2	108
In sea	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
In rivers or streams ..	9	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	3	—	7	3	—	4	—	9	6	—	—	—	20	—	—	9	1	3	3	—	1	—	3	14	—	—	101
Falling from trees ..	11	3	32	6	5	—	4	8	—	—	18	—	18	11	2	—	2	25	35	1	43	29	18	—	1	46	—	11	5	18	14	7	—	16	15	—	404
Gun shot wounds ..	1	2	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	14	1	1	1	3	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	49
By lightning ..	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	19
On the railway ..	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	6	—	—	10	—	4	7	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	54
Other means ..	12	5	24	11	7	—	12	85	—	—	—	—	25	28	1	29	5	33	42	1	10	26	17	2	16	38	1	11	26	14	21	7	2	17	12	2	542
Natural Causes.																																				
Diseases	67	36	88	27	22	9	21	374	—	—	6	—	45	29	3	73	33	41	67	1	63	54	44	14	46	32	19	48	22	31	22	8	12	65	24	6	1,452
Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Found Dead.																																				
Causes known ..	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	29
Causes unknown ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	25
Total ..	139	76	204	70	87	32	73	569	—	—	89	—	142	86	9	121	88	150	194	26	151	176	158	21	106	160	25	108	72	131	74	33	27	134	70	20	3,621
In prisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	25	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
In asylums	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
In other places ..	116	76	204	70	87	32	73	417	—	—	89	—	140	86	9	121	61	150	170	26	151	176	158	21	106	160	25	72	72	131	74	33	27	134	70	20	3,357

1913.

I.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during the Period of one year beginning January 1, 1913, and ending December 31, 1913.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences (each Case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against the Revenue and other Laws relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters and Servants Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies.	Other Offences.
Fine	22,283	1,051	867	11	11,261	263	8,830
Fine and imprisonment ..	163	49	38	1	1	—	14
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	157	39	43	8	25	5	37
Simple imprisonment only ..	145	13	34	1	28	18	51
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	3,842	386	1,378	80	124	1,448	426
Bound over	398	82	54	3	80	40	139
Whipping juvenile offenders ..	476	—	—	—	—	—	476
Released under First Offenders Act	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Otherwise dealt with ..	332	—	—	—	—	—	332
Total ..	27,739	1,620	2,414	104	11,519	1,774	10,308

II.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts (including Municipal Courts)	82,453	81,281	86,130	80,562	77,999	78,466	78,239
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the Magistrates (including Municipal Courts)	87,966	84,459	93,825	87,355	87,363	85,679	82,850
The number of summary convictions:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	1,561	1,568	1,266	2,146	2,518	2,567	2,251
2. For offences against property ..	2,752	2,677	221	2,374	2,823	3,546	2,844
3. For cattle stealing ..	—	—	—	254	279	287	172
4. For other offences ..	19,464	21,754	31,465	29,080	27,356	28,131	27,458
Total ..	23,777	25,999	32,952	33,854	32,976	34,531	32,725
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	573	656	570	506*	440*	445*	363*
2. For offences against property ..	761	731	756	304*	254*	275*	240*
3. For cattle stealing ..	—	—	—	12*	11*	9*	12*
4. For other offences ..	153	99	151	222*	218*	228*	181*
Total ..	1,487	1,486	1,477	1,128*	923*	957*	796*
The number of persons acquitted:—							
1. In the Superior Courts ..	1,170	1,032	1,023	718*	762*	570*	439*
2. In the Inferior Courts ..	38,228	36,263	37,327	34,931	35,746	34,739	34,316*

* Includes only serious crime.

In 1907, 1908, and 1909 Cattle Stealing is included under the head "Property."

III.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities Ordinance during the Period beginning January 1, 1913, and ending December 31, 1913.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1913	Civil ..	44	111	229	32	103	575	255	80	290	1,719
	Criminal	178	237	3,268	17	136	840	1,143	235	960	7,014
Instituted during the period	Civil ..	3,449	4,531	6,155	694	6,970	7,572	2,831	1,419	3,066	36,687
	Criminal	15,674	8,924	17,251	497	4,575	9,485	2,978	2,977	9,606	71,967
Total number of cases	Civil ..	3,493	4,642	6,384	726	7,073	8,147	3,086	1,499	3,356	38,406
	Criminal	15,852	9,161	20,519	514	4,711	10,325	4,121	3,212	10,566	78,981
Decisions :—											
Civil ..	Money ..	2,980	4,138	5,249	660	6,908	7,612	2,364	1,181	2,707	33,799
	Land	—	199	110	22	1	108	20	51	92	603
	Cattle Trespass ..	446	264	901	18	34	—	391	148	253	2,455
Criminal	Breach of V. C. Rules	4,717	7,572	5,747	256	2,250	7,172	3,232	2,179	8,184	41,309
	Irrigation ..	63	—	193	—	—	150	11	481	7	905
	Assault ..	1,989	787	1,469	116	689	812	352	163	440	6,817
	Theft	2,057	557	1,491	43	308	1,141	72	99	615	6,383
	Malicious Injury ..	336	149	158	10	23	282	—	17	71	1,046
	Vaccination ..	273	18	609	—	318	—	—	45	—	1,263
	Maintenance ..	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	104
	Public Nuisance ..	14	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ..	1	—	92	—	2	—	—	—	—	95
	Rinderpest ..	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
	Firearms ..	8	—	58	—	2	—	—	—	—	68
	Knife Ordinance ..	5	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	Rural Schools ..	4,463	—	7,533	—	361	—	—	—	—	12,357
	Abusive Language ..	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	73
	Gun Licenses ..	—	—	216	—	—	—	9	—	—	225
	Thoroughfares Ordinance ..	72	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	176
	Cattle Ordinance ..	—	—	17	—	415	—	—	—	—	432
	Miscellaneous ..	752	—	1,476	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,228
	Sanitation ..	814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	814
Total Decisions ..	Civil ..	3,426	4,601	6,260	700	6,943	7,720	2,775	1,380	3,052	36,857
	Criminal	15,618	9,083	19,130	498	4,472	9,661	3,676	2,984	9,317	74,439
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ..	727	808	725	700	2,633	776	1,053	208	28	7,658
	Criminal	2,011	2,270	1,284	498	1,191	784	1,063	367	118	9,586
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	55	97	188	12	8	186	95	10	51	702
	Set aside ..	14	21	48	46	—	60	41	11	5	246
Criminal	Confirmed ..	176	274	381	27	14	284	100	29	64	1,349
	Set aside ..	59	27	73	2	—	62	47	11	9	290
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council :—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	5	7	15	21	—	14	5	3	1	71
	Set aside ..	3	1	7	4	—	3	1	1	—	20
Criminal	Confirmed ..	8	17	36	—	—	10	8	2	3	84
	Set aside ..	1	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	13
Pending on December 31, 1913	Civil ..	67	41	124	26	130	427	311	119	304	1,549
	Criminal	234	78	1,389	16	239	664	445	228	1,249	4,542

IV.—Classified Sta tement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during the Year 1913.

	Vagrants.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Police.		Carriages let to hire.		Weights and Measures.		Unlawful Gaming.		Ceylon Penal Code.		Vehicles Ordinance.		Dogs.		Contagious Diseases		Contagious Diseases (Animals).		Plague and Contagious Diseases		Rabies.		Bread.		Schools.		Municipal Councils.		Roads.		By-laws		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																																							
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 13 of 1907.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 9 of 1901.		No. 8 of 1876.		No. 17 of 1889.		No. 2 of 1883.		No. 9 of 1901.		No. 25 of 1901.		No. 8 of 1866.		No. 25 of 1901.		No. 3 of 1897.		No. 7 of 1893.		No. 13 of 1864.		No. 5 of 1906.		No. 6 of 1910.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 19 of 1896.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Person.
Pending on Jan. 1, 1913.																																								
Colombo ..	1	1	—	—	113	121	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	64	183	195
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	13	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	3	3	—	—	38	38
Galle ..	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Total ..	12	12	—	—	126	134	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	3	3	63	64	232	244
Instituted during the Year.																																								
Colombo ..	982	1,577	1,756	1,756	2,528	2,781	1,891	2,251	78	104	32	32	275	880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,155	4,204	10,697	13,585
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	138	146	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	25	6	7	55	56	2	2	12	12	2	2	86	87	1	1	10	10	179	179	—	—	—	—	289	305	838	870
Galle ..	16	30	101	101	20	20	268	268	7	7	—	—	18	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	150	150	149	150	57	66	797	900
Total ..	998	1,607	1,857	1,857	2,686	2,947	2,197	2,557	85	111	32	32	293	977	20	25	6	7	55	56	2	2	12	12	2	2	86	87	1	1	10	10	190	190	150	150	149	150	3,501	4,575	12,332	15,355
Convicted during the Year.																																								
Colombo ..	913	1,490	1,700	1,700	2,225	2,412	1,866	2,215	50	65	25	25	265	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,860	3,868	9904	12,625
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	124	130	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	2	3	27	27	1	1	7	7	2	2	78	78	1	1	4	4	88	88	—	—	—	—	188	198	564	581
Galle ..	16	30	99	99	17	17	259	259	3	3	—	—	14	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	139	139	137	138	55	64	747	825
Total ..	929	1,520	1,799	1,799	2,366	2,559	2,157	2,500	53	68	25	25	279	918	16	16	2	3	27	27	1	1	7	7	2	2	78	78	1	1	4	4	96	96	139	139	137	138	3,103	4,130	11,215	14,031
Acquitted during the Year.																																								
Colombo ..	69	87	56	56	350	412	30	41	28	39	5	5	11	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	364	880	1,038
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	25	27	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	3	3	32	33	1	1	5	5	—	—	10	11	—	—	2	2	94	94	—	—	—	—	102	107	287	301
Galle ..	—	—	2	2	3	3	9	9	3	3	—	—	4	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	13	13	8	8	2	2	47	72
Total ..	69	87	58	58	378	442	46	57	31	42	5	5	15	63	6	11	3	3	32	33	1	1	5	5	—	—	10	11	—	—	2	2	97	97	13	13	8	8	435	473	1,214	1,411
Pending on Dec. 31, 1913.																																								
Colombo ...	1	1	—	—	66	78	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4	7	7	—	—	—	—	27	36	96	117
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4	7	7	—	—	—	—	2	3	25	26
Galle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4	—	—	14	14
Total ..	1	1	—	—	68	80	6	6	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4	7	7	9	9	4	4	29	39	135	157

V.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during the Period of One Year beginning January 1, 1913, and ending December 31, 1913.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1913.	Suits instituted or restored during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on Dec. 31, 1913.
				On Evidence.	Suits otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admissions, Defaults, &c.	Total Number of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura ..	11	17	28	8	15	23	5
Badulla	35	105	140	14	51	65	75
Batticaloa	36	166	202	39	132	171	31
Chilaw	93	200	293	52	123	175	118
Colombo	1,063	2,235	3,298	367	1,549	1,916	1,382
Galle	538	697	1,235	465	127	592	643
Hatton	9	95	104	2	83	85	19
Jaffna	264	1,037	1,301	407	471	878	423
Kalutara	155	485	640	343	111	454	186
Kandy	287	694	981	282	388	670	311
Kegalla	132	194	326	87	89	176	150
Kurunegala ..	125	361	486	102	151	253	233
Mannar	11	14	25	—	19	19	6
Matara	261	399	660	241	67	308	352
Mullaittivu	7	6	13	2	6	8	5
Negombo	388	534	922	271	311	582	340
Nuwara Eliya ..	26	59	85	6	47	53	32
Puttalam	9	88	97	5	56	61	36
Ratnapura	93	204	297	41	72	113	184
Tangalla	56	61	117	29	29	58	59
Trincomalee ..	7	26	33	3	20	23	10
Total ..	3,606	7,677	11,283	2,766	3,917	6,683	4,600

VI.—Table showing the Number of Cases disposed of out of those entered on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island for the Period beginning January 1, 1913, and ending December 31, 1913.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1913.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Period.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on Evidence.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on Dec. 31, 1913.
Anuradhapura	4	8	12	8	4	—
Badulla	13	36	49	14	24	11
Batticaloa	3	53	56	39	13	4
Chilaw	21	76	97	52	10	35
Colombo	449	1,172	1,621	367	673	581
Galle	61	378	439	273	73	93
Hatton	9	44	53	6	44	3
Jaffna	69	590	659	407	152	100
Kalutara	45	355	400	232	102	66
Kandy	86	321	407	282	52	73
Kegalla	50	247	297	87	129	81
Kurunegala	31	292	323	102	151	70
Mannar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	42	353	395	241	67	87
Mullaittivu	—	3	3	2	—	1
Negombo	119	257	376	271	13	92
Nuwara Eliya	6	9	15	5	7	3
Puttalam	14	44	58	5	35	18
Ratnapura	42	81	123	29	33	61
Tangalla	10	49	59	29	23	7
Trincomalee	1	4	5	3	—	2
Total ..	1,075	4,372	5,447	2,454	1,605	1,388

VII.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1913, and ending December 31, 1913.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on Jan. 1, 1913.	Instituted during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on Dec. 31, 1913.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, *i.e.*, by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura	75	379	454	47	345	392	62
Avissawella	71	337	408	51	291	342	66
Badulla	73	298	371	30	211	241	130
Balapitiya	70	609	679	134	439	573	106
Batticaloa	135	851	986	66	833	899	87
Chavakachcheri	73	436	509	59	356	415	94
Chilaw and Marawila	39	564	603	41	503	544	59
Colombo	1,106	5,384	6,490	1,315	4,217	5,532	958
Dandugamuwa	129	530	659	20	460	480	179
Galle	105	267	372	106	213	319	53
Galle (Additional)	220	525	745	121	389	510	235
Gampola and Nawalapitiya	83	590	673	85	535	620	53
Hambantota	7	88	95	12	77	89	6
Hatton	18	261	279	9	249	258	21
Jaffna	96	552	648	56	477	533	115
Jaffna (Additional)	94	654	748	137	466	603	145
Kalmunai	65	349	414	25	309	334	80
Kalutara	60	313	373	55	252	307	66
Kalutara (Additional)	86	283	369	84	197	281	88
Kandy	368	738	1,106	135	754	889	217
Kandy (Additional)	130	500	630	121	337	458	172
Kayts	51	447	498	74	389	463	35
Kegalla	231	639	870	86	457	543	327
Kurunegala	168	713	881	92	709	801	80
Kurunegala (Additional)	119	456	575	79	322	401	174
Mannar	60	430	490	1	456	457	33
Matale	74	515	589	22	475	497	92
Matara	38	333	371	29	308	337	34
Matara (Additional)	228	528	756	202	262	464	292
Mullaittivu	43	203	246	21	184	205	41
Negombo	464	1,035	1,499	94	1,159	1,253	246
Nuwara Eliya	62	274	336	42	242	284	52
Panadure	48	564	612	59	471	530	82
Pasyala	25	170	195	8	151	159	36
Point Pedro	93	542	635	128	410	538	97
Puttalam	48	380	428	25	358	383	45
Panwila and Teldeniya	44	115	159	18	117	135	24
Ratnapura and Rakwana	261	528	789	88	453	541	248
Tangalla	123	341	464	85	265	350	114
Trincomalee	42	267	309	5	249	254	55
Total ..	5,325	22,988	28,313	3,867	19,347	23,214	5,099

VIII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests in the Island from January 1 to December 31, 1913.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for Delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscal's Sale.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anuradhapura	27	12	25	11	16	—	—	28	25	7	10	5	—	191	1	1	12	1	5	2	379
Avissawella	53	8	63	9	39	4	3	4	11	9	5	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	16	337
Badulla and Haldumulla ..	58	8	17	17	51	—	2	—	6	4	3	—	—	108	12	4	2	—	3	13	298
Balapitiya	114	80	18	44	13	—	—	4	7	4	2	—	—	98	—	31	4	—	5	15	609
Batticaloa	24	35	126	4	33	—	3	—	13	7	7	—	4	516	—	8	11	1	—	59	851
Chavakachcheri	64	48	82	19	45	—	1	25	5	9	3	3	—	100	4	5	23	—	—	—	436
Chilaw and Marawila	18	34	71	5	23	4	19	—	7	5	3	—	—	365	2	4	—	—	—	4	564
Colombo	76	218	306	120	1,213	—	—	3	1,079	112	—	—	—	1,692	86	60	—	10	135	274	5,384
Dandugama	53	21	9	30	24	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	255	3	21	—	—	—	24	530
Galle	33	18	71	16	17	—	—	—	20	4	1	—	—	41	2	13	2	—	—	29	267
Galle (Additional) ..	104	6	95	10	15	1	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	270	1	6	1	—	—	8	525
Campola and Nawalapitiya ..	61	20	35	21	89	—	—	1	40	4	5	—	—	259	15	—	—	—	—	40	590
Hambantota	1	13	9	7	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	7	—	—	6	88
Hatton	4	18	1	2	116	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	6	261
Jaffna	38	85	22	16	23	6	42	—	22	6	19	—	—	146	3	12	15	—	11	86	552
Jaffna (Additional) ..	84	169	170	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	654
Kalmunai	8	16	52	6	1	3	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	218	—	2	12	1	—	23	349
Kalutara	9	64	96	3	24	—	—	3	4	5	1	—	—	92	—	7	—	—	—	6	313
Kalutara (Additional) ..	48	1	102	22	8	—	—	8	12	1	4	—	—	53	—	1	—	—	4	19	283
Kandy	62	98	23	22	108	25	4	32	91	29	—	—	—	194	—	2	3	—	16	29	738
Kandy (Additional) ..	56	26	46	22	50	4	2	2	13	7	—	—	—	260	3	1	1	1	4	2	500
Kayts	25	66	48	13	100	—	—	10	—	13	9	—	—	159	2	2	—	—	—	—	447
Kegalla	136	26	178	47	29	—	—	—	4	9	1	—	—	122	3	17	3	—	4	60	639
Kurunegala	44	94	105	29	43	—	—	—	18	6	—	—	—	357	6	1	10	—	—	—	713
Kurunegala (Additional) ..	113	5	100	16	26	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	142	6	9	4	—	—	2	456
Mannar	5	30	26	—	44	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	49	430
Matale	72	10	53	30	86	—	1	2	44	10	8	—	—	182	—	4	4	1	4	4	515
Matara	—	25	106	44	25	35	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	3	333
Matara (Additional) ..	257	4	120	26	25	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	63	1	5	1	—	—	18	528
Mullaittivu	5	15	20	3	16	—	1	4	—	2	4	—	—	120	—	—	—	7	—	6	203
Negombo	84	24	198	9	99	—	1	6	13	3	—	—	—	523	8	24	—	—	17	26	1,035
Nuwara Eliya	22	11	8	5	65	—	4	3	34	18	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	2	—	29	274
Panadure	73	35	130	29	33	—	—	—	26	7	16	—	—	155	—	17	1	—	—	42	564
Panwila	24	2	20	6	7	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	42	—	—	3	—	—	4	115
Pasyala	10	7	61	4	2	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	—	61	1	6	—	—	2	7	170
Point Pedro	88	66	96	12	45	—	2	—	17	8	4	—	—	183	7	—	7	—	—	7	542
Puttalam	8	15	12	5	16	—	27	8	2	8	6	—	—	259	1	—	3	—	1	9	380
Ratnapura and Rakwana ..	127	11	73	40	40	—	7	—	29	19	7	—	—	140	—	3	1	—	4	27	528
Tangalla	78	10	84	19	19	—	1	11	2	1	1	—	—	70	—	6	—	—	13	26	341
Trincomalee	10	12	32	3	20	—	3	3	4	7	5	—	1	160	—	2	2	—	—	3	267
Total ..	2,166	1,466	3,166	747	2,648	92	123	222	1,595	347	136	8	6	8,432	167	274	132	24	228	1,009	22,988

ature of the Crimin

Midland Circui				Southern Circuit.												Total.					
adulla.								Matara.						Tangalla.							
Acquittals.	Convictions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	39	29	10	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	12	6	—	—	2	31	25	6	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	2	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	10	13	7	6	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	4	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	3	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	5	6	3	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	1	11	—	—
—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	5	—	—	11	18	7	10	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	3	2	—	2
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	2	7	—	2
—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	5	3	—	—	22	50	28	17	5	—
—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	8	12	4	7	—	1	4	5	3	2	—	—	60	83	26	55	—	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	188	51	130	1	6
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	4	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	16	9	—	—
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	27	3	21	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	8	8	—	—
—	11	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	164	208	39	161	2	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	4	11	4	7	—	—	14	27	8	19	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	29	9	20	—	—
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	2	9	—	—
1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	4	5	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	91	38	51	—	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	36	7	28	—	1
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	23	4	18	—	1
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	38	11	27	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	17	9	8		

	113	119	1266	1328
Otherwise	36	36	—	—
Released	—	—	—	—
	—	—	6	6
Cattle th	—	—	—	—
Offences	—	—	6	6

TRADE CLASSIFICATION CENSUS 1911 (5—Scots).—SCOTLAND.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

IX.—A Classified Statement Showing the Nature of the Criminal Cases tried before each of the Justice Courts of the Island during the Year 1911

Offences	Personal Offences								Offences against Property												Offences against Currency						Offences against Public Order				Judges.	
	Attempts.		Begetting.		Robberies.		Violence.		Perfidies.		Extortions.		Frauds.		Thefts.		Embezzlements.		Receipts.		Incendiarisms.		Malfeasances.		Misfeasances.		Peculations.		Bribes.		Breaches.		Murders.	Manslaughter.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Section 1.—Public Ownership.																																
Criminal conversion																																
Breaches of public services																																
Other offences																																
Section 2.—Public Revenue.																																
Customs Board administration																																
Offences against the Commissioners of Customs																																
Income Tax offences																																
Post Offices and Offences against Public Justice.																																
Perjury																																
Subornation																																
Perjury in connection with evidence																																
Fabrication of evidence																																
Embracery, working with property																																
Rescue																																
Prison breach																																
Contempt of Court																																
Escape from lawful custody																																
Other offences																																
Section 3.—Coin and Stamps.																																
Counterfeiting coin																																
Having in one's possession or uttering counterfeit coin																																
Other offences																																
Section 4.—Public Health and Worship.																																
Other offences																																
Section 5.—Excise Duty.																																
Smuggling and evasion of duty																																
Illicit distillation																																
Illicit dealing																																
Dealing with a person not in duty																																
Smuggling																																
Illicit distillation																																
Other offences																																
Section 6.—Public Property.																																
Theft and destruction of public property																																
Trespass																																
Poaching																																
Game																																
Trespass																																
Other offences																																
Section 7.—Public Peace.																																
Breach of the peace																																
Assault																																
Assault and robbery																																
Assault on police																																
Assault during birth property																																
Other offences																																
Section 8.—Public Safety.																																
Culpable homicide																																
Reckless conduct																																
Other offences																																
Section 9.—Trade and Trading.																																
Other offences																																
Miscellaneous																																
Unclassified																																
Total																																

Officers.

X.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for the Various Classes of Offences and the Kinds of Punishments inflicted in the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1913.

	Aandankattis	Colombo	Galle	Matara	Kalutara	Chilaw	Puttalam and Wennappuwa	Negombo	Kegalle	Ratnapura	Avissawella	Kandy	Gampola and Pussellawa	Nuwara Eliya	Matale	Dambulla	Kurunegala	Badulla	Bandarawela	Welimada	Batticaloa	Trincomalee	Point Pedro	Mullaitivu	Mannar	Anuradhapura	Puttalam	Chilaw	Negombo	Kegalle	Ratnapura	Avissawella	Kandy	Gampola	Nuwara Eliya	Matale	Dambulla	Kurunegala	Badulla	Bandarawela	Welimada	Batticaloa	Trincomalee	Point Pedro	Mullaitivu	Mannar	Anuradhapura	Total.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
First only.																																															
Offences relating to public servants																																															
Offences affecting the public health, &c.	972	407	90	74	400	109	134	172																																							
Offences against property	1																																													
Criminal force and assault	1																																													
Offences against property other than theft	1																																												
Theft other than cattle-stealing	1																																												
Cattle-stealing																																													
Offences against the revenue laws																																													
Offences against the labour laws	1																																												
Other offences	1																																												
Total Convictions	1																																												
Fine and Simple Imprisonment.																																														
Offences relating to public servants																																														
Offences affecting the public health, &c.																																														
Contempts of lawful authority																																														
Criminal force and assault																																														
Offences against property other than theft																																														
Theft other than cattle-stealing																																														
Cattle-stealing																																														
Offences against the revenue laws																																														
Offences against the labour laws																																														
Other offences																																														
Total Convictions																																														
Fine and Rigorous Imprisonment.																																														
Offences relating to public servants																																														
Offences affecting the public health, &c.																																														
Contempts of lawful authority																																														
Offences against property other than theft																																														
Theft other than cattle-stealing																																														
Cattle-stealing																																														
Offences against the revenue laws																																														
Offences against the labour laws																																														
Other offences																																														
Total Convictions																																														
Simple Imprisonment only.																																														
Offences relating to public servants																																														
Offences affecting the public health, &c.																																														
Contempts of lawful authority																																														
Offences against property other than theft																																														
Theft other than cattle-stealing																																														
Cattle-stealing																																														
Offences against the revenue laws																																														
Offences against the labour laws																																														
Other offences																																														
Total Convictions																																														
Rigorous Imprisonment only.																																														
Offences relating to public servants																																														
Offences affecting the public health, &c.																																														
Contempts of lawful authority																																														
Criminal force and assault																																														
Offences against property other than theft																																														
Theft other than cattle-stealing																																														
Cattle-stealing																																														
Offences against the revenue laws																																														
Offences against the labour laws																																														
Other offences																																														
Total Convictions																																														
Simple Rigorous Whipped.																																														
Cattle-theft under the Penal Code																																														
Offences under other laws																																														
Total Convictions																																														
Released under First Offenders Act																																														
Offenders dealt with																																														
Grand Total																																														

Total.

XI.—Return of Inquiries into Deaths held during the Period beginning January 1, 1913, and ending December 31, 1913.

	Avissawella.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla and Haldummulla.	Balapitiya.	Batticaloa and Kalmunai.	Chavakachcheri.	Chilaw and Marawila.	Colombo.	Colombo (Additional).	Colombo (Joint).	Dandugamuwa.	Galagedara.	Galle.	Gampola and Nawalapitiya.	Hambantota.	Hatton.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kayts.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Colombo (Itinerating).	Mannar.	Matale.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Panadure.	Panwila and Urugala.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Executions under sentence of Supreme Court ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Homicide.																																				
Amounting to murder ..	5	5	6	2	—	2	—	12	—	—	10	—	3	1	1	1	1	11	3	—	2	—	13	—	3	10	1	6	—	11	1	1	—	4	—	—	115
Not amounting to murder	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	4	—	6	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	32
Caused by negligence ..	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Suicide.																																				
In wells	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	23
In tanks, lakes, or sea ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Hanging	11	—	7	1	1	1	—	7	—	—	4	—	7	6	—	6	8	5	9	2	7	5	5	—	5	1	—	7	6	3	3	—	1	4	3	—	125
Poison	2	—	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	3	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	38
Shooting	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	15
Cutting throat, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Killed by																																				
Wild beasts	1	5	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	19
Crocodiles or sharks ..	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17
Snakes	4	7	16	1	26	7	6	3	—	—	16	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	2	23	5	4	2	3	1	6	1	10	—	1	6	4	16	1	180
Mad dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wasps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Deaths.																																				
Drowning in wells ..	2	—	—	4	2	3	1	5	—	—	3	—	15	—	—	—	32	11	11	3	6	11	6	1	5	10	2	8	—	5	8	5	—	4	2	1	166
In tanks, rivers, or lakes	1	4	17	7	4	4	3	2	—	—	2	—	4	5	—	9	3	9	2	1	1	14	16	1	1	3	2	2	1	11	1	1	2	—	3	2	138
In sea	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	26
In rivers or streams ..	13	—	6	1	9	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	5	—	3	4	2	4	—	—	—	6	1	100
Falling from trees ..	17	7	29	14	2	2	2	7	—	—	5	—	15	10	—	1	4	36	13	—	30	20	10	2	14	34	1	5	4	22	18	5	—	14	24	—	367
Gunshot wounds ..	4	1	13	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	2	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	24	3	1	74
By lightning ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	9
On the railway ..	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	40
Other means ..	19	1	44	19	13	3	8	54	—	—	16	—	32	24	2	33	4	23	35	1	17	24	15	2	18	23	—	13	15	16	26	2	1	22	8	—	533
Natural Causes.																																				
Diseases	60	35	91	17	30	2	23	379	—	—	16	—	52	32	2	90	18	47	49	1	31	31	54	6	32	39	23	57	37	28	24	3	18	78	17	3	1,425
Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Found Dead.																																				
Causes known ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Causes unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17
Total ..	151	72	240	72	98	29	53	518	—	—	78	—	155	90	10	147	89	156	158	12	109	153	142	20	92	136	33	110	71	121	90	20	30	161	88	15	3,519
In prisons ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	17	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
In asylums ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
In other places ..	151	72	240	72	98	29	53	431	—	—	78	—	153	90	10	147	77	156	141	12	109	153	133	20	92	123	33	110	71	121	90	20	30	161	88	15	3,379

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1912.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Western Circuit during the year 1912 and to report as follows :—

2. Referring to Table A, it will be seen that there were only 128 cases committed to the Supreme Court during the year, the smallest number since 1903. There has been an appreciable decrease too in the number of cases committed to the District Courts as compared with the previous seven years. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was only 17.

3. Table B, which gives particulars of the cases tried by the Supreme Court, shows that the greater number were cases of homicide 67 (including 2 cases transferred from the Northern Circuit and 1 from the Southern), followed by 17 cases of forgery and using as genuine forged documents, and 11 cases of attempt to murder, exclusive of 1 case in which the accused died before trial.

4. Turning to Table C, it will be seen that out of the 66 cases of homicide referred to above, only 21 persons were convicted of murder, 46 of lesser offences, and 33 acquitted. It will be noted that the number of cases of homicide, since the year 1905, continues much the same.

5. Table D, which shows the number of cases disposed of in the Supreme and District Courts, compares most favourably with the previous years since 1905. There were only 127 cases tried in the Supreme Court, as against 166 in the year 1909, 466 in the District Courts, as against 688, and a total of 593, as against 854 in that year. It is difficult to compare these figures with those of the years immediately preceding, as periods of 18 months have been dealt with, including the first half of 1912 ; but there is little doubt that there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of serious offences since the year 1907.

6. Table E shows that the use of the knife is still very prevalent, there being no less than 665 cases and 336 persons convicted for this offence. It also shows that out of 239 cases of cattle stealing, convictions were only obtained in 67. This is, no doubt, due to the fact that this offence is generally committed at night, when it is difficult to identify the offender.

7. Table F contains particulars of the cases tried in the District Courts, and shows that the largest number were cases of causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons. There were 81 cases and 99 persons charged, of whom 78 were convicted, 1 case was pending. There were 78 cases of theft other than cattle or prædial products, and 43 cases of house-breaking.

8. Table G shows a marked decrease in the number of cases tried in the District Court of Colombo as compared with the previous years since 1907. The decrease is equally marked as respects each of the other District Courts of the Circuit, the total number of cases tried being 466, as against 650 odd in the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

9. Table H is a return of the cases tried by the several District Courts in the Circuit.

W. E. BARBER,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 24, 1913.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number of Cases compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1903 ..	145	350	22	98	—	615	13
1904 ..	132	404	19	161	—	716	56
1905 ..	173	528	24	145	53	923	59
1906 ..	157	578	37	103	51	926	74
1907 ..	161	653	28	58	29	929	66
1908 ..	160	691	43	72	51	1,017	80
1909 ..	175	688	11	64	61	999	48
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911..	187	1,000	28	43	43	1,341	68
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912..	144	518	48	56	23	789	21
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	128	477	33	44	28	710	17

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1912.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 354, 357, 364	8	26	5	12	3	14	—	..
Attempt to commit murder, § 300	11*	14	6	7	5	7	—	—
Attempt to commit culpable homicide, § 301	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bigamy, § 362	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Criminal breach of trust, § 392 ..	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons ..	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	—
Causing miscarriage, § 305 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Defamation, § 480 ..	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459	17	35†	10	20	7	15	—	—
Homicide cases ..	67‡	100§	56	—	10	33	—	1
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 ..	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298..	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt, § 316	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(7) Causing hurt, § 314 ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
(8) Concealment of birth, § 309 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
House-breaking by night and theft, §§ 443, 444, 369 ..	6	14	4	9	2	5	—	—
Making false entries, § 466A ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Unnatural offence, § 365 ..	2‖	2¶	—	—	2	2	—	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Using criminal force with intent to outrage a woman's modesty, § 345	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Total ..	128	209	93	128	34	81	—	1

* Exclusive of one case, accused died before trial.
† Exclusive of one person died before trial.
‡ Includes two cases transferred from Northern Circuit.
§ Includes eighteen persons transferred from Northern Circuit.
‖ Includes one case transferred from Southern Circuit.
¶ Includes one person transferred from Southern Circuit.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Western Circuit from 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1903 ..	48 ..	68 ..	18 ..	20 ..	30
1904 ..	47 ..	57 ..	15 ..	21 ..	21
1905 ..	62 ..	82 ..	25 ..	29 ..	28
1906 ..	67 ..	96 ..	22 ..	57 ..	17
1907 ..	60 ..	91 ..	23 ..	33 ..	35
1908 ..	60 ..	91 ..	12 ..	58 ..	21
1909 ..	68 ..	91 ..	29 ..	39 ..	23
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	79 ..	103 ..	20 ..	47 ..	36
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	61 ..	82 ..	21 ..	43 ..	18
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ...	66 ..	100 ..	21 ..	46 ..	33

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Western Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Court from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Name of Court. Supreme Court.	District Court.	Total.
1903	124 ..	360 ..	484
1904	127 ..	381 ..	508
1905	173 ..	582 ..	701
1906	127 ..	578 ..	705
1907	149 ..	638 ..	787
1908	145 ..	691 ..	836
1909	166 ..	688 ..	854
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	186 ..	960 ..	1,146
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	146 ..	497 ..	643
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	127 ..	466 ..	593

E.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Western Circuit for the Year 1912.

Offence.	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	239 ..	665 ..	41 ..	945
Number of persons	346 ..	819 ..	47 ..	1,212
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	67 ..	291 ..	30 ..	388
Number of persons convicted ..	87 ..	336 ..	32 ..	455
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	162 ..	342 ..	10 ..	514
Number of persons acquitted ..	259 ..	483 ..	15 ..	757
Number of cases pending ..	10 ..	32 ..	1 ..	43

F.—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1912.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	1 ..	9 ..	— ..	9 ..	— ..	—
Assaults on public servants ..	2 ..	7 ..	— ..	7 ..	— ..	—
Taking illegal gratification ..	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence ..	7 ..	7 ..	1 ..	5 ..	1 ..	—
Issuing false documents	2 ..	2 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	—
False statements	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
False personation	3 ..	3 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	1
False charge	8 ..	8 ..	2 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
Escapes and connected offences ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Counterfeiting coin	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Causing miscarriage	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Concealment of birth	7 ..	10 ..	4 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
Hurt	20 ..	25 ..	4 ..	20 ..	— ..	1
Grievous hurt	24 ..	28 ..	11 ..	17 ..	— ..	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	81 ..	99 ..	20 ..	78 ..	— ..	1
Assault and criminal force ..	6 ..	8 ..	4 ..	4 ..	— ..	—
Kidnapping	7 ..	8 ..	1 ..	6 ..	— ..	1
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	78 ..	102 ..	17 ..	85 ..	— ..	—
Theft of cattle	18 ..	29 ..	14 ..	15 ..	— ..	—
Theft of prædial products ..	10 ..	11 ..	5 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
Theft by servants	7 ..	7 ..	1 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
Extortion	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Robbery	13 ..	18 ..	4 ..	13 ..	— ..	1
Criminal misappropriation ..	4 ..	5 ..	1 ..	4 ..	— ..	—
Receiving stolen property ..	8 ..	9 ..	3 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
Cheating	8 ..	9 ..	3 ..	5 ..	— ..	1
Fraudulently dealing with property ..	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Mischief	4 ..	4 ..	1 ..	3 ..	— ..	—
House-trespass	6 ..	7 ..	5 ..	2 ..	— ..	—
House-breaking, &c.	43 ..	62 ..	31 ..	28 ..	— ..	3
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offence	39 ..	48 ..	18 ..	30 ..	— ..	—
Other offences	64 ..	84 ..	20 ..	61 ..	1 ..	2
Total ..	477	616	172	431	2	11

G.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Circuit from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
1903	156	42	100	27	8	27	360
1904	163	37	95	32	9	45	381
1905	254	74	124	37	7	41	528
1906	269	101	112	39	15	42	578
1907	331	85	123	47	20	47	653
1908	324	103	146	47	26	45	691
1909	326	91	127	49	24	71	688
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	472	97	246	83	24	38	960
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912..	282	37	102	28	11	29	489
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	259	40	104	26	9	28	466

H.—Return of Cases tried by the District Courts in the Western Circuit for the Year 1912.

	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
Number of cases ..	264	43	105	26	11	28	477
Number of persons ..	332	57	145	38	12	32	616
Number of persons acquitted ..	76	15	53	18	3	7	172
Number of persons convicted ..	249	39	91	20	7	25	431
Number of persons otherwise disposed of ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of persons pending trial	5	3	9	—	2	—	11

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1913.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Westen Circuit during the year 1913 and to report as follows :—

Referring to Table A, it will be seen that there were only 112 cases committed to the Supreme Court during the year, a further decrease since 1912. There has been a slight increase, however, in the number of cases committed to the District Court as compared with 1912. These figures compare favourably with those of previous years since 1905.

2. Table B, which gives particulars of the cases tried in the Supreme Court, shows that there were 53 cases of homicide, as against 67 in 1912. Convictions were obtained in 40 of these cases.

3. Table C shows that of the 72 persons committed, 20 were convicted of murder, 30 for lesser offences, and 22 were acquitted. It will be noted that the number of persons convicted of murder continues much the same since 1905.

4. Turning to Table E, it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease both in the number of cases of cattle stealing and hurt with knife as compared with 1912; and 387 persons convicted for these offences, as against 455 in the pevious year.

5. Table F gives particulars of the cases tried in the District Courts, and shows an increase, since 1912, in the number of cases of theft other than cattle or prædial products—107, as against 78 in the previous year. For causing hurt or grievous hurt with dangerous weapons 72 persons were convicted, as against 78 in 1912. The figures continue much the same.

6. From Table G it will be seen that whilst there has been an increase in the number of cases tried by the District Court of Colombo, there has been a decrease in the District Court of Kalutara. The figures as regards the other courts are much the same as in 1912.

7. Table H shows that out of 665 persons committed for trial before the various District Courts of the Circuit, 465 were convicted and 13 are pending trial.

W. E. BARBER,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, May 16, 1914.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number of Cases compounded.	Total.	Number pending at end of the Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1904	132	404	19	161	—	716	56
1905	173	528	24	145	53	923	59
1906	157	578	37	103	51	926	74
1907	161	653	28	58	29	929	66
1908	160	691	43	72	51	1,017	80
1909	175	688	11	64	61	999	48
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	187	1,000	28	43	43	1,341	68
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	144	518	48	56	23	789	21
January 1 to December 31, 1912	128	477	33	44	28	710	17
1913	112	509	28	58	51	758	15

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending
Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364 ..	17*	25	12	15	5	10	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	10	13	7	7	3	6	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	
Cheating, § 403	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	
Criminal beach of trust, § 391 ..	1†	1	1	1	—	—	—	
Defamation, § 480	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 457, 459 ..	5	7	4	5	1	2	—	
Giving false evidence, § 190 ..	9	7	6	6	1	1	2	—
House-breaking by night, theft, &c., §§ 443, 444, 445, 446, 369, &c. ..	8	16	7	7	1	9	—	
House-trespass, robbery, and hurt, §§ 436, 380, 382	1	3	—	—	1	3	—	
Making false entries, § 466*a* ..	3	2	—	—	1	2	2	—
Unnatural offence, § 365 ..	3	3	1	1	2	2	—	—
Homicide cases	53	72‡	40	—	11	22	—	2
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 ..	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing grievous hurt, § 316	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing hurt, § 314 ..	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing disappearance of evidence, § 198 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	116	156	82	97	28	59	4	2

* Inclusive of three cases transferred from Southern Circuit.
† Transferred from Midland Circuit.
‡ Exclusive of one person died before trial.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Western Circuit from 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1904	47	57	15	21	21
1905	62	82	25	29	28
1906	67	96	22	57	17
1907	60	91	23	33	35
1908	60	91	12	58	21
1909	68	91	29	39	23
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	79	103	20	47	36
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	61	82	21	43	18
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	66	100	21	46	33
1913	51	72	20	30	22

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Western Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1904	127	381	508
1905	173	528	701
1906	127	578	705
1907	149	638	787
1908	145	691	836
1909	166	688	854
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	186	960	1,146
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	146	497	643
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	127	466	593
1913	114	509	623

E.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Western Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	252	649	35	936
Number of persons	320	773	38	1,131
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	43	257	29	329
Number of persons convicted	55	301	31	387
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	188	357	6	551
Number of persons acquitted	265	471	7	743
Number of persons found to be insane	—	1	—	1
Number of cases pending	21	35	—	56

F.—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending trial.
Unlawful assembly	2	12	8	4	—	—
Riot	1	13	13	—	—	—
Assaults on public servants	2	2	—	2	—	—
Taking illegal gratification	1	1	1	—	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence	2	3	1	—	—	2
False statements	6	8	5	3	—	—
False personation	2	2	1	1	—	—
Forgery	4	4	1	1	—	2
False charge	1	1	1	—	—	—
Counterfeiting coin	1	2	2	—	—	—
Having or using instruments for counterfeit coining	1	1	1	—	—	—
Causing miscarriage	1	2	1	1	—	—
Concealment of birth	2	2	—	2	—	—
Hurt	8	15	7	8	—	—
Grievous hurt	23	27	3	22	—	2
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	82	95	17	72	1	5
Wrongful confinement	2	3	1	2	—	—
Assault and criminal force	8	17	12	5	—	—
Kidnapping	9	9	1	8	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	107	125	20	105	—	—
Theft of cattle	7	9	—	9	—	—
Theft of prædial products	9	11	2	9	—	—
Theft by servants	7	9	2	7	—	—
Extortion	1	2	—	2	—	—
Robbery	22	36	10	25	—	1
Criminal misappropriation	18	20	3	17	—	—
Receiving stolen property	10	10	3	7	—	—
Cheating	17	23	6	17	—	—
Fraudulent dealing with property	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mischief	6	7	4	3	—	—
House-trespass	15	20	4	16	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	29	43	22	21	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	30	48	7	41	—	—
Criminal intimidation	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other offences	71	81	20	53	7	1
Total	509	665	179	465	8	13

G.—Number of Cases in the District Courts of the Western Circuit from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
1904	163	37	95	32	9	45	381
1905	245	74	124	37	7	41	528
1906	269	101	112	39	15	42	578
1907	331	85	123	47	20	47	653
1908	324	103	146	47	26	45	691
1909	326	91	127	49	24	71	688
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	472	97	246	83	24	38	960
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	282	37	102	28	11	29	489
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	259	40	104	26	9	28	466
1913	309	44	89	25	12	30	509

H.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the District Courts in the Western Circuit for the Year 1913.

	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
Number of cases	309	44	89	25	12	30	509
Number of persons	376	73	114	35	16	51	665
Number of persons acquitted	57	35	35	13	12	27	179
Number of persons convicted	306	38	79	20	4	18	465
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Number of persons pending trial	5	—	—	2	—	6	13

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR THE YEARS 1912 AND 1913.

I HAVE the honour to annex statistical returns relating to cases dealt with in the Northern and Southern Circuits during the years 1912 and 1913.

2. In regard to the Northern Circuit it transpires that in 1912 and 1913 there were 15 and 27 cases, respectively, in which the accused were committed for trial before the Supreme Court. This compares favourably with the 33 cases in which the accused were tried before the Supreme Court between July 1, 1911, and June 30, 1912.

3. There were, curiously enough, 13 cases of homicide in each of the years 1912, 1913, and the period between July 1, 1911, and June 30, 1912.

4. There were 88 District Court cases in 1913, 115 District Court cases in 1912, and 101 cases of the same kind between July 1, 1911, and June 30, 1912. The comparison is favourable, and shows to the manifest advantage of the year 1913.

5. In regard to the Southern Circuit, a comparison of the number of cases in which the accused have been committed for trial, before both the Supreme Court and the District Courts, shows no increase or decrease worthy of comment; the greatest difference can be ascertained by comparing the 111 District Court cases of 1913 with the 100 cases of the same kind of the year 1912.

6. A perusal of the annexed returns shows that there has been no increase of crime either in the north or the south.

S. OBEYESEKERE,
Crown Counsel.

Nuwara Eliya, May 14, 1914.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel, Northern Circuit, from the Year 1905 to 1912.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1905 ..	21	119	13	68	8	229	16
1906 ..	21	117	12	54	22	226	21
1907 ..	27	144	7	14	6	198	14
1908 ..	37	108	8	18	4	175	13
1909 ..	23	87	11	21	16	135	4
1910–11*	36	137	3	33	12	221	12
1911–12†	33	101	2	9	6	151	17
1912‡ ..	27	115	3	1	16	162	10

* January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. † July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. ‡ January 1 to December 31, 1912.

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit During the Year 1912.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364 ..	4	7	2	4	2	3	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456 and 459 ..	8	23	3	10	2	13	3	—
Homicide cases	13*	16†	8	—	5	7	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 325 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(7) Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 315	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(8) Causing hurt, § 314 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Placing obstructions on Railway, Ordinance No. 9 of 1902 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	27	48	14	24	10	24	3	—

* Excludes two cases transferred to Western Circuit. † Excludes 18 persons transferred to Western Circuit.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide in the Northern Circuit from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1903	5	21	1	4	16
1904	2	2	—	2	2
1905	7	12	—	6	6
1906	12	20	1	8	11
1907	12	22	2	13	7
1908	15	24	1	11	12
1909	11	17	2	8	7
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	15	43	1	24	18
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	13	15	3	4	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	13	16	2	7	7

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Northern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1903	20	109	129
1904	13	92	105
1905	21	119	140
1906	20	117	137
1907	27	140	167
1908	37	108	145
1909	22	87	109
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	35	131	166
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	31	84	115
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	27	110	137

E.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent for the Year 1912.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	56	107	14	177
Number of persons	98	178	23	299
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	6	39	12	57
Number of persons convicted	8	55	17	80
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	46	67	2	115
Number of persons acquitted	90	22	6	218
Number of persons found to be insane	—	1	—	1
Number of cases pending trial	4	1	—	5

F.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during the Year 1912.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Riot	3	24	13	11	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence	2	2	—	1	—	1
Fraudulently dealing with property	1	1	—	1	—	—
False charge	1	1	1	—	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	2	3	1	1	1	—
Hurt	2	2	—	2	—	—
Grievous hurt	14	47	21	25	1	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	11	32	20	10	1	1
Assault and criminal force	2	4	4	—	—	—
Kidnapping	2	2	1	1	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	22	43	22	21	—	—
Theft of cattle	2	4	1	3	—	—
Robbery	17	35	17	16	—	2
Criminal misappropriation	4	5	3	2	—	—
Receiving stolen property	1	4	2	2	—	—
Cheating	3	3	—	3	—	—
Mischief	11	19	15	4	—	—
House-trespass	1	1	—	1	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	5	12	11	1	—	—
Other offences	9	26	10	15	—	1
Total	115	270	142	120	3	5

G.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Northern Circuit from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Batticaloa.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Trincomalee.	Total.
1903	27	74	—	2	6	109
1904	15	61	1	3	12	92
1905	32	81	3	—	3	119
1906	30	78	—	1	8	117
1907	42	88	2	1	11	144
1908	26	73	1	—	2	102
1909	31	49	2	1	4	87
1910–11*	43	80	1	2	5	131
1911–12†	23	51	—	—	10	84
1912‡	19	82	—	—	9	110

* January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.
† July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.
‡ January 1 to December 31, 1912.

H.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Northern Circuit during the Year 1912.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Batticaloa	19	36	22	14	—	—
Jaffna	84	218	119	94	3	2
Mannar	2	2	—	—	—	2
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	10	14	1	12	—	1
Total	115	217	142	120	3	5

I.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel, Southern Circuit, from the Year 1905 to 1912.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	1912 (January 1 to December 31).
Number of cases committed for trial—								
Before Supreme Court	69	56	84	69	40	81	44	45
Before District Courts	184	254	241	146	135	215	103	100
Number referred to Police Courts	52	21	4	—	10	5	2	6
Number in which accused were directed to be discharged	73	60	12	20	21	17	8	9
Number of cases compounded	20	24	24	12	23	25	2	4
Total	407	415	365	247	229	343	159	164
Number pending at the end of year	34	47	19	19	16	10	7	5

J.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during the Year 1912.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364 ..	6*	8†	4	5	2	3	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	5	11	4	8	1	3	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317	3	4	3	4	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 315	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 455, 456, 459	4	10	3	5	1	5	—	—
Homicide cases	23	32‡	19	—	4	10	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 315	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
House-breaking by night and theft, §§ 443 and 369	1	4	1	2	—	2	—	—
Unlawful assembly, riot, causing grievous hurt, and hurt, §§ 140, 144, 317, 315 ..	1	6	—	—	1	6	—	—
Unnatural offence, § 365	—§	—‖	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	45	76	35	47	9	29	—	—

* Excludes one case transferred to Western Circuit.
† Excludes one person transferred to Western Circuit.
‡ Excludes one person died before trial.
§ Excludes one case, accused died before trial.
‖ Excludes one case and one person transferred to Western Circuit.

K.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Southern Circuit from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1903	21	35	5	7	23
1904	25	34	10	16	8
1905	38	63	11	21	31
1906	23	33	8	13	12
1907	35	49	10	23	16
1908	36	57	9	25	23
1909	18	28	5	13	10
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	47	67	12	33	22
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	24	36	5	18	13
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	23	32	6	16	10

L.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Southern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from the Year 1903 to 1912..

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1903	62	182	244
1904	53	165	218
1905	69	184	253
1906	56	254	310
1907	82	227	309
1908	69	146	215
1909	39	135	174
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911..	81	212	293
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	42	96	138
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	45	97	142

M.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent for the Year 1912.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	159	177	49	385
Number of persons	355	248	60	663
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	53	32	34	169
Number of persons convicted	101	91	38	230
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	97	92	15	204
Number of persons acquitted	254	157	22	433
Number of cases pending	9	3	—	12

N.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during the Year 1912.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Taking illegal gratification	1	1	1	—	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence	3	3	1	2	—	—
False statements	1	1	1	—	—	—
False personation	1	2	2	—	—	—
False charge	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hurt	5	6	2	4	—	—
Grievous hurt	5	6	—	6	—	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	11	16	2	14	—	—
Assault and criminal force	1	1	—	1	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	9	11	2	9	—	—
Theft of cattle	15	27	21	6	—	—
Theft of prædial products	10	19	8	11	—	—
Robbery	2	2	1	1	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	1	1	—	—	—	1
Cheating	2	2	1	1	—	—
Mischief	3	5	4	1	—	—
House-trespass	5	6	1	5	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	12	20	13	6	—	1
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	10	25	17	8	—	—
Other offences	2	3	—	2	—	1
Total	100	158	78	77	—	3

O.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Southern Circuit from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
1903	100	43	39	182
1904	63	70	32	165
1905	81	67	36	184
1906	101	96	57	254
1907	87	103	51	241
1908	37	64	40	141
1909	38	63	34	135
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	83	81	48	212
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	36	43	17	96
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	37	27	33	97

P.—Return of Cases tried by several District Courts in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1912.

	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
Number of cases	39	28	33	100
Number of persons	55	40	63	158
Number of persons acquitted	29	12	37	78
Number of persons convicted	24	27	26	77
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—
Number of persons pending trial	2	1	—	3

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel, Northern Circuit, from the Year 1905 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1905	21	119	13	68	8	229	16
1906	21	117	12	54	22	226	21
1907	27	144	7	14	6	198	14
1908	37	108	8	18	4	175	13
1909	23	87	11	21	16	135	4
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	36	137	3	33	12	221	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	13	101	2	9	6	151	17
1912 (January 1 to December 31).. ..	27	115	3	1	16	162	10
1913	15	88	6	7	22	138	8

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Number of Cases	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456 and 459	2	8	—	—	2	8	—	—
House-trespass, house-breaking by night, theft, robbery, &c., §§ 436, 443, 369, 380, 382	3	11	3	9	—	2	—	—
Making false entries, § 466A ..	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Homicide cases ..	7	9	3	—	4	6	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing hurt, § 314 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	15	35	7	14	8	21	—	—

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Northern Circuit from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1904	2	2	—	2	2
1905	7	12	—	6	6
1906	12	20	1	8	11
1907	12	22	2	13	7
1908	15	24	1	11	12
1909	11	17	2	8	7
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	15	43	1	24	18
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	13	15	3	4	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	13	16	2	7	7
1913	13	16	—	9	7

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Northern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1904	13	92	105
1905	21	119	140
1906	20	117	137
1907	27	140	167
1908	37	108	145
1909	22	87	109
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	35	131	166
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	31	84	115
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	27	110	137
1913	15	88	103

E.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent for the Year 1913.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife. (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	68	110	8	186
Number of persons	107	156	12	275
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	11	37	7	55
Number of persons convicted	21	45	10	76
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	47	66	1	114
Number of persons acquitted	86	111	2	199
Number of cases pending	10	7	—	17

F.—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	2	27	21	6	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence	1	1	—	1	—	—
False statements	2	2	1	1	—	—
Forgery	2	2	—	2	—	—
False charge	1	2	—	2	—	—
Concealment of birth	2	4	2	—	—	2
Hurt	3	11	2	4	5	—
Grievous hurt	4	13	10	3	—	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	9	19	4	15	—	—
Assault and criminal force	1	1	—	1	—	—
Kidnapping	1	1	—	1	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	13	23	10	13	—	—
Robbery	11	28	18	9	—	1
Criminal misappropriation	2	3	—	3	—	—
Receiving stolen property	1	1	—	—	—	1
Cheating	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mischief	1	1	—	1	—	—
House-trespass	1	3	—	3	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	4	4	2	2	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	3	3	—	3	—	—
Other offences	23	35	7	28	—	—
Total	88	185	78	98	5	4

G.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Northern Circuit from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Batticaloa.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Trincomalee.	Total.
1904	15	61	1	3	12	92
1905	32	81	3	—	3	119
1906	30	78	—	1	8	117
1907	42	88	2	1	11	144
1908	26	73	1	—	2	102
1909	31	49	2	1	4	87
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	43	80	1	2	5	131
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	23	51	—	—	10	84
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	19	82	—	—	9	110
1913	14	61	4	—	9	88

H.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1913.

	Batticaloa.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Number of cases	14	61	4	—	9	88
Number of persons	43	118	5	—	19	185
Number of persons acquitted	26	48	1	—	3	78
Number of persons convicted	11	69	2	—	16	98
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	5	—	—	—	—	5
Number of persons pending trial	1	1	2	—	—	4

I.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel, Southern Circuit, from the Year 1905 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Courts.	Before District Courts.					
1905	69	184	52	73	29	407	34
1906	56	254	21	60	24	415	47
1907	84	241	4	12	24	365	19
1908	69	146	—	20	12	247	19
1909	40	135	10	21	23	229	16
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	81	215	5	17	25	343	10
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	44	103	2	8	2	159	7
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	45	100	6	9	4	164	5
1913	44	111	10	7	15	187	11

J.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted	Number of Persons acquitted	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364	3*	5†	3	4	—	1	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300	6	6‡	2	2	4	4	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	3	1	1	1	—	—	2	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 454, 456, 459	12	24	7	12	5	12	—	—
House-breaking by night and theft, §§ 443 and 369 ..	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Theft, § 367	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Homicide cases ..	15	23	14	—	1	5	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
(2) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(3) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt, § 316	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	44	64	30	40	12	24	2	—

* Exclusive of three cases transferred to Western Circuit.
† Exclusive of five persons transferred to Western Circuit.
‡ Exclusive of two persons acquitted on ground of insanity.

K.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Southern Circuit from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1904	25	34	10	16	8
1905	38	63	11	21	31
1906	23	33	8	13	12
1907	35	49	10	23	16
1908	36	57	9	25	23
1909	18	28	5	13	10
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	47	67	12	33	22
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	24	36	5	18	13
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	23	32	6	16	10
1913	15	23	5	13	5

L.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Southern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1904	53	165	218
1905	69	184	253
1906	56	254	310
1907	82	227	309
1908	69	146	215
1909	39	135	174
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	81	212	293
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	42	96	138
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	45	97	142
1913	44	111	155

M.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent for the Year 1913.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife. (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	109	232	49	390
Number of persons	258	302	60	620
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained ..	28	104	28	160
Number of persons convicted ..	46	111	29	186
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted ..	77	121	21	219
Number of persons acquitted ..	212	191	31	434
Number of cases pending ..	4	7	—	11

N.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Riot	1	18	12	6	—	—
False statements	1	1	1	—	—	—
False personation	1	3	3	—	—	—
Fraudulent dealing with property ..	2	4	—	4	—	—
False charge	3	3	2	1	—	—
Harbouring offenders	1	1	1	—	—	—
Escapes and connected offences ..	1	6	—	5	—	—
Having or using instruments for counterfeit coining	1	1	—	1	—	—
Hurt	5	12	8	4	—	—
Grievous hurt	7	13	8	5	—	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	20	28	11	16	—	1
Kidnapping	1	6	—	6	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	6	6	1	5	—	—
Theft of cattle	6	16	7	9	—	—
Theft of prædial products ..	7	8	3	5	—	—
Robbery	3	4	3	1	—	—
Criminal misappropriation ..	2	3	2	1	—	—
Receiving stolen property ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
Cheating	1	2	2	—	—	—
Mischief	2	2	1	1	—	—
House-trespass	2	2	—	2	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	23	31	13	18	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	1	1	1	—	—	—
Using false trade mark	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences	11	14	1	5	3	5
Total ..	111	188	82	97	3	6

O.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Southern Circuit from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
1904	63	70	32	165
1905	81	67	36	184
1906	101	96	57	254
1907	87	103	51	241
1908	37	64	40	141
1909	38	63	34	135
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	83	81	48	212
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	36	43	17	96
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	37	27	33	97
1913	54	31	26	111

P.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1913.

	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
Number of cases	54	31	26	111
Number of persons	78	44	66	188
Number of persons acquitted	32	19	31	82
Number of persons convicted	43	24	30	97
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	3	—	—	3
Number of persons pending trial	—	1	5	6

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR 1912.

THERE appears to have been some decrease in the more serious crime of the Circuit for the year 1912, as is shown in Table D, where the total number of cases disposed of in the Supreme Court and District Courts combined is 352, as against 460 for 1909; but the number of homicide cases remains high—50 for 1912, as against 44 for 1909.

2. There has been an appalling number of cases in which women have been either murdered or the subjects of murderous assaults. During the last two sessions alone for 1912 there were eleven convictions for murder in which the victims were women, and in five of those cases the deceased was the wife or mistress of the prisoner; and there were five convictions for attempts to commit murder of women, the victim in each case being the wife or mistress of the prisoner.

Impatience over trifles, petty jealousies, and, in some instances, refusal to cohabit after ill-treatment have been the immediate causes; but it is perhaps the lack of consideration for women on the part of the average villager that leads to these terrible domestic tragedies.

3. In the Province of Uva there has been much rash or negligent use of firearms on the part of villagers, who set gun-traps, and fire recklessly while out hunting without any caution or regard for their fellow men. At the Sessions held at Badulla four convictions were obtained in cases where deaths occurred through the reckless use of guns.

4. It is satisfactory to note that out of 161 persons tried in the Supreme Court, 120 were convicted (*vide* Table B), and that out of the 56 persons charged with homicide, only 9 were acquitted, maintaining the minimum average of acquittals in such cases (*vide* Table C). Coupled with the fact that the number of discharges directed (37) was the lowest for several years (*vide* Table A), it is a pleasure to attribute this to the care and discrimination with which magisterial inquiries are usually conducted.

Kandy, April 30, 1913.

W. S. DE SARAM,
Crown Counsel.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1903	90	187	41	157	—	475	25
1904	71	208	25	135	3	442	29
1905	72	265	21	86	14	458	12
1906	98	274	37	72	40	461	39
1907	81	317	28	58	29	513	66
1908	114	323	24	78	64	603	31
1909	103	361	24	56	45	589	41
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	114	493	40	66	76	789	20
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	95	249	11	34	20	409	15
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	111	253	8	37	17	426	29

[For Table B see next page.]

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Midland Circuit from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1903	29	33	13	12	8
1904	31	36	8	20	8
1905	37	43	9	18	16
1906	41	56	30	13	13
1907	39	64	19	23	22
1908	54	75	24	26	25
1909	44	50	11	25	14
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	64	74	18	44	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	43	52	21	23	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	50	56	15	32	9

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1912.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 354, 357, 364 ..	9	14	5	7	4	7	—	—
Attempt to commit rape, §§ 364/490 ..	6	5	5	5	—	—	1	—
Attempt to commit unnatural offence, §§ 365/490	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Criminal trespass, § 433	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
Criminal intimidation, § 486	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Criminal breach of trust, § 392 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317	6	8	6	6	—	2	—	—
Causing hurt, § 314	1	5	1	5	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459	10	14	8	10	1	4	—	1
House-breaking by night, theft, robbery, and hurt, §§ 443, 369, 380, 382 ..	14	42*	10	24	4	18	—	—
Homicide cases	50	56	45	—	5	9	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt, § 316 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(7) Causing hurt, § 314	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
(8) House-breaking by night, theft, and dishonestly retaining stolen property, §§ 443, 369, 396, 394	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bigamy, § 362	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Making false entry, § 466A	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	111	161	94	120	15	41	1	1

* Exclusive of one person escaped from custody.

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Midland Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1903	61 ..	211 ..	272
1904	62 ..	207 ..	269
1905	75 ..	274 ..	349
1906	97 ..	274 ..	371
1907	75 ..	306 ..	381
1908	113 ..	298 ..	411
1909	99 ..	361 ..	460
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	114 ..	475 ..	589
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	89 ..	239 ..	328
1912 (January 1 to December 31)..	110 ..	242 ..	352

E.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1912.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases ..	267 ..	341 ..	38 ..	646
Number of persons ..	518 ..	467 ..	44 ..	1,029
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained ..	46 ..	127 ..	35 ..	208
Number of persons convicted ..	89 ..	154 ..	39 ..	282
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted ..	202 ..	194 ..	3 ..	399
Number of persons acquitted ..	429 ..	309 ..	5 ..	743
Number of persons found to be insane	— ..	4 ..	— ..	4
Number of cases pending ..	19 ..	20 ..	— ..	39

F.—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1912.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Riot	1	10	—	10	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence	4	5	2	3	—	—
False statements	2	2	1	1	—	—
False personation	2	2	—	2	—	—
False charge	1	2	—	2	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	1	3	—	3	—	—
Concealment of birth	2	2	—	2	—	—
Hurt	3	13	3	10	—	—
Grievous hurt	23	35	13	20	—	2
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	15	23	8	14	—	1
Wrongful confinement	2	2	—	1	—	1
Assault and criminal force	3	4	—	4	—	—
Kidnapping	3	3	—	3	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	29	41	14	25	1	1
Theft of cattle	1	1	—	1	—	—
Theft of prædial products	19	37	24	12	1	—
Theft by servants	2	2	—	2	—	—
Extortion	8	18	6	9	—	3
Robbery	19	36	14	22	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	10	12	4	6	—	2
Receiving stolen property	5	6	1	5	—	—
Cheating	13	17	—	17	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mischief	8	15	8	6	1	—
House-trespass	8	21	9	12	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	26	37	13	24	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	13	16	4	12	—	—
Criminal intimidation	2	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences	27	29	7	20	1	1
Total	253	397	133	249	4	11

G.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Midland Circuit from the Year 1903 to 1912.

Year.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
1903	5	10	81	64	56	—	216
1904	6	16	100	40	47	—	209
1905	17	23	133	27	79	—	279
1906	17	14	115	70	58	—	274
1907	11	18	139	70	79	—	317
1908	8	22	87	77	104	—	298
1909	18	30	84	99	122	8	361
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	23	39	169	94	128	22	475
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	15	17	69	51	63	19	234
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	12	21	78	45	73	13	242

H.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1912.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Anuradhapura	16	25	4	16	1	4
Badulla	22	35	7	27	—	1
Kandy	80	110	51	55	2	2
Kegalla	45	86	34	52	—	—
Kurunegala	75	123	35	85	1	2
Nuwara Eliya	15	18	2	14	—	2
Total	253	397	133	249	4	11

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR 1913.

THE number of cases (124) committed before the Supreme Court during 1913 is the highest since 1903 (*vide* Table A).

2. Of that number 57 were cases of homicide, the highest number since 1903 (*vide* Table C). Of 76 persons charged with homicide—also the highest number since 1903—19 were convicted of murder and 34 of lesser offences (*vide* Table C).

3. Perhaps the worst feature in the crime for the year is the number of homicide cases in which the victim was a woman. In no less than 14 of the above 57 cases of homicide the victim was a woman: in 10 the wife or mistress of the accused, the motive generally being petty quarrels or jealousy; in 3 the sister or mother-in-law; and in 1 a European lady in whose service the accused was employed.

4. There were besides 6 cases in which attempts were made by the accused to murder their wives or mistresses.

W. S. DE SARAM,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, May 16, 1914.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1904	71	208	25	135	3	442	29
1905	72	265	21	86	14	458	12
1906	98	274	37	72	40	461	39
1907	81	317	28	58	29	513	66
1908	114	323	24	78	64	603	31
1909	103	361	24	56	45	589	41
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	114	493	40	66	76	789	20
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	95	249	11	34	20	409	15
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	111	253	8	37	17	426	29
1913	124	259	9	37	21	460	20

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 354, 356, 357, 364, &c.	18	26	9	12	9	14	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	13	17	6	9	7	8	—	—
Bigamy, § 362	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 315	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Criminal breach of trust, §§ 391, 392, &c. ..	2*	2	1	2	—	—	1	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 455, 456, 457, and 459	8	14	4	5	4	9	—	—
House-breaking by night and theft, §§ 443, 444, 369, &c.	8	11	6	8	1	3	—	1
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380, 382, 383 ..	5	14	2	3	3	11	—	—
Public servants taking gratifications, § 158 ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Unnatural offence, § 365	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, §§ 21 and 22 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Homicide cases	59	76†	46	—	11	23	—	2
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
(2) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(3) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt, § 316 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326 ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
(7) Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 315	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total ..	124	173	82	101	38	72	1	3

* Exclusive of one case transferred to Western Circuit.
† Inclusive of one person acquitted on the ground of insanity.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Midland Circuit from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1904	31	36	8	20	8
1905	37	43	9	18	16
1906	41	56	30	13	13
1907	39	64	19	23	22
1908	54	75	24	26	25
1909	44	50	11	25	14
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	64	74	18	44	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	43	52	21	23	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	50	56	15	32	9
1913	57	76	19	34	23

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Midland Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1904	62	207	269
1905	75	274	349
1906	97	274	371
1907	75	306	381
1908	113	298	411
1909	99	361	460
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	114	475	589
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	89	239	328
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	110	242	352
1913	121	259	380

E.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1913.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	198	366	45	609
Number of persons	410	508	58	976
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	30	121	28	179
Number of persons convicted	56	140	36	232
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	148	222	11	381
Number of persons acquitted	354	366	22	742
Number of persons found to be insane	—	2	—	2
Number of cases pending	20	23	6	49

F.—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1913.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Taking illegal gratification	2	2	—	2	—	—
Frauds of Postal or Telegraphic servants	1	1	—	1	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence	1	1	—	1	—	—
False statements	1	2	—	2	—	—
False personation	2	2	—	2	—	—
Defaults of public servants	6	6	—	6	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	3	6	—	6	—	—
Counterfeiting coin	1	1	—	1	—	—
Having or using instruments for counterfeit coining	1	1	—	1	—	—
Concealment of birth	4	5	—	5	—	—
Hurt	6	12	11	1	—	—
Grievous hurt	26	30	5	25	—	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	30	46	19	27	—	—
Wrongful confinement	2	2	—	2	—	—
Assault and criminal force	5	7	4	3	—	—
Kidnapping	4	11	2	6	—	3
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	38	54	8	38	2	6
Theft of cattle	1	2	1	1	—	—
Theft of prædial products	10	10	4	6	—	—
Theft by servants	2	2	—	2	—	—
Extortion	5	7	4	3	—	—
Robbery	13	23	7	16	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	10	10	2	7	—	1
Receiving stolen property	8	10	1	9	—	—
Cheating	12	12	2	10	—	—
Fraudulent dealing with property	2	2	—	2	—	—
Mischief	5	7	4	3	—	—
House-trespass	3	3	2	1	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	11	15	8	6	—	1
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	22	27	11	26	—	—
Criminal intimidation	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other offences	21	24	3	18	1	2
Total	259	354	98	240	3	13

G.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Midland Circuit from the Year 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
1904	6	16	100	40	47	—	269
1905	17	23	133	27	79	—	297
1906	17	14	115	70	58	—	274
1907	11	18	139	70	79	—	317
1908	8	22	87	77	104	—	298
1909	18	30	84	99	122	8	361
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	23	39	169	94	128	22	475
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	15	17	69	51	63	19	234
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	12	21	78	45	73	13	242
1913	28	23	105	39	58	6	259

H.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1913.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Anuradhapura ..	28	49	17	32	—	—
Badulla ..	23	37	2	23	1	11
Kandy ..	105	129	49	78	—	2
Kegalla ..	39	45	18	27	—	—
Kurunegala ..	58	87	12	75	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ..	6	7	—	5	2	—
Total ..	259	354	98	240	3	13

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1912-13.

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PART I.—THE FORCE.

IT was with the deepest regret that all ranks of the Force heard on November 23, 1913, of the death, after a brief and sudden illness, of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. I. E. David.

Mr. David, who was regarded as an officer of outstanding ability in the Madras Police Service, where he held the appointment of Assistant Inspector-General of Police, was specially lent by the Government of India for service under the Ceylon Government, and assumed command of the Ceylon Police on July 18, 1910, succeeding the late Mr. C. C. Longden, also of the Madras Police.

Mr. David commanded the Force with conspicuous ability for a period of three years and five months, in the course of which he took the keenest interest in the welfare of the officers and men under his command, and by his unflagging energy, zeal, and devotion to duty gained the deepest respect and regard of all ranks.

Mr. David quickly obtained not only the respect and affection of his subordinates, but the confidence of the Government. His Excellency the Governor, in a *Gazette Extraordinary* dated November 24, 1913, gave public expression to His Excellency's regret at the death of an officer of conspicuous ability, whose services had been of the greatest value to the Ceylon Government.

Mr. David's premature and sudden death at the age of 38 evoked widespread sympathy in Madras and Ceylon, and was deeply regretted by all with whom he had come into contact. Mr. David's predecessor, Mr. C. C. Longden, after returning to duty in the Madras Police, died on February 22, 1913, to the deep regret of this Force, which he had with great ability and judgment reorganized.

Mr. Longden and Mr. David never spared themselves in their zeal for the improvement and welfare of the Force, and a permanent record of their work will, I trust, ever remain in the continued and improved efficiency of the Force which they did so much to bring about.

2. *Changes.*—The principal changes among the officers were as follows :—

In November, 1912, Mr. I. E. David returned from leave and resumed duties as Inspector-General of Police, relieving me. I resumed duties as Acting Senior Superintendent, Colombo.

In February, 1913, I was confirmed in my appointment as Senior Superintendent of Police, Colombo.

In April, 1913, Mr. Thornhill, Superintendent of Police, North-Western Province, proceeded on leave to Europe, being relieved by Mr. A. G. Gottelier from the Southern Province. Mr. J. H. Daniel, Superintendent at Headquarters, was transferred to the Southern Province as Superintendent of Police on being relieved by Mr. A. C. Godfrey. Mr. J. S. Bowes was transferred from Nuwara Eliya to Colombo Division North, and Mr. R. J. Tyler was sent to take charge of Nuwara Eliya District.

In September, 1913, Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, who was doing duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Depôt, was transferred to the North-Western Province, and took charge of the newly-policed Puttalam-Chilaw District.

In October, 1913, Mr. R. J. Tyler was transferred to the North-Western Province as Assistant to Mr. Gottelier, and Mr. A. P. Williams from Kandy took charge of the Nuwara Eliya District.

On November 23, 1913, the late Inspector-General of Police, Mr. I. E. David, died, and I was appointed to act, being subsequently confirmed as Inspector-General of Police. Mr. A. C. Godfrey was placed in charge of Colombo Division, and Mr. D. V. Altendorff was transferred from Kalutara to Colombo to act as Superintendent at Headquarters. A Probationary Assistant Superintendent was placed in temporary charge of Kalutara District.

On November 28, 1913, Mr. J. S. Bowes proceeded to Europe on leave preparatory to retirement.

In December, 1912, Messrs. W. C. C. King, C. G. Piggford, and J. D. Aitken, who were appointed Police Probationers by the Secretary of State, arrived, and were taken on the strength of the Force.

In the course of the eighteen months under review the following Police Probationers were appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police after passing the required examinations, viz., Messrs. R. J. Tyler, A. P. Williams, and P. N. Banks.

3. *Strength.*—The following additions to the Force were sanctioned during the eighteen months July, 1912, to December, 1913 :—

(*a*) *To Depôt.*—1 sergeant and 6 constables for the purpose of providing a permanent police guard at the Leper Asylum, Hendala.

(*b*) *To Colombo Division.*—2 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 7 sergeants, and 41 constables.

(1) For traffic duty in the Fort, Pettah, and Maradana divisions—4 sergeants and 21 constables.

(2) For the Criminal Investigation Department—2 Inspectors, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 sergeants, and 2 constables.

(3) To meet the extension of Municipal limits to Wellawatta—11 constables.

(4) For the House of Detention—1 Sub-Inspector, 1 sergeant, and 5 constables.

(*c*) *To Western Province.*—3 sergeants and 12 constables for the Kalutara District. A new station was opened at Kallawellawa, and the strength of two stations increased to meet the needs of a rapidly growing district.

(*d*) *To Central Province.*—3 sergeants and 4 constables to provide additional men for duty at Matale, Talawakele, and Dikoya.

(*e*) *To Northern Province.*—7 constables required for the duty of guarding prisoners employed on the Jaffna reclamation works.

(*f*) *To Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—1 Superintendent and 1 sergeant.

The appointment of a Superintendent for the Province of Sabaragamuwa has been specially sanctioned by the Secretary of State on account of the great increase in crime following on the opening of the railway. The appointment will be filled as soon as an officer is available.

In May, 1913, the Punitive Police Force consisting of 1 sergeant and 6 constables was withdrawn from Eravur, and in August, 1913, a Punitive Police Force of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 sergeant, and 6 constables was established for a period of two years at Kinniyai in the Trincomalee District.

The following table gives the sanctioned and actual strength of each grade on December 31, 1913 :—

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Inspector-General	1	1
Superintendents	8	6
Assistant Superintendents	15	14
Inspectors	35	22
Sub-Inspectors	82	85
Station House Officers	20	12
European Police Sergeants	21	21
Sergeants	273	251
Constables	2,057	2,073
Total	2,512	2,485

4. *Nationalities.*—The Force is composed of men of the following nationalities :—

	Europeans.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Malays.	Burghers.	Others.
Inspectors	2	7	3	2	5	3
Sub-Inspectors	2	54	3	15	9	2
Station House Officers	—	12	—	—	—	—
Sergeants	21	58	34	105	33	21
Constables	—	911	493	356	41	272
Total	25	1,042	533	478	88	298

5. *Education.*—Of the sergeants and constables, 774 men can read and write English, 400 men can speak the English language but are unable to read or write it, and 1,802 men can read and write a vernacular language. There are a few men in the force who can read and write no language; these men are employed on guard duties.

6. *Length of Service.*—There are 385 men with 17 years' service and over, 447 men with 10 years' service and under 17 years, 890 men with 3 years' service and under 10 years, and 546 men with 1 year's service and under 3 years.

7. *Training School.*—An Assistant Superintendent (in his absence on other duties a Probationary Assistant Superintendent) is in charge of the school, with a staff of 1 Sub-Inspector, 4 drill instructors, and 4 lecturers.

On July 1, 1912, there were 144 recruits in the school, and during the 18 months ended December 31, 1913, 632 were admitted. Of these, 523 were passed out after examination, 56 resigned, and 53 were discharged as unsuitable for retention in the force or for desertion. On December 31, 1913, there were 139 recruits in the school under training.

Classes for training constables to qualify as sergeants were held in the school during the period under review.

The school is still located in the Pettah. Plans have been approved for erecting a police school at Mount Lavinia, and a portion of the sum required for the buildings was voted in the Estimates for the current financial year. This move is one of the most urgent requirements of the Force. The Pettah is the most undesirable place in which a police officer can be trained.

8. *Enlistments.*—During the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913, 1,525 men presented themselves for enlistment. Of these, 952 were rejected as unsuitable and physically or educationally unfit for service in the Force. Enlistments to the number of 573 were made to the following grades:—8 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Station House Officers, 15 first class constables, 37 second class constables, and 508 third class constables. The following table shows the number of recruits enlisted since 1908:—

Year.	Recruits.	Year.	Recruits.
1908	398	1911	403
1909	483	1912	400
1910	371	1913	394

9. *Casualties.*—The following statement shows the casualties of the Force. For comparison I give the figures from 1904:—

Year.	Died.	Pensioned.	Resigned.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Total.
1904	12	57	34	47	46	196
1905	8	25	68	130	73	304
1906	15	39	175	99	57	385
1907	23	39	149	79	58	348
1908	16	29	162	64	39	310
1909	18	22	209	71	67	387
1910	22	42	142	72	86	364
1911	20	34	115	80	57	306
1912	17	31	154	92	64	358
1913	9	25	133	70	76	313

The number of casualties is still very high, which is to be regretted, but when a man has proved himself to be unfit for retention in the Force the sooner he goes the better. Each individual case is examined by me before a man is discharged or dismissed.

10. *Punishments.*—The following statement shows the number and nature of the punishments awarded during the eighteen months:—

Dismissed	113	Blackmarked	2,548
Discharged	132	Fined	3,943
Reduced	316	Judicially punished	28

The infliction of fines is almost entirely confined to the offence of absence without leave.

It is in the best interests of the Force that all ranks as a body should endeavour to maintain a high standard of good conduct. It frequently occurs that misconduct is the result of a police officer being subjected to abuse or insult. It is not in a day that the exercise of tact and forbearance in the performance of Police duties can be taught to men by nature impulsive. Forbearance and civility at all times are necessary in every branch of police work, and never more so than in trying situations. The highest standard in this respect is the only one to be aimed at. Good conduct in the performance of irksome duties and in harassing situations is the supreme test of a well-conducted and well-disciplined Force, and to bring this about the hearty co-operation of every individual member of the Force is required.

11. *Rewards.*—The amounts paid to men of the Force in the shape of rewards for good work performed during the last nine years are as follows:—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1905	5,891	1910	16,606
1906	6,500	1911	18,292
1907	11,705	1912	26,241
1908	11,753	1913	32,402
1909	14,153		

While punishment is meted out for misconduct or neglect of duty, good work and merit are recognized and rewarded.

12. *Secret Service.*—The expenditure under the Secret Service vote during the eighteen months was Rs. 1,320.

13. *Clerical Staff.*—The clerical staff of the Department on December 31, 1913, consisted of 1 Special Class clerk, 2 clerks of Class I., Grades I. and II., 24 clerks of Class II., Grades I., II., and III., 26 clerks in Grade I. and 70 clerks in Grade II. of the Subordinate Clerical Service, total 123 clerks.

14. *Reorganization.*—The Committee appointed to report upon the position and prospects of the Public Service made certain recommendations with regard to the Force, all of which were sanctioned by the Government. They may be summarized as follows :—

Inspectors.—The number was increased from 24 to 33, an increase of 9. This includes a Special Class of three Chief Inspectors on Rs. 3,000 per annum. The increments of the other classes were placed on a satisfactory footing.

Sub-Inspectors.—The rank of Station House Officer was abolished, and the total number of Sub-Inspectors raised from 44 to 80, Sub-Inspectors being re-graded into four classes.

Sergeants.—The proportion of sergeants in the six grades was corrected to provide for a steady flow of promotion.

Constables.—The rank of constable was re-graded from three classes into nine grades, the pay of the lowest grade being Rs. 18, and that of each other grade an increase of Re. 1 a month on the grade below, thus :—

	Rs.		Rs.
3rd Class :—		2nd Class :—	
3rd Grade ..	18	2nd Grade ..	22
2nd Grade ..	19	1st Grade ..	23
1st Grade ..	20	1st Class :—	
2nd Class :—		3rd Grade ..	24
3rd Grade ..	21	2nd Grade ..	25
		1st Grade ..	30

The top grade is a merit class, to which only constables of long (20 to 25 years') service and of good character, who will not in the ordinary course be promoted to the rank of sergeant, are appointed. By the new scheme a recruit obtains promotion automatically from Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 when he passes out of the training school, and to Rs. 20 after 12 months' satisfactory service in a division. Thereafter his name may be considered for promotion monthly. Promotions of sergeants and constables are made every month. A seniority list showing the monthly changes and each man's position in the Force is printed and hung up in every police station and office in the Island, with the result that every man in the Force knows that his work is being watched, and that his name may be submitted or passed over for promotion according to his record of work and conduct.

Under the previously existing system, whereby there were only three classes of constables, a constable knew that in the ordinary course it would take him five to ten years to obtain promotion from class to class, and as a result he never gave a thought to the matter of promotion till he had served some years in a class. It is essential that promotion should be the direct result of good conduct and good work, and this is now secured.

15. *Cost.*—The cost of the Force for the eighteen months was Rs. 2,082,342.

PART II.—CRIME.

16. The number of offences against the Penal Code reported during the eighteen months amounts to 22,578. Of these, 15,160 were dealt with and disposed of by the courts as true cases ; 3,544 cases had not been finally disposed of on December 31, 1913. Of the total number of true cases reported, 5,875 occurred in the last six months of 1912 and 9,285 in the year 1913.

Analysing the 9,285 cases which occurred in the year 1913, it is found that 7,705 were cases falling under the twelve heads of crime reportable by headmen and registered by the police as "crime," viz., abduction, arson, burglary, cattle stealing, exposure of children, grievous hurt, homicide, hurt by knife and dangerous weapons, rape, riot, robbery, and theft over Rs. 20. 4,006, or 43·1 per cent., resulted in conviction.

The figures regarding the five most prevalent and serious offences are tabulated below in comparative form :—

Murder and Homicide.

Year.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Per Cent.
1909	157 ..	90 ..	57·3
1910	186 ..	84 ..	45·6
1911	156 ..	90 ..	57·6
1912	172 ..	76 ..	44·2
1913	175 ..	95 ..	54·3

Grievous Hurt.

Year.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Per Cent.
1909	468 ..	342 ..	72·8
1910	608 ..	164 ..	26·9
1911	539 ..	163 ..	30·2
1912	485 ..	262 ..	54
1913	593 ..	364 ..	61·3

Hurt with Dangerous Weapons.

Year.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Per Cent.
1909	798 ..	522 ..	65·4
1910	970 ..	637 ..	65·7
1911	917 ..	625 ..	68·1
1912	768 ..	564 ..	73·4
1913	1,002 ..	544 ..	54·2

Burglary.

Year.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Per Cent.
1909	1,620	197	12·1
1910	1,131	138	8·2
1911	1,039	136	13
1912	1,266	142	11·2
1913	1,087	122	11·2

Theft of Cattle and Prædial Products.

Year.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Per Cent.
1909	806	284	33·9
1909	676	169	25
1911	708	188	26·5
1912	912	244	26·7
1913	666	151	22·6

The number of murders is still very high, and there has been a distinct increase in cases of grievous hurt and hurt with dangerous weapons. The figures show that a murder is committed practically every other day, and that in the course of a year one person in every 2,321 is assaulted and injured by a knife, club, or other dangerous weapon. Offences against the person are not preventible in the same way that burglary and cattle stealing are preventible by the police and by co-operation between the headmen and police. The action of the police and headmen in offences against the person is confined to the prompt arrest and prosecution of the offender. This is done, and it will be noticed that in 56 per cent. of cases the offender was convicted. The very large number of offences against the person, and the fact that such offences show no sign of decrease, is a matter for serious consideration. The increase has not been confined to any particular Province, but is general to all localities; this makes the suggestion of a remedy all the more difficult. It has previously been suggested that the encouragement of boxing in schools will in course of time provide the remedy, and it is clear that if fists had been used in the cases reported the majority would probably never have gone to court at all, or proved cases for treatment by the Magistrate under the head of Disorderly Conduct. The matter is one for individual self-control and the establishment of a healthy moral tone rather than for preventive police measures, presuming that such measures were possible. In my opinion they are not.

There were 240 cases of murder during the eighteen months under review :—

I.—Means by which the Murders were committed.

104	murders were caused by	knives.
62	do.	clubs.
32	do.	shooting.
1	do.	strangulation.
1	do.	poison.
40	do.	other means.

II.—Causes of Murders.

53	murders were due to	jealousy over women.
14	do.	land disputes.
44	do.	long-standing enmity.
14	do.	for the purpose of plunder.
64	do.	sudden quarrels.
51	do.	other causes.

It is refreshing to turn from the much-debated subject of offences against the person to work which the police can do in the prevention of crime, viz., in preventing offences against property. The decrease in offences against property is most satisfactory. The reduction in the number of cases of burglary, cattle stealing, and thefts of prædial produce represents good work. The cattle-branding system and the seizure of stray cattle appear to have had good effect. It is in this work that the headmen and police can co-operate to the best advantage, and their efforts in this direction during the eighteen months under review are worthy of notice.

17. *Rubber Thefts.*—In the course of the period under review an epidemic of rubber thefts in the rubber-growing area, and especially in the Kalutara District, claimed the serious attention of the police. The epidemic was at its worst at the time that the price of rubber was high. It was realized that it was impossible for the police to prevent thefts by any system of watching or patrolling the very large acreage under cultivation, and the efforts of the police were concentrated in dealing with the receiver and closing the market for stolen produce.

The hearty co-operation of the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce was most readily granted, and the united efforts and work of these bodies with the police produced successful results.

18. *Municipal and Statutory Offences.*—The number of municipal and statutory offences amounts to 21,789; in 19,064 cases the accused were convicted.

19. *Absconders and Cases of Insufficient Evidence.*—The statement below gives in comparative form the number of absconding accused and cases in which insufficient evidence was forthcoming:—

Year.	Cases in which Accused have absconded.	Number of absconding Accused.	Cases in which insufficient Evidence was forthcoming.
1909	323	601	3,305
1910	271	620	2,763
1911	225	516	2,639
1912	319	487	2,911
1913	268	339	2,286

PART III.—COLOMBO.

20. *Crime.*—The total number of cognizable cases under the Penal Code reported to the police during the eighteen months ended December 31 1913, was 2,586 cases, with 2,365 convictions. Of the 2,586 cases, 946 were offences committed during the second half of 1912, and 1,640 cases during the year 1913.

1,961 were municipal and statutory offences (*e.g.*, prosecutions for breach of the rules of the road, gambling, molesting passengers, &c.), the remaining 625 cases fall under the head of Crime. Of the 625 cases of crime, in 4 the accused had died or were declared insane and 13 cases were compounded, leaving 608 cases, in 364 of which convictions were obtained.

For purposes of analysis these 608 cases are divided into two classes : (1) Crime against the person ; (2) crime against property. Offences against the person number 211 and offences against property 397. A comparative statement for the last three years gives the following figures :—

Offences against the Person.

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.
Abduction	3	2	3	2	—	—
Exposure of children	—	—	—	—	1	1
Grievous hurt	53	50	41	38	53	48
Homicide	8	7	9	7	7	6
Hurt by knife	82	76	86	76	77	69
Rape	1	1	2	1	6	4
Total	147	136	141	124	144	128

Offences against Property.

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.
Burglary	27	13	71	26	44	20
Cattle stealing	3	3	6	3	5	3
Robbery	2	2	3	3	3	3
Theft of over Rs. 20	113	64	218	101	171	74
Total	145	82	298	133	223	100

It will be observed that while the number of offences against the person remains stationary, an increase in offences against property occurred in the year 1912, the number being brought down again in 1913 from 298 in 1912 to 223. The efforts of the police are specially concentrated on preventing as far as possible crime against property. This class of crime can be prevented by efficient police work in the streets, particularly at night.

In the course of the period under review 313 cases were detected by beat constables and police officers stopping suspicious characters in the streets. The value of this work as a preventive of crime against property cannot be over-estimated.

The total number of offences against municipal and statutory laws reported by the police during the eighteen months under review amounted to 12,298, resulting in 11,957 convictions. Of these, 3,268 were taken up during the second half of 1912 and 9,030 cases during 1913. For purposes of an analysis the more prominent offences are enumerated below in a comparative statement showing the work done in the last three years :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Drunk and disorderly	1,210	1,307	1,608
Molesting passengers	168	112	144
Reckless driving	60	52	95
Driving without lights	143	121	154
Breach of rules of the road	600	510	586
Unlawful gaming	227	191	238
Breach of port rules	375	309	308
Breach of quarantine regulations	210	226	208

21. *Street Accidents.*—Street accidents number 276, caused as follows :—By motor vehicles 97, by tram cars 64, by carts 46, and by other vehicles 69. Fourteen of these accidents proved fatal : 9 caused by motors, 2 by tram cars, 1 by cart, 1 by mail coach, and 1 by carriage.

22. *Traffic.*—Special attention is paid to the regulation of traffic. Constables are placed on point duty at dangerous corners and crossings ; mounted and bicycle patrols are used in moving vehicles on busy thoroughfares and enforcing the rule of the road.

New motor regulations have been drafted, and should, when made law, prove more effective and simple than the existing rules.

The necessity of providing pavements in streets that carry a constant stream of foot and vehicular traffic has been brought to the notice of the Municipality.

The provision by the Municipality of special cart tracks constructed of granite setts on the extreme left of the road is of the greatest assistance to carters, to the public, and to the police. Carters are provided with a good track which does not break up, and slow moving traffic is kept to the extreme left, leaving the middle of the road free for fast moving vehicles. The division of traffic into these two classes in busy thoroughfares is the only method of satisfactorily regulating traffic. The supply of granite setts wherever required cannot be too strongly recommended.

The ideal street for a busy thoroughfare in Colombo is a street with a pavement or gravel walk on either side for foot passengers, a cart track of granite setts on both sides for carts, with a broad road of good surface for fast moving vehicles down the middle. Union place and Parsons' road are types that may be followed with advantage, the road surface in Parsons' road being particularly good.

A programme of street widening (*e.g.*, the Maradana and Grandpass tram routes and Colpetty) is one of Colombo's most urgent requirements.

23. *Motor Vehicles and Public Carriages.*—The statement below gives a record of the number of vehicles on the streets, prosecutions for reckless driving, &c., for the last three years. It will be seen that in two years the number of motor vehicles has doubled itself :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total number of motor vehicles on register	745	1,071	1,491
Total number of prosecutions for breach of motor car regulations	45	64	89
Total number of carriage stands	23*	23*	23*
Total number of rickshaw stands	138	138	129
Total number of carriages licensed	186	186	194
Total number of rickshaws licensed	3,165	3,494	3,239
Number of persons convicted for reckless and careless driving	60	52	95
Number of persons convicted for driving without lights ..	143	121	154
Number of prosecutions for breach of rules of the road ..	600	510	586
Number of prosecutions for loitering in streets after being warned to move on	551	580	548
Number of prosecutions for not fixing plates to carts, &c. ..	171	132	202

* 8 carriage stands ; 15 hackery stands.

24. *Tip Cart.*—In May, 1913, the Colombo Municipality supplied a tip cart for the removal of dead animals and the speedy disposal of animals injured by accidents in the streets. The cart is kept at the Pettah police station, and has been found most useful. From May 15 to December 31, 1913, the cart was used 45 times.

25. *Vagrants.*—The number of homeless vagrants picked up dead in the streets was 109, and the number of vagrants removed to hospital by the police was 518. To deal with the vagrant problem in Colombo a house of detention was sanctioned.

The house of detention was started on April 1, 1913, on a small scale, to deal with the pressing need of clearing the streets till the whole scheme of a combined house of detention and home for vagrants should come into operation on January 1, 1914.

Between April 1 and November 30, 1913 (when the house was temporarily closed for repairs prior to the opening of the home for vagrants), 188 vagrants were dealt with. Of these, 179 were Tamils and 9 Sinhalese. They were disposed of as follows :—66 were deported to their native country on signing an agreement not to return to Ceylon, 110 were sent to estates, 9 were discharged, and 3 sent to hospital.

The object is to find work for such as can work, and to deport natives of other countries who are too old or infirm to work. Persons belonging to Ceylon for whom work cannot be found will be passed on to the home for vagrants.

Superintendents of estates to whom vagrants were despatched have reported that in nearly all cases they have turned out well, and this means of obtaining labour has been brought to the notice of the Planters' Association.

The home for vagrants was to be started on January 1, 1914, under the auspices and management of the Salvation Army. The initial cost of providing the necessary accommodation and furnishing the house of detention and the home for vagrants was met by Government ; the cost of monthly upkeep is to be met by the Government and the Municipality of Colombo in equal shares.

26. *Street Lighting.*—On representation to the Municipality the lighting of a number of streets insufficiently lit by night was improved. There still remains further work to be done in this respect, particularly in the south-western suburbs.

27. *European Police.*—The actual strength of the European police force was 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Acting Sub-Inspectors, and 19 sergeants, distributed as follows :—Land : 1 Acting Sub-Inspector and 15 sergeants ; Harbour : 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Acting Sub-Inspector, and 4 sergeants.

Nine sergeants were enlisted during the period under review, taking the place of 3 dismissed, 1 discharged, 4 permitted to resign, 1 rejoined his regiment.

Sub-Inspector Emans was prosecuted for criminal misappropriation of the sergeants' mess funds, convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and dismissed the Force.

The force has now a number of men who are doing good work. One sergeant has passed two examinations in Sinhalese and two in Tamil, another sergeant has passed two examinations in Tamil, three sergeants have passed one examination in Tamil, and one sergeant has passed one examination in Sinhalese.

This branch of the Force performs certain duties which require special tact and intelligence, particularly in the cases of the visiting officers in the Harbour, whose duty it is to board all ships and prevent the landing of undesirables, and of the Criminal Investigation Department officers on shore, who mark down all arrivals and departures. These duties have been efficiently performed.

28. *Mounted Police.*—The necessity of mounting a certain number of European sergeants for dealing with large crowds, and the importance of providing a better method of removing persons to and from courts, is a matter that has been under consideration for some time. A start was made on January 1, 1913, from which date Government sanctioned the purchase of twelve horses, two prison vans, and two ambulances.

Twelve horses were purchased and broken in for riding and driving. Mr. David did a great deal of the work himself, and to his sound knowledge and keen interest the success of this new departure is due.

The prison vans pick up prisoners every morning from the various police stations in Colombo conveying them to the courts ; they are also used in conveying prisoners convicted and remanded from the courts to the jails. The total number of prisoners carried in the vans was 4,231. The prisoners' van is a great improvement on the old method of marching prisoners handcuffed through the streets or conveying them in public trams. A van was sent to Kandy for each of the Kandy sessions.

The horse ambulances have proved a great success, superseding the hand ambulance. Persons injured in accidents, cases of crime, fire, &c., are taken to hospital as quickly as possible, the horse ambulance turning out immediately on receipt of a call on the telephone fitted in the stables.

Mounted police have proved useful at large gatherings and on special occasions.

29. *Harbour Police.*—The harbour police did good work in preventing the landing of destitutes: 85 persons were prevented from landing, as against 36 during the previous eighteen months. There were 233 prosecutions in connection with the keeping of order alongside mail boats, as against 192 for the previous eighteen months. The number of stowaways dealt with was 44.

An additional launch was sanctioned for the use of the harbour police, and a new motor launch is in course of construction.

30. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*—On September 15, 1913, the police took over the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Colombo, 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 European sergeant, and 1 native constable being especially detailed for this work at the cost of the Society.

Between September 15 and December 31, 1913, 702 cases were instituted, in 653 of which convictions were obtained. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 5,055. The cost of the scheme for this period was Rs. 1,042·32.

In 672 cases bulls had been illtreated, in 29, horses. 180 animals were sent by the Magistrate to the refuge for proper treatment and care.

This system of dealing with S. P. C. A. cases in Colombo is on trial.

31. *Cattle Seizers.*—Police pensioners continued to be employed as cattle seizers, and have done their work well. The number of cattle seized during the eighteen months was 2,348, a good record.

PART IV.—THE POLICED PROVINCES.

The Western and Southern Provinces are systematically policed throughout, also the Kurunegala and Chilaw Districts of the North-Western Province.

Western Province.

32. *Crime.*—A statement showing the increase and decrease in crime in this Province for the last five years is given below :—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total cases reported	2,773	2,640	2,336	2,513	2,189
Found false or doubtful	1,326	1,156	1,052	1,651	885
True cases	1,447	1,484	1,284	1,362	1,304
Convictions and commitments *	673	691	579	572	416

* Since July 1, 1912, convictions only are shown.

The more Serious Offences.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Homicide	56	51	53	61	55
Grievous hurt	152	208	201	208	165
Hurt with knife	449	480	441	514	519
Burglary	871	646	555	558	451
Cattle theft	547	420	398	450	336
Robbery	211	257	194	226	193

From the above figures it will be seen that the state of crime in 1913 compares favourably with the average for the past five years. The decrease in the preventible offences of burglary, cattle theft, and robbery is especially satisfactory.

33. *Co-operation by Headmen.*—Co-operation by headmen with the police was general throughout the Province. The assistance rendered by the Mudaliyars and Muhandirams of korales is of great value.

34. *Buildings.*—A new police office for Kalutara and quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of the district have been sanctioned, and are in course of construction.

35. *Gang Robbery.*—A clever detection of highway robbery on the Kandy road was made during the period under review. A gang had been at this work in 1907; it was then broken up. The ringleader came out of jail in 1912 and proceeded to reorganize the gang. Carts were held up near Mahara on a straight stretch of the Kandy road with no houses in the vicinity. On January 25, 1913, police were sent in carts conveying dry fish bales. The carts were held up by the robbers, and on the carters refusing to pay any money the robbers proceeded to loot the carts. As they did so they were arrested by the police, who were concealed inside. Three of the gang, including the ringleader, were prosecuted and convicted. The ringleader was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and four years' police supervision and ten lashes. In June, 1913, three other members of the gang were arrested and convicted, and the gang broken up.

36. *Police Stations.*—There are 33 police stations in the Province, and the total strength of all ranks is 288.

Southern Province.

37. *Crime.*—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total cases reported	1,678	1,614	1,458	1,499	1,604
Found false or doubtful	674	788	731	750	772
True cases	1,004	826	727	749	832
Convictions and commitments *	325	359	307	326	334

* Since July 1, 1912, convictions only are shown.

The more Serious Offences.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Homicide	27 ..	37 ..	39 ..	33 ..	27
Hurt with knife ..	286 ..	306 ..	316 ..	279 ..	353
Burglary	552 ..	491 ..	394 ..	427 ..	420
Cattle theft	302 ..	279 ..	298 ..	289 ..	222

The return shows an increase in the non-preventible offence of hurt with knife; the record of burglary is stationary; there is a marked decrease in cattle stealing, which is satisfactory.

The Superintendent mentions as regards burglary, that houses in which dogs are properly kept tied up at night are seldom if ever attacked by thieves. Most villages are overrun with dogs; the majority are uncared for and diseased, they roam about in search of food, and are not tied up at night. If villagers could be induced to feed and care for their dogs and keep them tied up at night, they would learn to appreciate the value of a dog. The village dog well-looked after and tied up makes an excellent watch dog, for he barks at everything. A reduction in the number of useless and unfed dogs and the possession of well-cared for dogs would add to the villagers' comfort.

The Superintendent reports as regards crime :—

"On the whole in the investigation of crime officers in charge of stations have done their work satisfactorily. Vigorous steps have been taken against gamblers, unlicensed gun holders, drunk and disorderly persons, and persons infringing the rules of the road. Prosecutions have been systematically instituted against persons laying false complaints."

38. *Dondra Fair.*—This fair was held as usual during July, 1913, and passed off quietly.

39. *Headmen.*—The headmen and the police have worked well together. The Superintendent adds: "Personally I have invariably found headmen ready to work and render assistance in the investigation of crime."

40. *Police Stations.*—There are 26 police stations in this Province, and the total strength of the police is 298.

North-Western Province.

41. *Crime.*—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total cases reported ..	767 ..	837 ..	752 ..	807 ..	943
Found false or doubtful ..	324 ..	294 ..	477 ..	306 ..	486
True cases	443 ..	543 ..	275 ..	501 ..	457
Convictions and commitments*.	129 ..	162 ..	138 ..	168 ..	130

* Since July 1, 1912, convictions only are shown.

The More Serious Offences.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Homicide	16 ..	35 ..	19 ..	36 ..	44
Grievous hurt	50 ..	56 ..	42 ..	35 ..	42
Hurt with knife ..	93 ..	95 ..	102 ..	86 ..	152
Burglary	171 ..	176 ..	167 ..	146 ..	160
Cattle theft	228 ..	161 ..	163 ..	202 ..	146

As compared with 1912, there has been an increase in murders, cases of grievous hurt, and hurt with knife; burglary shows a slight increase; there is a decrease in cattle theft.

42. *Headmen.*—The Superintendent reports that the headmen have co-operated well with the police, and that a system of night patrolling, not before attempted in this district, was started in May, 1913. This is expected to have a good effect in checking cattle stealing and burglary.

43. *Unlicensed Guns.*—Fifteen cases of homicide or attempts to commit murder by shooting were reported. There were in all 55 cases of shooting, including accidents. 106 prosecutions were entered by the police under the Firearms Ordinance. It would appear that there is a large number of unlicensed guns in the Province, and work lies before the police and headmen in this matter. Shooting cases and unlicensed guns go together.

44. *Chilaw District.*—The Chilaw District is receiving special attention. The crime in the district is remarkable, chiefly for the heavy returns from the Marawila court.

45. *Means of Communication.*—The police experience difficulties in the North-Western Province which other Provinces do not have to contend with in like measure. Houses are scattered, and means of communication are bad. Better means of communication between the provincial headquarters and the various stations is the most urgent need of the Province. One of the courts (Dandagamuwa) in the criminal district is situated 25 miles from Kurunegala, and the only means of conveying an urgent message is by hand. Telegraph or telephone communication is a necessity.

46. *Supreme Court Sessions.*—One of the principal difficulties experienced in dealing with crime in this Province is the fact that Supreme Court sessions are not held at Kurunegala. Sessions in another Province do not have the same effect as sessions held on the spot. Further, the various stations in the Kurunegala District are deprived of the services of a number of police officers for several days together owing to their attendance being required at Kandy. When on an average a murder is reported every nine days, this is a serious drawback. The Province is a criminal one, and Supreme Court sessions have an excellent effect in maintaining the dignity of the law and the preservation of order.

47. *Health.*—The Superintendent reports that the last year was a particularly unhealthy one. Quinine is now issued free to all police officers, and it is hoped that by the use of quinine regularly through the fever season an improvement in the health of the men in the bad season will be effected.

48. *Police Stations.*—There are twelve police stations in the Province, and the total strength of the force employed is 145.

PART V.—NON-POLICED PROVINCES.

49. The under mentioned are the six non-policed Provinces. The attached statement shows the number of serious offences reported in each Province during the eighteen months. For the purposes of this statement the offences taken into account are the twelve offences mentioned in Part II. as reportable by headmen and registered by the police as cases of " crime " :—

Crime, 1912-13 (18 Months).

	Central Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Northern Province.	Province of Uva.	Eastern Province.	North-Central Province.
Total cases reported	1,705	970	591	462	629	177
False or doubtful	628	372	265	102	344	33
True cases ..	1,077	598	326	360	285	144
Convictions ..	335	222	114	96	74	50

For comparison the figures of 1910-11 (18 months) are given :—

	Central Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Northern Province.	Province of Uva.	Eastern Province.	North-Central Province.
Total cases reported	1,319	1,281	708	352	472	222
False or doubtful	537	626	269	95	218	107
True cases ..	782	655	439	257	254	115
Convictions and commitments*	357	332	114	76	101	38

* Since July 1, 1912, convictions only are counted.

Remarks on Crime.—The total number of cases reported in the six Provinces during the eighteen months was 4,534, as compared with 4,354 during the eighteen months 1910-11 and 2,849 cases during the twelve months 1911-12.

Of the 1,077 true cases in the Central Province, 205 were pending on December 31, 1913, leaving 872 cases disposed of, of which 335 cases ended in conviction.

The safe burglaries in the Central Province referred to in the Administration Report for 1911-12 were successfully put a stop to in March, 1913, when the gang was traced and broken up. At least 10 cases of burglary may be put down as the work of this gang.

During the eighteen months under review there were 30 cases of homicide in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, as compared with 22 cases during the twelve months 1911-12 and 43 cases during the eighteen months 1910-11.

The return shows a decrease in crime in the Sabaragamuwa and Northern Provinces, as compared with the figures for the eighteen months 1910-11. There has been a slight increase in the Eastern and North-Central Provinces, and a considerable increase in the Province of Uva.

Of the 360 true cases in the Province of Uva, 295 were reported by the rural police and 65 by the regular police.

The Province of Sabaragamuwa is insufficiently policed. There are only four police stations in the Province (Ratnapura, Balangoda, Rakwana, and Kegalla), and the total strength of the police in the Province is 1 Sub-Inspector, 6 sergeants, and 32 constables.

It is impossible for the headmen and for this small Force to cope with 598 cases of crime, of which 30 were murders. The duty of organizing an improved system in this Province under an experienced investigating officer is one of the most important to be undertaken in 1914.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. *Finger Print Bureau.*—On June 30, 1912, there were 13,176 finger impression slips on record, and during the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913, 7,932 slips were added to the collection, making a total record of 21,108. Of these, 5,968 were the finger impression slips of habitual criminals, and the remaining 15,140 were those of registered convicts.

During the eighteen months 5,146 finger impression slips were received for search from Colombo and the outstations ; in 841 cases the identifications were successful. The substitution of finger impression slips for Bertillon cards is being carried out gradually, and up to December, 1913, 7,300 Bertillon cards had been replaced.

The work of the bureau was satisfactorily performed. Sub-Inspector Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, who was in charge of the finger print bureau for the last five years (having been specially lent by the Madras Government for this work), returned to Madras in the month of July, 1913. Sub-Inspector Kolandavelu Mudaliyar did good work in Ceylon in starting the bureau and placing it on a sound basis.

51. *Habitual Criminals.*—There are 5,066 habitual criminals in the Island. During the eighteen months 9,255 prisoners passed through the fourteen identification offices. Of these, 1,874 or 20·24 per cent. were identified as having been previously convicted. 780 first offenders became habitual criminals. 282 habitual criminals were under police supervision by order of court on December 31, 1913. During the eighteen months 90 habituals, while under sentence to police supervision, were convicted of crime.

106 habitual criminals were at large on license on December 31, 1913, 21 having been convicted in the course of the period under review.

374 habitual criminals were tried in the Supreme and District Courts for offences committed in the course of the eighteen months.

Habitual criminals of a dangerous type are photographed, with good effect.

The records of criminals show that a very large proportion of the habitual criminals come from the towns, and their history almost invariably starts with petty thefts in the streets committed at the age of 16 to 21. A proposal is on foot to deal with youths of this age in an institution framed on the lines of the Borstal Institution in England, the object of which is the permanent reformation of the youth by hard work of an industrial character in clean and healthy surroundings for a period of three years. A youth after being three years in such an institution is far more likely to settle down to a trade than the youth who has done a short sentence and returns to the streets. A youth who returns to the streets can never be reformed; the petty thief in course of time becomes the house-breaker. The great point to be aimed at is to teach the youth a trade and accustom him to hard work. A hard working man in a trade is seldom found amongst criminals.

52. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The strength on December 31, 1913, was :—

	Island.	Colombo North.
Inspectors	2	1
Sub-Inspectors	2	—
European Sergeants	—	1
Sergeants	6	3
Constables	5	3

The Island branch under the direction of Mr. H. A. Collette successfully investigated many intricate cases; the duties for which they were responsible were carried out with zeal and credit. Inspector A. Peiris did particularly good work in the difficult cases entrusted to him. The good work of the Colombo North Criminal Investigation Department under the direction of Sergeant Graves has been commented on elsewhere.

53. *Police Telephone System.*—Until recently the telephone system was confined to the Colombo District, but during the eighteen months under review the system has been extended to the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces, greatly facilitating police work. In the Western Province Kalutara police station and office are connected with Colombo, and Tebuwana station with the Neboda exchange. Cotta, Peliyagoda, Wellampitiya, and Mount Lavinia have been linked up with the provincial head office.

In the Central Province the following stations have been linked up :—Ragalla and St. Margarets with all the estates in the Uda Pussellawa district. Agrapatanas, Lindula, and Talawakele with all the estates in their district and with one another. It will be of the greatest assistance if this system can be joined on to the Government trunk line. Hatton, Maskeliya, Norwood, and Galaha police stations are connected by telephone with all the estates in their district. The line to Kotiyagala (Bogawantalawa) is now being laid. The two last named district telephone systems have been connected with the Government trunk line and are most useful.

Government has sanctioned the linking up of Getambe and Katugastota police stations with Kandy. The police stations in Panwila, Udispattu, and Nawalapitiya have not yet been put on to the district telephone system; steps are being taken to have them connected.

In the Southern Province only the Galle police office and the Galle police station have been connected by telephone with Colombo. The telephone wires run through Dodanduwa, Ambalangoda, and Bentota, where there are police stations, and the linking up of these stations and also Matara and Tangalla with Galle will be of the greatest value.

With the increase of population and advance of civilization the responsibilities and duties of the police increase, and the telephone is a valuable auxiliary in ensuring information being promptly conveyed to, and prompt action being taken by, the police.

54. *Bicycles.*—There are 197 serviceable bicycles, and 626 men who can ride bicycles in the Force.

55. *Motor Cars and Motor Bicycles.*—Two motor cars and three motor bicycles were provided by Government and proved of great use.

56. *Printing Press.*—A police printing press is maintained at headquarters, and is a useful adjunct to police work in effecting the prompt issue of lists of property lost or stolen and notices of persons wanted.

57. *Floods.*—Towards the latter part of 1913 an exceptionally severe flood devastated certain portions of the Island. Trains and other services were dislocated owing to washaways on the lines and roads. Police stations in many places were flooded, and temporary accommodation had to be found. Boats were hired and the police patrolled the flooded areas, saving lives and property so far as they were able. Particularly good work was done by the Station House Officer of Polgahawela, who with four constables on a raft made of bamboos saved the lives of seventeen persons.

58. *Epidemics and Outbreaks of Disease.*—Special police were employed in the course of the period under review on cholera, rinderpest, and surra duty.

59. *First Aid.*—The Force is attached for purposes of training and inspection to the St. John's Ambulance Brigade as the Ceylon Police Corps of this Brigade. The Colombo and Depôt Divisions of the Corps were inspected by Dr. E. L. Hunt, C.M.G., Acting Secretary to the Brigade in Ceylon, on September 25, 1913, when 4 Officers, 19 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 11 European sergeants and 72 native sergeants and constables were on parade and were declared efficient.

The annual course of drills necessary for a member to make himself efficient keeps him up to the mark in first aid work. Much sound practical first aid work has been done by the police in the streets and in police stations during the period under review.

I look forward to the time when every police station in the Island will have its own first aid materials and officers skilled in applying first aid. I am convinced that in a very large number of cases death resulting from stabbing, assault, &c., in the Provinces is due to lack of prompt and simple treatment on the spot. Distances from the nearest hospital are great, with the result that in a number of cases

blood poisoning and hæmorrhage set in. Treatment by the police on the spot or at the police station should save a number of lives, and such action cannot but result in cordial co-operation between the police and the public, so necessary for successful police work.

I regard the instruction in, and application of, first aid as a most excellent form of moral training. It indicates to a young police officer his duties and responsibilities towards the public in addition to those duties which he so readily learns from books of law.

The total number of officers and men in the Island who held first aid certificates on December 31, 1913, was 239, an increase of 79 since June 30, 1912.

60. *Police Hospital.*—The police hospital at Borella was maintained throughout the period under review under the charge of Dr. de la Harpe. The number of patients admitted into the hospital was 1,806, and the number treated at the outdoor dispensary was 6,823.

The Police Surgeon rendered valuable assistance to the Force in instructing first aid classes as Divisional Surgeon to the Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

61. *Headmen.*—The co-operation of the headmen with the police was general throughout the Provinces. The success of the work of the police in a Province depends largely on the headmen, who deserve every recognition and encouragement in the performance of their criminal duties. The one point essential for the successful investigation of crime is the despatch of an immediate and prompt report to an intelligent and trained officer who will go to the spot at once. If the village headman reports crime with the utmost despatch he shows merit; if he at the same time arrests the accused, guards productions, and keeps all the parties on the spot, he is deserving of reward.

The good work of the Maniagar of Tenmaradchi is especially mentioned by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Province.

62. *Inspection.*—On May 10, 1913, the Force was inspected on parade by His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, when the King's Medal was presented to Police Constable 1015 J. Asjar.

63. *King's Medal.*—Constable 1015 J. Asjar, while patrolling old Kolonnawa road at 3.30 A.M. on the night of March 19, 1912, found a man on the side of the road and challenged him. Receiving no reply the constable went towards him, when the man drew a knife. The constable promptly closed with him, and was stabbed twice in the neck and once on the arm. He succeeded, however, in holding on to his assailant until the arrival of another constable, who came promptly to his assistance and was stabbed on the jaw. The prisoner was taken to the police station and was found to be a notorious habitual criminal with three previous convictions, one for house-breaking, one for theft, and one for stabbing. Police Constable Asjar was awarded a medal for bravery by His Majesty the King, and in addition a special grant of Rs. 5 per *mensem* for life was made to him by the Ceylon Government.

64. *Boys' Brigade.*—With the idea of developing the physique of the sons of police officers and inculcating in them a sense of discipline a boys' brigade was started. Boys between the ages of 5 and 14 are drilled together and instructed. The boys are keen, the parents appreciative, and the officers and instructors responsible for this movement deserve the thanks of the Force for the great pains taken in training the boys. The object is that these boys shall eventually become policemen, and if this object is attained, the trouble and time spent in their training will be more than repaid. The *esprit de corps* of the boys themselves is a sound and good sign.

65. *Police Library.*—This useful institution is maintained for the use of members of the Force. There are 1,110 books in the library, which is, in addition, well supplied with magazines and weekly and daily newspapers.

66. *Recreation Ground.*—A block of land 6½ acres in extent at Bambalapitiya, granted by Government for the use of the police, has been cleared, levelled, and prepared as a recreation ground, and will shortly be ready for use.

Mr. Longden, while Inspector-General in the year 1908, first moved in the matter, and his successor, Mr. David, pursued the idea with great zeal. To the Government and Messrs. Longden and David the Force is indebted for a capital ground. The ground supplies a long-felt want, and cannot but result in improving the physique and adding to the keenness of members of the Force.

67. *Departmental.*—The police band was maintained at its previous high standard of efficiency by Inspector S. Adam, the bandmaster. The Force won the Government Service Cricket Competition Shield in 1913. The Annual Sports were held in February, 1913. This event, started by Major Knollys, C.M.G., Inspector-General, in 1902, is eagerly looked forward to by police officers all over the Island, and has done much to promote *esprit de corps* and keenness in athletics.

68. *Police Stations.*—There are now 130 police stations in the Island.

69. *New Buildings.*—The work of housing the Colombo police by providing for the housing of the European police, the Pettah police, and the provision of a central police headquarters, where all the various administrative and executive offices will be found under one roof, is one of the most urgent needs of the Force. A very suitable site (the old Royal College) has been set aside for this purpose by Government, and plans have been drawn up.

70. *Special Functions.*—The police preserved order on the occasion of the landing of His Excellency the Governor on October 18, 1913, and at other large functions in the course of the period under review.

71. *Merits of Officers.*—The late Inspector-General, Mr. David, held command of the Force for practically the whole period which this report covers. The work done by the Force in the eighteen months is a record of Mr. David's active administration. The late Inspector-General would no doubt have brought to the notice of Government the services of officers whose good work had come to his prominent notice. I trust that his successor will be in a position at the close of a year's administration to bring to the notice of Government the good services of individual officers of the Force.

I feel sure that Mr. David, had he written this report, would have made a point of mentioning the good services of his Headquarter Superintendent (Mr. J. H. Daniel), who served directly under Mr. David during the greater part of the period of his administration. Mr. Daniel's excellent work in the Headquarter Office is on record, and is deserving of special mention.

72. *Summary.*—To summarize. (1) The work of the year is chiefly noticeable for—

(i.) A decrease in cattle theft and preventible offences.
(ii.) Work in connection with illicit dealing in rubber.
(iii.) A devastating flood and special duties in connection with outbreaks of cholera, surra, and rinderpest.
(iv.) The opening of the house of detention for vagrants in Colombo.
(v.) Provision of horses for police work, ambulance, and prison vans.
(vi.) Extension of the telephone system to police stations in the Provinces.
(vii.) The revision of salaries and reorganization of the various grades of the Force.
(viii.) Start of the Police Boys' Brigade.

(2) The principal needs of the Force are—

(i.) New training school.
(ii.) Housing of the European police and Pettah police at the new Police Headquarters.
(iii.) Improved means of communication in the Provinces.

(3) The work before the Force in 1914 includes—

(i.) Attention to crime in Sabaragamuwa.
(ii.) Concentrated effort in preventing as far as possible crime against property.
(iii.) Traffic regulation in Colombo and large towns (systematic development and improvement of main thoroughfares must accompany the efforts of the police in this direction).

H. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Inspector-General of Police.

Colombo, March 31, 1914.

Cases Disposed of by the Police Courts of the Island during the Second Half of 1912.

Group Number.	Name of Offence and Section of Law. [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the Ceylon Penal Code.]	Number for Disposal.			Unclassified. A.			No Offence Committed. B.				True Cases and their Disposal. C.								Pending.
		Pending from previous Quarter.	Reported during the Quarter.	Total for Disposal.	1 Investigation not made by the Police, Section 121 (2), Criminal Procedure Code.	2 Process refused by the Magistrate, Section 151 (1), Criminal Procedure Code.	Total.	1 Complaint due to mistake of Law or Fact.	2 Facts disclose a Non-cognizable Offence only.	3 Complaint designedly False.	Total Number of Cases in which no Cognizable Offence occurred.	Total Number of True Cases.	1 Ending in Conviction.	2 Ending in Discharge or Acquittal.	3 Accused not known or Evidence insufficient to charge any one.	4 Accused not apprehended.	5 Accused Dead or Insane.	6 Case compounded.	7 Case otherwise disposed of.	
1	(1) Abetment of cognizable offences not committed, &c.; (2) abetting commission of cognizable offences by public, &c.; and (3) concealing design to commit cognizable offences, &c., sections 108, 110, 111, and 112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																			
2	Offences relating to army and navy, sections 128, 133, and 135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Offences relating to coin, sections 226 to 247	—	11	11	—	—	—	4	—	2	6	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
4	Offences relating to stamps, sections 248 to 256	3	26	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	23	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
5	Harbouring an offender, sections 209 and 213	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Other offences against public justice, sections 219 to 221	25	63	88	1	—	1	4	2	11	17	47	36	6	2	3	—	—	—	23
7	Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 140 to 150, 154, 155, and 157 ..	23	444	467	1	—	1	11	3	4	18	429	418	9	—	—	—	1	1	19
8	Personating public servant or soldier, sections 137, 168, and 169	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9	Frauds by postal or telegraphic employés, sections 166 and 167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	54	548	602	2	—	2	21	5	18	44	508	480	19	4	3	—	1	1	48

	Class II.—Serious Offences against Persons.																			
10 11 12	Murder by shooting, stabbing, and other means, section 296	68	97	165	—	—	—	6	1	1	8	63	30	16	10	2	5	—	—	94
13	Attempt at murder, section 300 ..	10	21	31	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	11	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	16
14	Culpable homicide, sections 297 and 301 ..	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15	Rape, attempt, section 364 ..	28	84	112	2	—	2	16	4	36	56	24	5	15	3	—	1	—	—	30
16	Unnatural offence, section 365 ..	1	6	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
17	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, sections 308 and 309	2	10	12	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	7	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	2
18	Attempt at and abetment of suicide, sections 299 and 302	4	46	50	—	—	—	5	—	3	8	40	32	5	2	—	—	—	1	2
19	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property, or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 320, 322, and 324 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Grievous hurt, sections 316, 317, and 326 ..	113	325	438	—	—	—	12	11	22	45	277	183	37	20	10	3	20	4	116
21	Administering poison or stupefying drugs to cause hurt, section 319	43	154	197	—	1	1	11	4	41	56	108	58	20	11	1	—	13	5	32
22	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property, or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 318, 321, and 323 ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23	Hurt by dangerous weapon or means, attempt, section 315	145	740	885	—	3	3	39	37	202	278	426	263	86	27	10	4	24	12	178
24	Kidnapping and abduction, sections 354 to 360	16	89	105	1	2	3	48	3	12	63	21	10	7	1	1	—	—	2	18
25	Wrongful confinement or restraint in secret for the purpose of extortion, sections 337 to 339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Habitually dealing in slaves, section 362 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Criminal force to a public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or to wrongfully confine, sections 344, 345, 347, and 348..	9	42	51	—	1	1	7	8	9	24	18	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
28	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt, sections 298 and 329 ..	5	10	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	9	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
	Total ..	445	1,629	2,074	3	7	10	149	70	331	550	1,009	612	199	79	25	13	57	24	505
	Class III.—Offences against Persons and Property.																			
29	Robbery, sections 382 to 384 ..	24	123	147	1	3	4	10	27	56	93	24	9	8	6	—	—	1	—	26
30	Robbery (1) in dwelling-houses; (2) on the highway between sunset and sunrise; and (3) other robberies, sections 380 and 381..	74	366	440	2	7	9	13	62	170	245	90	28	36	20	3	—	1	2	96
31	Serious mischief and cognate offences, sections 263, 274, 275, 413, 416, 418, and 426 ..	5	9	14	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	10	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	2
32	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal, or attempt, sections 411 and 412	77	167	244	1	1	2	15	3	19	37	142	43	40	29	2	1	19	8	63

Cases disposed of by the Police Courts of the Island during the Second Half of 1912—*continued.*

Group Number.	Name of Offence and Section of Law. [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the Ceylon Penal Code.]	Number for Disposal.			Unclassified. A.			No Offence Committed. B.				True Cases and their Disposal. C.								Pending.
		Pending from previous Quarter.	Reported during the Quarter.	Total for Disposal.	1 Investigation not made by the Police, Section 121 (2), Criminal Procedure Code.	2 Process refused by the Magistrate, Section 151(1), Criminal Procedure Code.	Total.	1 Complaint due to mistake of Law or Fact.	2 Facts disclose a Non-cognizable Offence only.	3 Complaint designedly False.	Total Number of Cases in which no Cognizable Offence occurred.	Total Number of True Cases.	1 Ending in Conviction.	2 Ending in Discharge or Acquittal.	3 Accused not known or Evidence insufficient to charge any one.	4 Accused not apprehended.	5 Accused Dead or Insane.	6 Case compounded.	7 Case otherwise disposed of.	
	Class III.—Offences against Persons and Property—contd.																			
33	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt, sections 440 and 441 and 443 to 446	189	827	1,016	5	7	12	17	4	217	238	603	66	66	459	10	—	—	2	163
34	Unlawful possession of house-breaking implements or offensive weapons, being found in a building, &c., for unlawful purpose, and loitering about by a reputed thief, sections 449 to 451	5	66	71	—	—	—	11	—	3	14	51	41	4	3	—	2	—	1	6
35	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 435 to 438.. ..	4	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
36	Habitually dealing in stolen property, section 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Belonging to a gang of thieves, section 385..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	378	1,570	1,948	9	18	27	68	96	473	637	925	194	161	578	15	3	21	13	359
	Class IV.—Minor Offences against Persons.																			
38	Wrongful restraint and confinement, sections 332 to 335	18	66	84	—	1	1	12	4	10	26	42	15	5	3	—	—	16	3	15
39	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life, sections 327 and 328	5	11	16	—	—	—	3	1	2	6	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Total ..	23	77	100	—	1	1	15	5	12	32	50	20	8	3	—	—	16	3	17

	Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
40	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, sections 439 and 442	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Theft, sections 367 and 369 to 371 ..	293	1,233	1,526	10	22	32	140	18	275	433	807	305	104	326	50	2	6	14	254
42	Theft of cattle or prædial products, section 368	191	715	906	5	14	19	132	9	123	264	439	100	115	213	5	—	—	6	184
43	Criminal breach of trust and receiving stolen property, sections 389 to 391, 394, 396, and 397	155	360	515	—	4	4	111	4	25	140	244	115	39	19	57	—	7	7	127
44	Criminal house-trespass, sections 433 and 434	140	555	695	2	10	12	145	16	44	205	338	107	39	12	7	—	136	37	140
45	Breaking closed receptacle, sections 447 and 448	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	779	2,865	3,644	17	50	67	528	47	467	1,042	1,830	628	298	570	119	2	149	64	705
	Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
46	Offences against religion, sections 290 and 292	2	7	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
47	Drunk and disorderly in a public place, section 488	3	87	90	1	—	1	3	—	—	3	81	79	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
48	Cognizable offences under chapter XIV. of the Penal Code	36	252	288	1	3	4	32	6	3	41	220	187	8	3	1	2	14	5	23
49	Arson, section 419	32	181	213	5	1	6	27	3	38	68	105	6	22	73	1	1	—	2	34
50	Forgery, sections 454, 456, 457, and 459 ..	14	33	47	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	24	13	6	3	1		—	1	21
	Total ..	87	560	447	7	5	12	64	9	41	114	437	289	38	79	4	3	16	8	84
	Statutory Offences.																			
—	Ordinance No. 4 of 1841	6	188	194	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	193	182	5	—	—	2	—	4	—
—	Ordinance No. 16 of 1865	5	271	276	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	275	270	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 32 of 1884	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	Ordinance No. 7 of 1889	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 12 of 1891	1	307	308	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	305	302	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	Ordinance No. 3 of 1897	—	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	32	8	—	—	—	—	—	30
—	Ordinance No. 13 of 1907	—	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	Ordinance No. 31 of 1908	2	11	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 5 of 1910	2	36	38	—	—	—	6	—	1	7	31	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Ordinances Nos. 4 of 1841 and 7 of 1889 ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 9 of 1902	5	140	145	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	126	122	—	—	4	—	—	—	10
—	Ordinance No. 17 of 1889	1	41	42	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	39	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	Ordinance No. 12 of 1907, as amended by No. 3 of 1910	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 12 of 1889	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	36	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	22	1,164	1,186	—	—	—	22	—	4	26	1,116	1,081	21	1	6	2	—	5	44
	Grand Total for Second Half of 1912 ..	1,788	8,413	10,201	38	81	119	867	232	1,346	2,445	5,875	3,304	744	1,254	172	23	260	118	1,762

Cases disposed of by the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1913.

Group Number.	Name of Offence and Section of Law. [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the Ceylon Penal Code.]	Number for Disposal.			Unclassified. A.			No Offence Committed. B.				True Cases and their Disposal. C.								Pending.
		Pending from previous Quarter.	Reported during the Year.	Total for Disposal.	1 Investigation not made by the Police, Section 121 (2), Criminal Procedure Code.	2 Process refused by the Magistrate, Section 151(1), Criminal Procedure Code.	Total.	1 Complaint due to mistake of Law or Fact.	2 Facts disclose a Non-cognizable Offence only.	3 Complaint designedly False.	Total Number of Cases in which no Cognizable Offence occurred.	Total Number of True Cases.	1 Ending in Conviction.	2 Ending in Discharge or Acquittal.	3 Accused not known or Evidence insufficient to charge any one.	4 Accused not apprehended.	5 Accused Dead or Insane.	6 Case compounded.	7 Case otherwise disposed of.	
1	(1) Abetment of cognizable offences not committed, &c.; (2) betting commission of cognizable offences by public, &c.; and (3) concealing design to commit cognizable offences, &c., sections 108, 110, 111, and 112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																			
2	Offences relating to army and navy, sections 128, 133, and 135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Offences relating to coin, sections 226 to 247	4	23	27	—	—	—	8	1	—	9	15	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	3
4	Offences relating to stamps, sections 248 to 256	6	49	55	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	45	39	2	3	1	—	—	—	9
5	Harbouring an offender, sections 209 and 213	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
6	Other offences against public justice, sections 219 to 221	32	108	140	—	2	2	8	5	3	16	88	61	17	1	4	—	—	5	34
7	Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 140 to 150, 154, 155, and 157 ..	31	828	859	—	2	2	19	8	7	34	783	755	15	4	2	—	5	2	40
8	Personating public servant or soldier, sections 137, 168, and 169	1	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	1
9	Frauds by postal or telegraphic employés, sections 166 and 167	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	76	1,019	1,095	—	4	4	36	14	11	61	942	865	46	10	7	—	5	9	88
	Class II.—Serious Offences against Persons.																			
10 11 12	Murder by shooting, stabbing, and other means, section 296	201	193	394	—	—	—	14	5	5	24	172	94	44	16	4	4	—	10	198

13	Attempt at murder, section 300 ..	41	45	86	—	1	1	2	2	8	12	33	12	12	2	3	2	—	2	40
14	Culpable homicide, sections 297 and 301 ..	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
15	Rape, attempt, section 364 ..	64	131	195	—	2	2	18	3	56	77	59	26	29	1	1	1	—	1	57
16	Unnatural offence, section 365 ..	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Exposure of infants or concealment of births, section 308 and 309	8	27	35	1	—	1	5	—	1	6	18	10	4	2	—	—	—	2	10
18	Attempt at and abetment of suicide, sections 299 and 302	12	130	142	—	1	1	6	—	4	10	121	100	10	—	1	5	—	5	16
19	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property, or confession, or deterring public servant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Grievous hurt, sections 316, 317, and 326 ..	262	699	961	—	5	5	42	34	45	121	593	364	121	21	8	5	44	30	242
21	Administering poison or stupefying drugs to cause hurt, section 319	49	248	297	1	3	4	24	15	81	120	124	61	19	14	2	—	20	8	49
22	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property, or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 318, 321, and 323 ..	4	15	19	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	12	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	5
23	Hurt by dangerous weapon or means, attempt, section 315	440	1,727	2,167	4	25	29	104	108	476	688	1,002	544	225	68	21	6	83	55	448
24	Kidnapping and abduction, sections 354 to 360	37	145	182	1	11	12	61	13	17	91	45	13	17	2	1	—	—	12	34
25	Wrongful confinement or restraint in secret for the purpose of extortion, sections 337 to 339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Habitually dealing in slaves, section 362 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Criminal force to a public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or to unlawfully confine, sections 344, 345, 347, and 348	24	109	133	—	4	4	11	6	24	41	60	35	16	4	3	—	2	—	28
28	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt, sections 298 and 329 ..	7	33	40	—	—	—	9	1	1	11	25	12	11	1	—	—	1	—	4
	Total ..	1,152	3,509	4,661	7	52	59	297	188	720	1,205	2,270	1,282	512	131	44	23	150	128	1,127
	Class III.—Offences against Persons and Property.																			
29	Robbery, sections 382 to 384 ...	88	324	412	—	6	6	19	60	119	198	104	26	38	26	1	1	5	7	104
30	Robbery (1) in dwelling-houses; (2) on the highway between sunset and sunrise; and (3) other robberies, sections 380 and 381..	291	586	877	2	32	34	33	107	346	486	197	70	64	36	12	1	1	13	160
31	Serious mischief and cognate offences, section 263, 274, 275, 413, 416, 418, and 426 ..	6	13	19	—	1	1	3	2	1	6	9	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	3
32	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal, or attempt, sections 411 and 412	123	267	390	1	4	5	38	11	26	75	190	61	53	37	2	—	28	9	120
33	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 440 and 441 and 443 to 446	336	1,469	1,805	4	13	17	20	11	360	391	1,087	122	121	818	6	1	1	18	310

Cases disposed of by the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1913—*contd.*

Group Number.	Name of Offence and Section of Law. [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the Ceylon Penal Code.]	Number for Disposal.			Unclassified. A.			No Offence Committed. B.				True Cases and their Disposal. C.								Pending.
		Pending from previous Quarter.	Reported during the Year.	Total for Disposal.	1 Investigation not made by the Police, Section 121 (2), Criminal Procedure Code.	2 Process refused by the Magistrate, Section 151(1), Criminal Procedure Code.	Total.	1 Complaint due to mistake of Law or Fact.	2 Facts disclose a Non-cognizable Offence only.	3 Complaint designedly False.	Total Number of Cases in which no Cognizable Offence occurred.	Total Number of True Cases.	1 Ending in Conviction.	2 Ending in Discharge or Acquittal.	3 Accused not known or Evidence insufficient to charge any one.	4 Accused not apprehended.	5 Accused Dead or Insane.	6 Case compounded.	7 Case otherwise disposed of.	
	Class III.—Offences against Persons and Property—contd.																			
34	Unlawful possession of house-breaking implements or offensive weapons, being found in a building for unlawful purpose, and loitering about by a reputed thief, sections 449 to 451	14	130	144	—	—	—	14	—	5	19	113	98	11	—		2	1	1	12
35	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 435 to 438 ..	3	10	13	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
36	Habitually dealing in stolen property, section 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Belonging to a gang of thieves, section 385..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	861	2,799	3,660	7	56	63	127	192	861	1,180	1,703	380	290	922	21	5	36	49	714
	Class IV.—Minor Offences against Persons.																			
38	Wrongful restraint and confinement, sections 332 to 335	34	155	189	—	4	4	14	5	16	35	117	36	16	7	1	4	42	11	33
39	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life, sections 327 and 328	9	15	24	—	1	1	6	—	—	6	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Total ..	43	170	213	—	5	5	20	5	16	41	130	47	18	7	1	4	42	11	37
	Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
40	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, sections 439 and 442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Theft, sections 367 and 369 to 371 ..	621	2,607	3,228	26	57	83	274	89	585	948	1,594	461	330	685	52	2	14	50	603
42	Theft of cattle or prædial products, section 368	307	1,153	1,460	5	18	23	224	15	221	460	666	151	172	320	8	1	1	13	311

43	Criminal breach of trust and receiving stolen property, sections 389 to 391, 394, 396, and 397..	238	806	1,044	4	9	13	211	13	51	275	513	218	80	34	105	—	13	63	243
44	Criminal house-trespass, sections 433 and 434	262	1,179	1,441	3	19	22	299	32	63	394	790	232	90	38	19	30	292	89	235
45	Breaking closed receptacle, sections 447 and 448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	1,428	5,745	7,173	38	103	141	1,008	149	920	2,077	3,563	1,062	672	1,077	184	33	320	215	1,392
	Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
46	Offences against religion, sections 290 and 292	2	17	19	—	1	1	5	—	1	6	10	5	—	1	—	—	2	2	2
47	Drunk and disorderly in a public place, section 488	9	59	68	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	57	47	5	—	—	—	1	4	9
48	Cognizable offences under chapter XIV. of the Penal Code	44	382	426	—	2	2	40	4	6	50	340	274	23	4	4	1	18	16	34
49	Arson, section 419	87	409	496	10	5	15	64	7	105	176	213	21	52	134	2	1	—	3	92
50	Forgery, sections 454, 456, 457, and 459 ..	61	56	117	—	2	2	6	1	2	9	57	23	21	—	5	—	—	8	49
	Total ..	203	923	1,126	10	10	20	116	13	114	243	677	370	101	139	11	2	21	33	186
	Grand Total for the Year 1913 ..	3,763	14,165	17,928	62	230	292	1,604	561	2,642	4,807	9,285	4,006	1,639	2,286	268	67	574	445	3,544

Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during the Second Half of 1912.

Group Number.	Nature of Offence. [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the Ceylon Penal Code.]	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
							Supreme Court.	District Court.
1	Section 108 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Section 110 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sections 111 and 112 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.							
2	Sections 128, 133, and 135 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sections 226 to 247 ..	12	—	11	1	10	—	—
4	Sections 248 to 256 ..	27	—	27	22	5	—	—
5	Sections 209 and 213 ..	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
6	Sections 219 and 221 ..	143	6	137	54	83	—	—
7	Sections 140 to 150, 154, 155, and 157	1,261	5	1,228	1,072	156	—	—
8	Sections 137, 168, and 169 ..	3	—	3	2	1	—	—
9	Sections 166 and 167 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ..	1,448	11	1,408	1,151	257	—	—
	Class II.—Serious Offences against Persons.							
10 11 12	Section 296 ..	135	4	127	34	93	—	—
13	Section 300 ..	22	—	22	8	14	—	—
14	Sections 297 and 301 ..	2	—	2	2	—	—	
15	Section 364 ..	109	—	96	7	89	—	—
16	Section 365 ..	9	1	8	—	8	—	—
17	Sections 308 and 309 ..	14	—	14	2	12	—	—
18	Sections 299 and 302 ..	51	—	50	32	18	—	—
19	Sections 320, 322, and 324 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sections 316, 317, and 326 ..	447	11	428	223	205	—	—
21	Section 319	230	1	186	72	115	—	—
22	Sections 318, 321, and 323 ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
23	Section 315	949	7	847	306	541	—	—
24	Sections 354 to 360 ..	143	1	123	16	107	—	—
25	Sections 337, 338, and 339 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Section 362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Sections 344, 345, 347, and 348 ..	60	2	57	25	32	—	—
28	Sections 298 and 399 ..	10	—	10	6	4	—	—
	Total ..	2,182	27	1,971	734	1,237	—	—
	Class III.—Offences against Persons and Property.							
29	Sections 382 to 384 ..	213	4	157	13	144	—	
30	Sections 380 and 381 ..	585	3	501	49	452	—	
31	Sections 263, 274, 275, 413, 416, 418, and 426	18	—	18	9	9	—	—
32	Sections 411, and 412 ..	263	3	226	50	176	—	—
33	Sections 440, 441, and 443 to 446 ..	521	9	432	81	357	—	—
34	Sections 449 to 451 ..	71	1	67	41	26	—	—
35	Sections 435 to 438 ..	22	—	22	3	19	—	—
36	Section 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Section 385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	1,693	20	1,423	246	1,177	—	—
	Class IV.—Minor Offences against Persons.							
38	Sections 332 and 335 ..	200	—	177	35	140	2	—
39	Sections 327 and 328 ..	14	—	14	5	9	—	—
	Total ..	214	—	191	40	149	2	—

Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during the Second Half of 1912—*contd.*

Group Number.	Nature of Offence. [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the Ceylon Penal Code.]	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
							Supreme Court.	District Court.
	Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
40	Sections 439 and 442 ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
41	Sections 361 and 369 to 371 ..	1,410	56	1,191	360	827	4	—
42	Section 368	992	12	814	165	649	—	—
43	Sections 389 to 391, 394, 396, and 397	517	80	376	127	249	—	—
44	Sections 433 and 434 ..	1,093	21	1,008	153	855	—	—
45	Sections 447 and 448 ..	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Total ..	4,015	169	3,392	806	2,582	4	—
	Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.							
46	Sections 290 and 292 ..	31	—	31	16	15	—	—
47	Section 488	95	1	93	88	5	—	—
48	Offences under chapter XIV. ..	421	2	413	289	124	—	—
49	Section 419	150	1	117	13	104	—	—
50	Sections 454, 456, and 457 ..	37	4	31	12	18	1	—
—	Section 291	7	—	6	—	6	—	—
	Total ..	741	8	691	418	272	1	—
—	Ordinance No. 4 of 1841 ..	242	—	242	227	15	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 ..	380	—	380	373	7	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ..	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 7 of 1889 ..	15	—	15	15	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 17 of 1889 ..	192	—	192	170	22	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 12 of 1891 ..	308	—	308	303	5	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 ..	43	—	43	35	8	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 9 of 1902 ..	137	4	131	123	8	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 13 of 1907 ..	45	—	45	45	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 31 of 1908 ..	13	—	13	12	1	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 5 of 1910 ..	44	—	44	35	9	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 12 of 1907 as amended by 3 of 1910 ..	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 220 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	Ordinance No. 12 of 1899 ..	37	1	36	36	—	—	—
	Total ..	1,469	5	1,462	1,382	80	—	—
	Grand Total for the Second Half of 1912	11,762	240	10,538	4,777	5,754	7	—

Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1913.

Group Number.	Nature of Offence. [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the Ceylon Penal Code.]	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
							Supreme Court.	District Court.
1	Section 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Section 110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sections 111 and 112 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.							
2	Sections 128, 133, and 135 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sections 226 to 247 ..	30	—	30	7	23	—	—
4	Sections 248 to 256 ..	54	—	54	47	7	—	—
5	Sections 209 and 213 ..	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
6	Sections 219 to 221 ..	158	7	150	87	63	—	—
7	Sections 140 to 150, 154, 155, and 157	2,322	14	2,281	1,814	467	—	—
8	Sections 137, 168, and 169 ..	11	—	11	2	9	—	—
9	Sections 166 and 167 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	2,579	21	2,530	1,957	573	—	—

Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1913—*contd.*

Group Number.	Nature of Offence. [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the Ceylon Penal Code.]	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
							Supreme Court.	District Court.
	Class II.—Serious Offences against Persons.							
10 } 11 } 12	Section 296	329	4	307	114	186	7	—
13	Section 300 ..	56	3	46	14	32	—	—
14	Sections 297 and 301 ..	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
15	Section 364 ..	147	1	139	25	111	3	—
16	Section 365 ..	12	—	10	2	8	—	—
17	Sections 308 and 309 ..	24	2	22	8	14	—	—
18	Sections 299 and 302 ..	124	—	121	98	23	—	—
19	Sections 320, 322, and 324 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sections 316, 317, and 326 ..	1,066	12	1,015	447	568	—	—
21	Section 319	339	2	274	71	203	—	—
22	Sections 318, 321, and 323 ..	59	—	48	17	31	—	—
23	Section 315	2,058	20	1,822	623	1,199	—	—
24	Sections 354 and 360 ..	194	2	156	20	136	—	—
25	Sections 337 to 339 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Section 362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Sections 344, 345, 347, and 348 ..	153	5	146	56	90	—	—
28	Sections 298 and 399 ..	39	—	39	12	26	1	—
	Total ..	4,602	51	4,147	1,508	2,628	11	—
	Class III.—Offences against Persons and Property.							
29	Sections 382 to 384 ..	565	10	416	36	375	5	—
30	Sections 380 and 381 ..	1,178	13	963	115	848	—	—
31	Sections 263, 274, 275, 413, 416, 418, and 426	10	3	7	—	7	—	—
32	Sections 411 and 412 ..	377	3	336	79	257	—	—
33	Sections 440, 441, 443, 444, 445, and 446	964	12	792	172	619	—	1
34	Sections 449 to 451 ..	146	—	145	107	38	—	—
35	Sections 435 to 438 ..	15	—	11	4	7	—	—
36	Section 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Section 385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	3,255	41	2,670	513	2,151	5	1
	Class IV.—Minor Offences against Persons.							
38	Sections 332 to 335 ..	454	5	381	84	287	—	—*
39	Sections 327 and 328 ..	28	—	28	14	13	—	—†
	Total ..	482	5	409	98	300	—	—
	Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
40	Sections 439 and 442 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Sections 361 and 369 to 371 ..	2,809	87	2,431	575	1,850	5	1
42	Section 368	1,493	17	1,229	225	1,004	—	—
43	Sections 389 to 391, 394, 396, and 397	825	77	697	253	444	—	—
44	Sections 433 and 434 ..	3,544	24	2,199	345	1,854	—	—
45	Sections 447 and 448 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	8,671	205	6,556	1,398	5,152	5	1
	Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.							
46	Sections 290 and 292 ..	72	1	66	27	39	—	—
47	Section 488 ..	92	—	91	74	17	—	—
48	Offences under chapter XIV. ..	616	3	613	444	164	—	—‡
49	Section 419	366	5	308	23	285	—	—
50	Sections 454, 456, 457, and 459 ..	93	7	83	33	49	1	—
	Total ..	1,239	16	1,161	601	554	1	—
	Grand Total for the Year 1913 ..	20,828	339	17,473	6,075	11,358	22	2§

* 10 pending. † 1 pending. ‡ 5 pending. § 16 pending.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1912-13.

THE totals of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons in the Colony during the years 1911, 1912, and 1913, have been as follows :—

1911 .. 8,729 | 1912 .. 9,587 | 1913 .. 9,458

showing a decrease of 129 during the last year as compared with 1912.

2. The admissions of defaulters under the Road Ordinance for the same periods have been—

1911 .. 191 | 1912 .. 166 | 1913 .. 155

A most satisfactory return.

3. Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons, the following figures give those from the superior courts for the same periods :—

1911 .. 1,052 | 1912 .. 1,008 | 1913 .. 962

A decrease of 46 as compared with 1912.

4. The number of convictions for murder and manslaughter has again decreased :—

1911 .. 106 | 1912 .. 98 | 1913 .. 92

5. The number of persons sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows :—

	Sentenced to Death.	Hanged.
1911	50 ..	31
1912	48 ..	29
1913	46 ..	21

Of the 21 hanged during the last year, 10 came from the Western Province, 3 from the North-Western Province, 1 from the Southern Province, 1 from the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 4 from the Central Province, 1 from the Northern Province, and 1 from the Province of Uva. Ten of the men sentenced to death were deported to the Andaman Islands for life.

6. Convictions in the higher courts for aggravated assaults during the past year show a slight decrease of 8 on those for 1912, the figures being :—

1911 .. 157 | 1912 .. 162 | 1913 .. 154

7. The following table shows the number of convicted prisoners committed to prison from all courts, and their daily average :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all courts	8,729 ..	9,587 ..	9,458
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ..	191 ..	166 ..	155
	8,538	9,421	9,303
Daily average in prison of convicted persons..	2,710 ..	2,707 ..	2,741
Deduct women	55 ..	57 ..	59
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ..	9 ..	8 ..	6
Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	45 ..	45 ..	49
	2,601	2,597	2,627
Persons hanged	31 ..	29 ..	21

8. Return showing the total number of Road Ordinance defaulters admitted and discharged during 1911, 1912, and 1913 :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total admissions	191 ..	166 ..	155
Discharged before expiration of sentence on payment of fine	71 ..	68 ..	31
On producing payment receipt ..	1 ..	1 ..	1
Absolute defaulters	119 ..	97 ..	123
Discharged on medical certificate ..	17 ..	5 ..	6
Discharged on pardon	3 ..	1 ..	—

This is a most satisfactory return.

9. The number of escapes from the prisons and recaptures during the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 were as follows :—

	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1911	13 ..	9
1912	7 ..	8
1913	7 ..	7

Of the 7 escapes in 1913, 6 escaped from the Portable Prison at Mankulam and 1 escaped whilst being escorted from the Kurunegala Police Court to the Negombo Jail.

10. The number of committals received from the Supreme Court during the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 has been—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Offences against the person	235 ..	219 ..	171
Offences against property with violence ..	13 ..	19 ..	10
Offences against property without violence ..	8 ..	23 ..	11
Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency	50 ..	61 ..	33
Offences not included in the above ..	4 ..	4 ..	3
Total ..	310	326	228

This table is satisfactory.. There has been a decrease in the total of committals of 98 as compared with 1912.

11. The number of prisoners from District Courts admitted to the jails of Ceylon during the same period is as follows :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Offences against the person	242 ..	238 ..	240
Offences against property with violence ..	64 ..	32 ..	66
Offences against property without violence ..	363 ..	336 ..	387
Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency	34 ..	44 ..	33
Miscellaneous	39 ..	32 ..	8
Total ..	742	682	734

This table is not satisfactory, showing a total increase of 52 cases for 1913 as compared with 1912.

12. The numbers of prisoners admitted on conviction before Minor Courts (Police, &c.) are as follows :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Strictly criminal offences	3,011 ..	3,581 ..	3,403
Statutory offences of a *quasi*-criminal nature ..	3,963 ..	4,480 ..	4,411
Offences against revenue	445 ..	365 ..	502
Miscellaneous	258 ..	153 ..	180
Total ..	7,677	8,579	8,496

The return shows a decrease under all heads except "Offences against Revenue" and "Miscellaneous," and a total decrease of 83 cases as compared with 1912.

13. The total decrease in the number of convictions during 1913 is made up as follows :—

Decrease in Supreme Court cases	98
Decrease in Minor Court cases	83
	181
Increase in District Court cases	52
Total ...	129

14. The number of prisoners with previous convictions received direct from courts for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 is :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Convicted once before	908 ..	995 ..	1,120
Convicted twice before	314 ..	358 ..	349
Convicted three times before ..	131 ..	150 ..	157
Convicted more than three times before ..	196 ..	212 ..	235
Total ...	1,549	1,715	1,861

showing an increase of 146 for 1913 as compared with 1912. The total number convicted under the Habitual Criminals Ordinance, No. 7 of 1899, during the past year was 246, as against 223 in 1912.

15. The terms of sentences of prisoners received direct from courts into the jails of Ceylon during 1911, 1912, and 1913 were :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Two weeks and under	3,046 ..	3,176 ..	3,159
Not over a month or under two weeks ..	2,142 ..	2,548 ..	2,423
Not over three months or under a month ..	1,394 ..	1,765 ..	1,924
Not over six months or under three months ..	997 ..	981 ..	914
Not over one year or under six months ..	422 ..	387 ..	424
Not over two years or under one year ..	218 ..	225 ..	206
Not over three years or under two years ..	82 ..	72 ..	62
Not over four years or under three years ..	55 ..	70 ..	68
Not over five years or under four years ..	49 ..	40 ..	32
Between five and ten years	69 ..	91 ..	38
Over ten years	14 ..	18 ..	7
To be hanged	50 ..	48 ..	46
Road Ordinance defaulters	191 ..	166 ..	155
Total ..	8,729	9,587	9,458

The increase is, chiefly, of prisoners with sentences of three months and over one month as compared with 1912. The number sentenced to five years and upwards has decreased.

16. The daily average of all convicted prisoners confined within the jails of the Colony during 1911, 1912, and 1913 was :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Penal stage	674·06	495·20	506·68
Class IV.	1,003·48	1,226·00	1,256·25
Class III.	389·24	350·28	371·12
Class II.	203·18	197·36	175·27
Class I.	386·25	385·85	376·06
Road Ordinance defaulters	9·13	7·53	6·00
Simple imprisonment	45·07	44·50	49·25
Total	2,710·41	2,706·72	2,740·63

Of this total, during the year 1913, 59·47 were females, 3·43 juveniles, 10·15 light labour, and 88·84 sick, as against 57·21, 2·68, 5·61, and 111·41 for 1912.

17. The daily average of unconvicted prisoners for the same periods was :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Debtors	27·52	20·92	23·42
Witnesses	·88	1·20	·56
Further examination	188·85	181·30	171·42
Committed for trial	78·97	94·53	75·59
Awaiting sentence	6·06	6·48	6·77
Arrested on warrants	2·92	3·28	4·25
Lunatics	8·98	9·55	11·26
Total	314·18	317·26	293·27

The total number of unconvicted prisoners admitted to prison was :—

1911 .. 6,285 | 1912 .. 6,590 | 1913 .. 6,043

18. Return of all prisoners treated in the jail hospitals during 1911, 1912, and 1913 :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Remaining from old year	139	142	106
Admitted during the year	5,535	3,811	2,957
Discharged	5,219	3,680	2,874
Hanged	31	29	21
Died	315	167	105
Daily average strength of prisoners in all jails	3,024·59	3,023·98	3,033·90
Average daily sick	180·82	115·09	92·93
Percentage of sick to strength	5·98	3·81	3·06
Percentage of deaths	10·04	5·52	3·46

The number of sick remaining in hospital on December 31, 1913, was 84.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the prisons population for the year 1913 was 6·77, as against 10·32 for 1912 and 20·98 for 1911.

19. The number of punishments inflicted on officers was 612, the number of individuals punished being 463, as against 574 punishments and 530 individuals for 1912.

20. The total of punishments inflicted on prisoners for prison offences was 1,292, the number of individuals punished being 1,155, as against 1,225 punishments and 1,159 individuals for 1912.

21. Sentences of corporal punishment have decreased, the figures being :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
By Superintendent	23	25	18
By Superintendent with a visitor	2	1	2
Total	25	26	20

22. The following table gives a return of the expenditure for the year 1910 and financial periods 1911–12 and 1912–13, exclusive of salaries of the Inspector-General, officers of the clerical staff, and the two executioners :—

	1910. Rs.	1911–12. Rs.	1912–13. Rs.
Establishment	189,472	178,138	187,495
Dieting	245,621	237,932	256,106
Hospital charges	23,781	32,572	18,001
Clothing and bedding	19,769	15,441	19,651
Lighting	6,561	6,358	5,354
Materials for manufacture	21,489	19,305	20,639
Other expenditure	43,633	52,942	51,001
Total	550,326	542,688	558,247

23. Statement showing the cost of prisoners per head :—

	1910. Rs.	1911–12. Rs.	1912–13. Rs.
Establishment	60¾	59¼	61½
Dieting	79	79½	84½
Hospital charges	7¾	10¾	5¾
Clothing and bedding	6¼	5	6¼
Lighting	2	2	1
Other expenditure	21	24	23¾
Total	176¾	180¼	182½

24. The following is the result of the working of industrial labours for the financial year 1912–13:—

	Rs.	c.
Total value of stock on hand on July 1, 1912	5,393	27
Total value of stock on hand on June 30, 1913	7,833	90
Total value of articles sold on payment	29,873	30
Total articles made for jails and other departments for which no payment was received	10,999	68
Total amount expended on account "Materials for Manufacture" ..	20,515	9
Total amount credited to revenue..	29,889	70

25. I assumed duties as Acting Inspector-General of Prisons and Superintendent of the Convict Establishment on the departure on leave of Major A. W. de Wilton on November 12, 1913. Mr. F. O. Woodford assumed duties as Assistant Superintendent of the Convict Establishment on December 1, 1913. Mr. Martin returned from leave and resumed charge of Mahara Prison, relieving Mr. Woodford, on December 1, 1913.

26. There were ten condemned prisoners whose sentences were commuted and who were transported to the Andaman Islands in 1913, as against 19 in 1912. They are being maintained by the Ceylon Government at a cost of Rs. 125 per head per annum. Total amount incurred in transporting the 29 life convicts to the Andamans was Rs. 1,914·31.

27. Four weaving looms by Messrs. Hettersley and Sons, automatic domestic pattern, were purchased and work satisfactorily at Welikada Jail. A man was brought from India to instruct in the proper way of putting on the warp, &c. There were 29,895 yards of cloth turned out during 1912–13.

28. The steam laundry at Welikada has worked satisfactorily. There were 697,420 pieces of clothing, &c., washed during 1913 at a cost of Rs. 2,814·60. The total amount recovered during 1913 was Rs. 5,469·50. The machinery is now worn out, and authority to purchase new machinery has been applied for. The original cost of erecting the laundry was Rs. 10,000. Expenditure on account materials for washing, &c., was Rs. 11,250, and the amount recovered was Rs. 20,569. The charge is only nominal, being at the rate of 75 cents per hundred pieces to the Medical Department and Re. 1 to the Railway Department.

29. The old treadmill at Welikada Jail was abolished and removed to the Government Factory, the building being converted into a ward for juvenile offenders and an enclosure in which they work apart from other prisoners.

30. Several open arches have been closed and converted into cells to provide further accommodation. The jail can now accommodate 833 prisoners, not including females.

31. 24 quarters for married officers were constructed and occupied, and there are 16 more in course of construction. The work has been much delayed owing to the timber not being delivered sooner, which, however, has now arrived.

32. At Jaffna the prison has been altered so as to accommodate 400 prisoners, and of these about 300 are daily employed deepening the Jaffna lagoon, the earth taken from it being used for the Karaiyur reclamation. This work was commenced in June, 1911, and up to the present 40,000 square yards have been reclaimed, which is very satisfactory.

33. At Mankulam the prisoners are employed quarrying and breaking stone for the Irrigation Department in connection with the Karachchi irrigation scheme.

34. At Anuradhapura Jail quarrying and metal breaking is the only work done, and during 1913 647 cubes of metal were turned out.

35. On December 2, 1912, a new quarry was opened at Mahara for the Public Works Department. The number of dressed stones turned out up to the end of the year 1913 was 27,423, and 32,524 bushels of 2-in. metal.

36. The question of establishing an institution on the Borstal System for juvenile offenders is under the consideration of Government; also the question of preventive detention of habitual criminals.

37. I attach extracts from the reports of the various Superintendents and reports of the Medical Officers of the Convict Establishment and Kandy Prison.

WALTER H. ROBINSON, MAJOR,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

Colombo, February 28, 1914.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS SUPERINTENDENTS.

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

I assumed duties as Acting Inspector-General of Prisons and Superintendent of the Convict Establishment on the departure of Major A. W. de Wilton on leave on November 12, 1913. Mr. F. O. Woodford assumed duties as Assistant Superintendent of Prisons on December 1, 1913.

2. The daily average of convicted prisoners in Welikada Jail and in the Borella Convict Hospital for 1913 was 891·28, of whom 39·01 were women and 2·75 juveniles.

3. Industrial labour is carried on with good results. Cloth for prisoners' clothing is made, and all jails are supplied with prison clothing from this jail. The tailors' party turned out all officers' uniforms and prisoners' clothing as usual. In addition to this, 37,371 different articles of clothing and bedding for various Government Departments were made free of charge.

4. The carpenters and blacksmiths have been fully occupied in making articles required by Government Departments, executing private orders, erecting married quarters for the officers, &c.

5. The laundry has worked well, but the machinery is now worn out, and authority to purchase new machinery has been applied for. 697,420 pieces of linen, &c., were washed for the various institutions of the Medical and Railway Departments in Colombo.

6. The value of articles in stock at the end of the last financial year was Rs. 2,670·42. During the year under review Rs. 10,069·73 was spent on account of materials, and the value of articles made during 1913 amounted to Rs. 22,880·34. Articles to the value of Rs. 5,912·83 were made for Government, for which no payment was received.

7. The officers of the various jails were supplied with boots made in this jail. A large number of private orders were also executed.

8. At present there are some 250 prisoners daily employed in the Government Printing Office at ruling, stitching, binding, &c. The work turned out continues to give satisfaction.

9. The total expenditure for Welikada Jail, Borella Convict Hospital, and Hulftsdorp Jail during the financial year 1912–13 was Rs. 187,211·62 (see report on Hulftsdorp Jail).

10. There have been no escapes of prisoners during the year.

11. I am pleased to report a very considerable decrease in breaches of prison regulations during the period under review as compared with the 1912 record. For this satisfactory state of affairs my best thanks are due to the subordinate officers, for the tact and discretion shown by them in dealing with prisoners in their charge. The following comparative statement shows the punishments awarded during 1912 and 1913 :—

	1912.	1913.
Reduction to penal stage and diet No. 2	—	1
Forfeiture of marks	64	54
Lashes with cat	3	1
Strokes with rattan	10	10
Reduction to penal stage and diet No. 1	175	156
Disrated from constable's office	11	2
Reduction to Class IV.	32	7
Solitary confinement and refractory diet	55	46
Further imprisonment by visitors	4	2
Total number of punishments	354	279

The conduct of the discipline officers was very satisfactory. The clerical staff, composed of disciplinary officers, has also worked well during the period under review, in spite of the extra work thrown upon them by the unusually high number of prisoners now in the jail.

12. *Executions.*—Ten prisoners suffered the extreme penalty of the law, of whom 9 were Sinhalese and 1 Tamil. In each case death was certified to be instantaneous.

HULFTSDORP.

This jail has formed a part of the Convict Establishment since the closing of Mutwal Jail from July 1, 1912, and has been under the supervision of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Convict Establishment.

2. *Admissions.*—The number of admissions from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was—Convicted, 859 ; unconvicted, 3,303 ; total 4,162. The daily average was 141·52.

3. *Overcrowding.*—The jail was overcrowded on many occasions. It is certified to hold 143 prisoners.

4. *Employment of Prisoners.*—There are eight convicted prisoners for jail service ; the remainder are simple imprisonment and unconvicted.

5. *Escapes.*—There were no escapes during the period.

6. *Diets.*—The diets supplied were of good quality ; the rations are seen daily by the Medical Officer and the Superintendent.

7. *Health.*—The general health of the prison has, on the whole, been satisfactory. There were no deaths during the year, except one unconvicted prisoner, who committed suicide.

8. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

9. *Discipline.*—Discipline has been well maintained; the conduct of both officers and prisoners has been satisfactory.

10. *Changes.*—Mr. J. Amarasingha, Deputy Jailer, was transferred to Chilaw Jail, and Mr. F. Samsoodin, Deputy Jailer, Mahara, succeeded him here. Both the Jailer and the Deputy Jailer have discharged their duty with zeal and ability during the period under review.

MAHARA.

The total admissions from other jails on transfer were 442 during the six months ended December 31, 1912, and 902 during the twelve months ended December 31, 1913. The daily average number of convicted prisoners was 488·43 during the six months and 520·32 during the twelve months.

2. The total expenditure for the financial year 1912–13 was as follows :—Personal Emoluments, Rs. 30,389·20; Other Charges, Rs. 48,498·17.

The approximate cost per head for the year was Rs. 158·90.

3. *Nature of Labours.*—The prisoners were employed in the Harbour Works quarry and at the Public Works quarry as miners, sledgers, stone-dressers, blacksmiths, &c.

4. The approximate value of prison labour for the year 1913 is Rs. 61,437·37.

5. *Discipline.*—Discipline has been strictly maintained: (*a*) The number of officers' reports was 96. (*b*) The number of prisoners' reports was 233.

6. *Dieting and General Sanitary Arrangements.*—The sanitary conditions of the jail and the officers' quarters and dieting were satisfactory.

7. The health of prisoners is very satisfactory. There were 112 admissions to hospital during the six months ended December 31, 1912, with 4 deaths; 145 admissions with 9 deaths during the twelve months ended December 31, 1913. The chief prevalent disease is malarial fever.

8. *Corporal Punishment.*—There have been two cases of punishment of this nature, in August, 1912, against prison discipline.

9. *Escapes.*—There were no escapes during 1912 or 1913.

10. *Changes.*—Mr. Martin was transferred from Kandy on September 18, 1912, and took over charge from Mr. Walker, who took over charge of the Kandy Prisons. On May 24, 1913, Mr. Martin was relieved by Mr. Woodford, of the Welikada Jail, when he proceeded on six months' leave. Mr. Martin relieved Mr. Woodford on December 1, 1913.

NEGOMBO.

Admissions.—The number of admissions for the second six months of 1912 and for 1913 were :—

	Convicted.		Unconvicted.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Second half of 1912 ..	90	6	122	3
1913	254	20	169	15

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the second six months of 1912 and for 1913 was :—

	Second half of 1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	2,745 46	6,605 88
Other Charges	10,040 55	24,612 56

3. *Deaths.*—There were 15 deaths for the second six months of 1912 and 26 during 1913, making a total of 41 for the eighteen months, among the convalescents, who were more or less chronic cases on transfer to this prison. The prevailing diseases were bowel complaints, fever, and chickenpox.

4. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—The latrines are fly-proofed and fitted with Doulton's squatting plates. The night soil is daily removed by the contractor. The latrines are thoroughly washed and disinfected.

5. *Employment of Prisoners.*—This being a convalescent prison, the prisoners, with the exception of a few on jail service, are employed in basket-making, picking fibre, and rope-making; and local convictions in husk-beating till they are transferred to Colombo.

6. *Conduct of Prisoners.*—Conduct of prisoners and officers good.

7. *Escapes.*—A prisoner escaped from the custody of the officers when being brought back after production before the Police Court of Kurunegala. The officers were prosecuted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each, but on appeal they were acquitted and discharged.

8. *Changes.*—The only change on the staff was the substitution of Mr. J. John as Jailer in place of Mr. C. P. de Fransz, who was transferred to Mankulam.

9. *General Remarks.*—The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The convalescents sent here derive much benefit by the change.

KANDY.

Admissions.—The totals of admissions of convicted and unconvicted prisoners to Bogambra and Old Jail from January 1 to December 31, 1913, are as follows :—Convicted, 1,605; unconvicted, 1,266.

2. *Discharges.*—The total discharges of convicted prisoners were 1,530 for the same period.

3. *Average.*—The daily average number of prisoners was as follows :—Convicted, 296·59; unconvicted, 56·75; and civil debtors, 4·39.

4. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of both jails from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, under Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was as follows :—Personal Emoluments, Rs. 38,710·44; Other Charges, Rs. 70,636·08.

The approximate cost per head of prisoners from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was Rs. 159·81.

5. *Labour outside the Jail.*—Class prisoners were employed in quarrying, carting stones, stacking metal, building drains in the jail quarters and round the jail, cleaning, sweeping, removing night soil, whitewashing the quarters of the officers and boundary wall of the prison.

6. The Public Works Department, Kandy, was supplied with 165 cubes of metal during the year.

7. *Labour inside the Jail.*—(*a*) Class prisoners were employed in the jail service of the prison: mat and coir rug-making, making coir string, carpentry, washing, repairing shoes, and rattaning; (*b*) penal stage prisoners were employed at stone-breaking and husk-beating.

A sum of Rs. 1,660·89, being proceeds sale of manufactures, was credited to revenue. The approximate value of prison labour of both jails was Rs. 31,126·21.

8. *Discipline* has been strictly maintained. Conduct of officers and prisoners has been good.

9. *Dietary.*—Dieting of the Kandy Prisons has been good and wholesome.

10. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of both jails has been very satisfactory.

11. *Health.*—The health of both jails was very good. The chief ailments treated were diarrhœa, dysentery, and malarial fever. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital was 236, as against 446 during last year.

12. *Deaths.*—There were 8 deaths during the year, against 11 during last year and 27 the previous year. There were 4 corporal punishments inflicted on prisoners, as against 1 during last year.

13. *Changes.*—Mr. R. H. M. Philips, Jailer, Galle Jail, succeeded Mr. E. P. Lockhart as Jailer, Bogambra Jail.

14. *General Remarks.*—Late Contractor M. M. Sirajahdeen broke the terms of his contract in November, 1913, and until the entering into of a fresh contract in May, 1913, provisions were purchased locally.

His Excellency the Acting Governor visited the Kandy Prisons on June 13, 1913.

JAFFNA.

Daily Average.—The daily average number of prisoners from July 1 to December 31, 1912, was males 338·86, females 2·47; from January 1 to December 31, 1913, males 365·84, females ·84.

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, was as follows:—Personal Emoluments, Rs. 20,491·36; Other Charges, Rs. 37,268·24; total, Rs. 57,759·60.

3. *Labour.*—All class prisoners, with the exception of those engaged on jail service and a few others who are kept inside on medical recommendation, are employed on the Karaiyur reclamation. Penal stage prisoners are employed at husk-beating.

4. *Discipline.*—Discipline has been well maintained. The general conduct of the prisoners was good; 1 prisoner was sentenced to corporal punishment. The conduct and general efficiency of the officers have been satisfactory.

5. *Health.*—The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

6. *Prison Buildings.*—During the period under review the alterations which were sanctioned so as to increase the accommodation of the prison have been completed, and several new fly-proof latrines have been built.

7. *Karaiyur Reclamation.*—Work on the Karaiyur reclamation is progressing satisfactorily, an area of about 40,000 square yards having been already reclaimed.

MANKULAM.

Daily Average.—The daily average number of prisoners from July 1 to December 31, 1912, was 144·94. From January 1 to December 31, 1913, 136·60.

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, was as follows:—Personal Emoluments, Rs. 9,053·68; Other Charges, Rs. 19,232·70; total, Rs. 28,286·38.

3. *Labour.*—All prisoners, with the exception of a few who are engaged inside the jail service, &c., are employed quarrying and breaking stone for the Irrigation Department in connection with the Karachchi irrigation scheme.

4. *Discipline.*—Discipline has been well maintained. The conduct of the officers was good. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory. There were no cases of corporal punishment.

5. *Escapes.*—From July 1 to December 31, 1912, there were 3 escapes, and from January 1 to December 31, 1913, there were 6, all of whom have been recaptured. As the surrounding country consists of thick jungle, and the prisoners work in close proximity to it all day, opportunities to escape are more numerous than in other prisons.

6. *Health.*—Health of the prisoners and officers has not been entirely satisfactory. The most prevalent diseases were malarial fever, pneumonia, and eye diseases.

7. *General Remarks.*—The well from which the water for drinking and cooking purposes is obtained has also been enclosed with a barbed wire fence and fitted with a cover. The kitchen has been made fly-proof, and the drains surrounding the jail have been cemented. The sanitary arrangements are now satisfactory.

GALLE.

Admission of prisoners into this jail during the year was 1,775, and the number discharged was 1,780, the daily average number being:—Convicted, 113·93; unconvicted, 12·29; and civil debtors, 3·92.

2. Expenditure under Personal Emoluments for the year was Rs. 6,519·72, as against Rs. 6,020·76 for 1912 and Rs. 5,517·68 for 1911. Expenditure under Other Charges for 1913 was Rs. 13,950·07, as against Rs. 13,902·49 for 1912 and Rs. 14,275·31 for 1911. The approximate cost per head of prisoner for 1913 was Rs. 79·96.

3. *Nature of Labour on which Prisoners were employed.*—This was metal-breaking and jail service. The outturn of metal was given over to the Public Works Department and to the Municipality, who supplied the prison with the necessary rubble and implements. There was no remuneration for this work. The approximate value of prison labour was Rs. 11,510·25.

4. Discipline has been well maintained on the whole. The general conduct of both officers and prisoners has been satisfactory.

5. Dieting and general sanitary arrangements have been good. Provisions supplied by the contractor were according to the samples, and they were daily examined by the Medical Officer.

6. Health of the prison was very satisfactory, the prevalent diseases not being of a serious type, *i.e.*, fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The number admitted into the jail hospital was 226. There was no death in the jail hospital. The only two deaths in the jail were one by suicide and the other by execution.

7. Punishments to officers as well as to prisoners were awarded with due consideration of the circumstances. Three officers were dismissed, 1 struck off the roll, and 24 fined for offences such as absence, late attendance, and breach of prison discipline. Only 2 prisoners were awarded corporal punishments, for persistent refusal to work and for making grave charges against an officer which were found to be false. Besides these, 80 others were punished otherwise, such as dietary and forfeiture of marks.

8. Escapes and recaptures during the year were nil.

9. Prison buildings are in good order. The only improvement made was paving the floor of main gate.

10. Changes during the year were :—Jailer Mr. R. H. M. Philips was transferred to Kandy. He was succeeded by Mr. F. J. de Silva, Deputy Jailer of Welikada. Mr. B. J. Benedict from Tangalla assumed duties here as Deputy Jailer in place of Mr. S. P. Dias, who was transferred to Tangalla as Jailer.

MATARA.

The total admissions were 724 (of this, 617 were direct from Court), and the total discharges 736. The daily average of convicted prisoners was 23·74, of unconvicted prisoners 12·88, and of civil debtors ·04.

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure was as follows :—

	1912–13. Rs. c.	1911–12. Rs. c.	1910–11. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ..	2,648 10	2,402 44	4,173 75
Other Charges ..	4,562 31	4,643 5	8,142 28

Approximate cost per head of prisoner, Rs. 147·20.

3. *Nature of Labour.*—The penal stage prisoners were employed at husk-beating, while the jail service prisoners were employed as cooks, cleaners, and hospital attendants and at miscellaneous works. Amount credited to Government, Rs. 2,058 ; approximate value of prison labour, Rs. 4,487·87½.

4. *Discipline.*—The discipline of officers and prisoners was satisfactory.

5. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. The night soil is being daily removed by the Local Board, for which a sum of Rs. 5 is paid monthly.

6. Health was satisfactory. The number of cases treated was 8, for fever and dysentery. There were no deaths nor overcrowding.

7. *Punishments.*—There were no corporal punishments. Two officers were struck off, and three were fined for minor offences ; four prisoners were punished with solitary confinement and refractory diet for petty offences.

8. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—There were no escapes.

TANGALLA.

The total admissions during the eighteen months July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, were 1,239 ; the total discharges were 1,222. The daily average of convicted prisoners was 42·22, and of unconvicted 20·65. No civil debtors were admitted into this prison during the period under review.

2. The total expenditure for the eighteen months amounted to Rs. 11,002·77. This item is made up of Rs. 3,689·93 being Personal Emoluments, and Rs. 7,312·84 Other Charges. The approximate cost per head amounts to Rs. 176. I subjoin a comparative statement of these figures with those for the two previous years :—

	1910–11. Rs. c.	1911–12. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	3,324 27	2,163 33
Other Charges	9,182 10	5,509 1

3. *Nature of Labour.*—The prisoners were employed in metal-breaking and husk-beating. The Public Works Department was supplied with 8,196 bushels of metal during the eighteen months, and a sum of Rs. 29·16 was credited to revenue by sale of fibre, &c. The approximate value of prison labour is Rs. 3,600·89.

4. *Discipline.*—The discipline has been strictly maintained. The general conduct of the officers has been good, and their efficiency satisfactory. The conduct of prisoners too has been satisfactory, and the discipline enforced has had a deterrent effect. The number of officers punished was 13, and the number of prisoners punished was 29.

5. *Health.*—The general health of the prisoners was good. No disease could be said to have been prevalent. The number of admissions to the hospital was 43. The number of deaths was nil.

6. *Punishments.*—No prisoners were flogged during the year; they were punished by forfeiture of marks, by refractory diet, and by penal diets Nos. 1 and 2. Officers were punished by fines.

7. There were no escapes or recaptures.

8. *State of Prison Buildings.*—The buildings are in a satisfactory condition. Minor repairs were executed by prison labour, the materials for the purpose having been supplied by the Public Works Department. The following works are considered very necessary, viz. :—

(1) Raising the roof of the guard room at the gate.
(2) Fixing of Doulton squatting plates to the latrine for females.
(3) Raising the wall round the ward for females.
(4) Fixing gutters and pipes to the metal-breaking shed.
(5) Cementing the floor of the wards.

9. *Changes.*—Mr. B. J. Benedict, Jailer, was transferred to Galle on September 15, 1913. Mr. S. P. Dias from Galle succeeded him here.

BATTICALOA.

Total Admissions.—The total number of admissions to the prison in 1913 was—Convicted 274, unconvicted 309, as against convicted 320, unconvicted 226, civil debtor 1, in 1911; and convicted 337, unconvicted 192, and civil debtors 2, in 1912.

2. *Total Discharges.*—The total number of discharges from the prison in 1913 was—Convicted 279, unconvicted 288, as against convicted 370, unconvicted 229, civil debtor 1, in 1911; and convicted 317, unconvicted 199, and civil debtors 2, in 1912.

3. *Daily Average of Prisoners.*—The daily average of prisoners in 1913 was—Convicted, 34·28; unconvicted, 9·43.

4. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the financial period 1912–13 was—Personal Emoluments Rs. 2,614·60 and Other Charges Rs. 6,499·23, as against Personal Emoluments Rs. 2,153·92 and Other Charges Rs. 8,233·96 for 1911–12.

The decrease in the expenditure under Other Charges was due to the purchase of provisions directly from the local market by the Department.

5. *Industrial Labour.*—The penal stage prisoners were employed at husk-beating, and the class men in making rattan baskets and coir rope. Coir fibre turned out by penal stage prisoners was twisted into rope and sold to the public at Rs. 8·96 a hundredweight. Baskets were sold at 20 cents each. The total amount credited to revenue on account of manufactures in 1912–13 was Rs. 2,843·71, as against Rs. 1,587·38 in 1911–12.

6. *Discipline.*—The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory. There was a case of voluntarily causing grievous hurt in June last. The offender was tried before the District Court and sentenced to six months' additional rigorous imprisonment. Discipline amongst the officers has been efficiently maintained. Seven guards were fined for minor offences.

7. *Dietary.*—Tenders were called for by the Inspector-General of Prisons to enter into a contract, but as the rates quoted were very high they were not accepted. Consequently there was no contract from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913. On the authority of Government provisions were purchased by the jailer from the local market. A contract was entered into for the financial year from July 1, 1913.

8. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and arrangements of the prison were satisfactory. Water was obtained from a well inside the prison, and during the severe drought in October and November it was supplied by the contractor.

9. *Health.*—The health of officers and prisoners was satisfactory. The prevailing diseases were fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. Fifteen prisoners were admitted to hospital in 1913, as against 11 in 1912. One convicted prisoner died in the civil hospital, where he was removed for treatment. The prison was slightly overcrowded during the month of December, 1913.

10. *Punishments.*—There were no corporal punishments inflicted on prisoners. There was no escape during the period.

11. *Prison Buildings.*—The prison buildings are in good condition. There are no suitable cells for lunatics and condemned prisoners.

12. *Changes.*—Mr. M. Subramaniam, Jailer, was transferred to Jaffna as Deputy Jailer, and Mr. C. F. Perera from Jaffna succeeded him on October 1, 1913.

13. *General Remarks.*—Government has sanctioned an estimate for the erection of additional quarters for nine warders, and the work will shortly be commenced by the Public Works Department.

TRINCOMALEE.

The daily average of the jail was 3·22 in 1912 and 8·79 for the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913.

2. *Prison Earnings.*—The total earnings of prisoners were Rs. 602·62 for the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913.

3. The expenditure in 1912 was Rs. 2,084·36, and for the eighteen months ended December 31, 1913, was Rs. 3,255·84.

4. *Prison Discipline.*—The general conduct of prisoners was satisfactory, and there was no report against prisoners during the year. Penal stage prisoners were employed at husk-beating. Class prisoners awaiting discharge were engaged in cleaning and weeding the prison. They were not allowed to work outside the jail walls.

5. *Officers.*—The general conduct and efficiency of the officers have been satisfactory. The Jailer, Mr. Lantra, was transferred, and was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Gonsalves of the Anuradhapura Jail.

6. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition and arrangements were satisfactory. Water is plentiful and wholesome, supplied from a well inside the jail premises for drinking, washing, and cleaning purposes.

7. *Dietary.*—Dietary satisfactory. There was no report against the jail contractor. The rations supplied were of good quality.

8. *Latrines.*—The latrines in the jail are worked on the dry-earth system. The excrement is removed by the Local Board carts. The night-soil buckets are disinfected before and after use.

9. *General Health.*—General health satisfactory. There were no deaths during the year. The cases treated were four of malarial fever and one of eye affection.

10. *Overcrowding.*—The jail was overcrowded ten times in February and four times in March, 1913.

CHILAW.

Total admissions and discharges from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted	445	16	461
Unconvicted	337	15	352
Discharged	331	15	346
Daily average of convicted prisoners ..	26·45	·39	26·84
Do. unconvicted ..	7·63	·44	8·07
Do. civil ..	·29	—	·29
	34·37	·83	35·20

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 :—Personal Emoluments, Rs. 3,547·58 ; Other Charges, Rs. 6,981·72 ; total, Rs. 10,529·30.

Approximate cost per head of prisoner, Rs. 299·12.

3. *Nature of Labour.*—Locally convicted prisoners serving over a month are transferred to Welikada Jail, and those serving under a month are employed in stone-breaking. Jail service, such as cooking, cleaning, &c., is performed by three long-sentenced prisoners allowed for the purpose. A party of prisoners varying from 5 to 10 are employed on reclamation work. These prisoners were also employed in sinking test wells, &c., while the Waterworks Department were experimenting in Chilaw. No prisoners were employed on industrial labour. Approximate value of prisoners' labour is Rs. 4,125·56.

4. *Discipline.*—Discipline was well maintained.

5. *Dieting and Sanitary Arrangements.*—Meals are served to prisoners in their cells. The supply of water for drinking, washing, and cooking is obtained from the jail well. The water has been analyzed and found to be good.

6. *Health, &c.*—Health satisfactory. Prevalent diseases were fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. Total number admitted to hospital from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was 28. There were two deaths, one from diarrhœa and the other from dysentery. The prison was several times overcrowded during the period, the accommodation being insufficient for the Chilaw and Puttalam Districts.

7. *Punishments.*—No corporal punishments were inflicted on prisoners.

8. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—There were no escapes or recaptures during the period.

9. *Accommodation.*—The Chilaw Jail is certified to hold 44 prisoners. The main building has 24 cells and a corridor, and there are besides a female ward and a hospital. The old civil ward was pulled down and a new hospital is being built, which is nearing completion. A new ward in place of the one pulled down has also been built. A wall round the jailer's quarters and four married and four single officers' quarters is required.

10. *Changes.*—The Jailer, Mr. F. Samsoodin, was transferred to Mahara Jail as Deputy Jailer, and Mr. J. Amarasinghe, Deputy Jailer, Hulftsdorp, succeeded him.

ANURADHAPURA.

Comparative statement of expenditure from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913 :—

	Rs. c.
1911–12	20,105 89
1912–13	22,326 86

2. *Prison Discipline.*—The general conduct of prisoners in this jail has been satisfactory, except for a serious stabbing affray, in which two prisoners were concerned.

3. *Officers.*—The general conduct and efficiency of the officers have been fairly good.

4. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and arrangements of the prison were satisfactory. Water for drinking and cooking purposes is brought by prisoners from a pokuna outside the jail, and water for other purposes is obtained from a well inside the jail.

5. *Dietary.*—The provisions supplied by the contractor were good. There were no fines levied on him during the year.

6. *Health.*—The general health of the prisoners during the year has been satisfactory on the whole. There were three deaths during the year, all of which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital, Anuradhapura, to which the prisoners had been removed. Two died of natural causes, and one died of the injuries received in the jail affray.

7. *Escapes.*—There were no escapes during the year.

8. *Corporal Punishment.*—There were two cases of corporal punishment inflicted on prisoners during the year for breaches of prison discipline.

9. *Prison Buildings.*—The main buildings are in a satisfactory condition. A new metal-breaking shed was completed during the year.

BADULLA.

	Number.	Daily Average. Per Cent.
Total Admissions.—		
Convicted	575 ..	29·52
Unconvicted	566 ..	26·74
Civil debtors	— ..	·08

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure during the eighteen months was as follows: — Personal Emoluments, Rs. 3,363·93; Other Charges, Rs. 12,996·28.

Approximate cost per head of prisoner, Rs. 290·38. The expenditure during 1911–12 was Rs. 5,422·01. The daily average during 1911–12 was 37·61. Approximate cost per head of prisoner, Rs. 144·16. The expenditure during 1910–11 was Rs. 11,676·03. The daily average during 1910–11 was 37·06. Approximate cost per head of prisoner, Rs. 315·06.

3. *Nature of Labour.*—The penal stage prisoners were employed at stone-breaking, and female prisoners at husk-beating. A party of class prisoners was employed at quarrying gravel for the Local Board from October 22 last.

4. *Discipline of Officers and Prisoners.*—Conduct of officers and prisoners good.

5. Dieting and sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. There was no report against the contractor. The sanitation of the prison is good.

6. *Health and Prevalent Diseases, &c.*—Health satisfactory. The prevalent diseases were fever, dysentery, and chickenpox. The latter was introduced by an unconvicted prisoner. The number admitted to hospital was 13. There were no deaths. The jail was overcrowded several times during the months of September and October in 1912, and May, June, July, November, and December in 1913.

7. *Punishments.*—There was no corporal punishment. One officer was dismissed, 5 were fined, and 1 was severely reprimanded.

8. *State of Prison Building.*—The buildings are in good condition. The former female ward was divided into a small association ward and two cells for secluding female lunatics.

9. *Changes.*—There were no changes during the eighteen months.

KEGALLA.

Comparative Expenditure.—January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911; July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912; and July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913:—

	Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ..	2,789 11 ..	2,022 24 ..	3,465 23
Other Charges ..	5,809 55 ..	3,939 91 ..	5,638 4

2. *Prison Discipline.*—The general conduct of the prisoners during the period was satisfactory. One prisoner was punished by forfeiture of marks, and 10 prisoners by solitary confinement on refractory diet. The present system of working and discipline enforced has apparently had a deterrent effect. All the penal stage prisoners were put to husk-beating and stone-breaking; prisoners who were unfit to do their respective tasks were put either to twist coir or on reduced task of their own on the recommendation of the Medical Officer; and all class prisoners who were transferred back here from other jails for their due discharges were employed at masonry work, cleaning, &c., within the walls. The conduct of the officers has on the whole been good.

3. *Sanitary and Dietary Arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and dietary arrangement of the jail have been satisfactory. Water for drinking, cooking, washing, and bathing was generally obtained from the well outside the jail. The night-soil is removed daily and buried outside the jail walls, and the latrines and drains are daily washed and disinfected. The jail was not overcrowded during the period.

4. *General Remarks.*—The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. There were no deaths during the period. There was no serious outbreak of disease. There were 3 cases of dysentery, 1 case of bronchitis, 1 of malarial fever, 1 of eye affection, and 2 of other diseases. No prisoners were flogged during the period.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

I BEG to submit my report for the period July, 1912, to December, 1913, on the health and sanitation of the jails in the Colombo District during the period under review.

ESTABLISHMENT, &C.

2. The duties of Medical Officer, Convict Establishment, comprised the medical supervision of the jails of the Convict Establishment, which includes Welikada, Mahara, and Hulftsdorp, and the medical charge of the Borella Convict Hospital, which received all sick prisoners from Welikada and Hulftsdorp, and a few special cases from Mahara, Mankulam, and other jails of the Island.

3. I assumed duties as Medical Officer in charge of the Convict Establishment in January, 1912. There were three resident Medical Officers who were in immediate charge—one for Welikada and Hulftsdorp, one at Mahara, and the other at the Borella Convict Hospital. There were several changes on the staff: Dr. H. E. Ekanayake of the Borella Convict Hospital being relieved by Dr. I. K. Jayaram, and subsequently by Dr. D. V. Walpola; Dr. L. Raffel relieving Dr. Fernando, who was transferred to Pussellawa from Welikada; and Dr. Jesudasen taking the place of Dr. Gunasekara, who resigned his post at Mahara. There were five apothecaries: two of these are attached to the Borella Convict Hospital

(one as day and the other as night apothecary), one at Welikada, one at Hulftsdorp, the other at Mahara. And in addition, an officer, who is styled hospital assistant, whose duty is to supervise and control the nursing of the sick prisoners.

4. *Accommodation.*—The three jails have authorized hospital accommodation as follows:—Borella Convict Hospital, 213 beds; Welikada Female Hospital, 8 beds; Mahara Jail Hospital, 29 beds.

5. *General Health and Sanitation.*—The general health of the prisoners, speaking comparatively, was very satisfactory during the period, and this applies not only collectively, but also to the individual jails, the daily average sick and death rates showing a marked fall, although the average strength of the jails was almost the same as in 1911.

The subjoined tables indicate the sick and death-rates of the different jails:—

Eighteen months July, 1912, to December, 1913.	Average Daily Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Welikada	892·04	35·38	3·96	47	·009
Mahara	509·77	4·56	·89	13	·004
Hulftsdorp	140·50	5·44	2·73	4	·005
Total	1,542·31	45·38	7·58	64	·018
1911.					
Welikada	788·60	93·70	11·88	156	·05
Mahara	503·06	26·56	5·27	45	·024
Hulftsdorp	118·96	2·23	1·87	4	·009
Total	1,410·62	122·49	19·02	205	·083
1912.					
Welikada	849·58	41·31	4·86	54	·016
Mahara	508·27	9·13	1·79	11	·006
Hulftsdorp	131·61	4·48	3·40	3	·006
Total	1,489·46	54·92	10·05	68	·028
1913.					
Welikada	897·87	35·55	3·96	25	·007
Mahara	520·75	4·31	8·27	9	·005
Hulftsdorp	136·27	3·66	2·68	2	·004
Total	1,554·89	43·52	7·467	36	·016

6. *Water Supply.*—The Colombo jails and the Borella Convict Hospital are supplied with Labugama water from the pipes. There are several taps, and the supply is good and sufficient. The Mahara jail is supplied with water for cooking and drinking purposes from wells near the jail premises. Water for drinking purposes is boiled and stored in well-protected and locked cisterns, from which water can only be drawn through taps. There is a bathing tank for the prisoners at Mahara. This tank receives its supply of water from a little stream which takes its origin in Orange Hill estate. During rainy weather the tank becomes very muddy and the water polluted. I have, therefore, advised that this tank be cemented, and understand from the jail authorities that this work will be put in hand as soon as convenient.

7. *Labour.*—All healthy prisoners perform either hard or light labour. The former consists of stone-breaking and stone-cutting, masonry, husk-beating, earth-cutting, carpentry, rattan work, mat-making, shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, printing, &c. Of these, stone-breaking, stone-cutting, and earth-cutting are done at Mahara Jail only. Light labour consists of coir-twisting and coir-picking. The fitness of each prisoner for his allotted task has to be pronounced by the Medical Officer, who also recommends half or quarter task to prisoners unfit for hard labour.

8. *Conservancy.*—The latrines in the jails and hospitals are all made fly-proof, and are supplied with Doulton's squatting plates. Coir dust is liberally used to cover the excreta in the latrines. The night soil from the jails at Hulftsdorp, Welikada, and the Borella Convict Hospital is stored in standard buckets, covered with a liberal supply of coir dust, and placed in a fly-proof shed outside the jails for the removal at night by the Municipal carts. The night soil at Mahara is incinerated at a suitable distance from the jail. The urine is emptied into septic tanks filled with coke, which absorb all the moisture and odours.

9. *Drainage.*—The drainage of the jails at Welikada and Hulftsdorp is satisfactory, good cement drains being provided. The drainage at Mahara is not so satisfactory, and there is room for much improvement. The big drain leading from the dhoby's well to the adjoining paddy fields should be taken in hand and cemented. This would certainly prevent water stagnating here and there along its course. The drainage within the prison walls at Mahara, however, is satisfactory.

10. *Prevalence of Disease.*—The chief diseases prevalent in the jails are diarrhœa, dysentery, eye and lung affections, and malaria.

11. *Borella Convict Hospital Sick- and Death-rates.*—The hospital receives prisoners from all the jails in Colombo and important cases from Mahara Jail and Mankulam Jail in the Northern Province. The number of patients treated during the period July, 1912, to December, 1913, was 1,725. The average daily sick was 34·74. This, when compared with previous calendar years, shows a very marked decrease. In 1911 the total treated was 2,741, with a daily average of 101·13. In 1912 the total treated was 1,452, with a daily average of 44·04. In 1913 the total treated was 1,054, with a daily average of 36·82.

The percentage of deaths to total treated for the eighteen months was 2·78. That for 1911 was 5·65; for 1912, 3·58; and for 1913, 2·37. From the above it will be seen that there has been a marked fall in the death-rate as well, in spite of a few hopeless cases sent to this hospital from Mankulam.

and which proved fatal. Subjoined are two tables, one showing the chief diseases which caused the mortality at the Borella Convict Hospital, and the other, which includes Borella Convict Hospital, Welikada Female Hospital, and Mahara.

Table of Borella Convict Hospital.

Diseases.	Admissions.				Deaths.			
	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Fevers	267	354	195	209	4	21	7	2
Diarrhœa	177	727	242	64	2	36	5	—
Dysentery	164	404	159	116	11	55	17	—
Diseases of eye	358	402	206	239	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	32	45	22	23	12	28	8	8
Injuries	36	24	32	16	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	666	707	535	387	19	15	15	11
Total	1,700	2,663	1,391	1,054	48	155	52	25

Table of Borella Convict Hospital, Female Welikada Hospital, and Mahara.

Diseases.	Admissions.				Deaths.			
	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Fevers	305	506	243	230	4	21	7	2
Diarrhœa	280	1,354	468	115	5	48	6	2
Dysentery	211	441	194	151	14	60	21	5
Diseases of eye	382	491	242	252	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	39	98	37	27	16	51	15	10
Injuries	41	36	39	19	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases	773	870	651	455	23	19	15	15
Total	2,031	3,796	1,874	1,249	62	200	64	34

Diseases Treated.—The following table indicates the percentage of the important diseases treated in the Convict Hospital at Borella :—

	Per Cent.
(1) Diseases of the digestive system	24·17
(2) Eye affections	20·99
(3) Malarial diseases	14·49
(4) Diseases of the respiratory system	5·97
(5) Other diseases	34·38
	100·00

Digestive System.—(*a*) Of the diseases of the digestive system, diarrhœa and dysentery formed about 90 per cent. of the number. With improved sanitation and fly-proof doors and windows to all the latrines and kitchens and careful attention to the dieting of prisoners in the Borella Convict Hospital and jails, bowel complaints have been considerably reduced, and consequently the death-rates, as will be seen on reference to the preceding tables. There are yet some little defects in the fly-proofing at Mahara. These have been pointed out by me to the Inspector-General of Prisons, who has promised to have the defects remedied as soon as possible.

(*b*) *Eye Affections.*—Eye affections comprise mostly conjunctivitis, simple and granular and corneal ulcers. A good many cases of conjunctivitis were admitted from Hulftsdorp of prisoners under remand and who had contracted the disease from outside. The disease is spread by eye-flies. Steps, however, were always taken to segregate these cases and prevent spreading.

(*c*) *Respiratory Diseases.*—There were 32 cases of pneumonia treated, of which 12 died, and 15 cases of phthisis, of which 8 died.

(*d*) *Infectious Diseases.*—The following is a list of the cases of infectious diseases treated at the Borella Convict Hospital :—

Enteric fever	1	Measles	3
Chickenpox	8	Mumps	6

As will be seen from the above, there was only 1 case of enteric fever treated during the eighteen months. This case occurred in October 1912, in a short-sentenced prisoner. The source of infection could not be traced; but it is probable the prisoner carried the infection on his being sentenced to jail, or that he came in contact with an outsider when working in the mason party outside the jail walls. It is satisfactory to note that no cases of enteric occurred in 1913, although the disease was rife in the neighbourhood and other parts of Colombo. There were 23 cases of enteric treated in 1911 and 6 cases in 1912. Chickenpox, measles, and mumps were in all cases traced to infection from remand prisoners and outsiders.

Mosquito-borne Diseases.—The only mosquito-borne disease treated during the eighteen months was malaria. 212 cases were treated with 4 deaths. The measures taken to eradicate the disease consisted of the general improvement in the sanitation of the jails and their surroundings, distribution of quinine amongst prisoners and officers, clearing of all vegetation likely to form breeding places for mosquitoes, filling up of all hollows, &c., and drainage, with most satisfactory results, especially at Mahara Jail, where malaria was once so prevalent. There were only 27 cases of malarial fever treated at Mahara during the eighteen months July, 1912, to December, 1913. During the calendar year 1911, 142 cases were treated, in 1912, 39 cases, and in 1913, 14 cases. There were no cases of cholera treated in the jails, and no smallpox.

One case of enteric referred to under Infectious Diseases.

There were 170 cases of dysentery treated with 11 deaths, and 177 cases of diarrhœa with 2 deaths.

One case of leprosy. This case was detected at Welikada and segregated during his term of imprisonment for one month, and at the expiry of this period the case was sent to the Provincial Surgeon, Western Province, on November 1, 1913, to be dealt with under the Leper Ordinance.

Thirteen cases of anchylostomiasis were admitted; no deaths.

Eight patients were admitted for chickenpox; no deaths.

No cases of diphtheria.

Four cases of parangi were treated with mercury and potassium iodide, with good results; no deaths.

No cases of cancer or sorcoma.

Phthisis, 15 cases with 8 deaths; they were all males; 11 of these were Sinhalese and 4 Tamils.

Welikada Female Hospital.—Patients from the female prison at Welikada are treated in a ward set apart for hospital use. During the eighteen months under review 65 patients were treated. The daily average sick was 2·47, as against 1·44 for 1911, 2·35 for 1912, and 2·46 for 1913. The principal diseases treated were malarial fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Hospital Buildings.—The buildings are all in very fair order. Some of these are made mosquito- and fly-proof. They all have cement floors. The grounds attached to these buildings have also received attention, and everything conducive to cleanliness and sanitation has been attended to.

Nursing.—The nursing of the patients is done by day and night male nurses, who are picked from among the long-service prisoners and trained for their duties by a specially trained officer in nursing.

I have once again to bear testimony to the good work done by the Resident Medical Officers of the different jails and by all the subordinate officers, at times under trying circumstances. I desire also to record my sense of obligation to the Inspector-General of Prisons and other jail officers for the ready co-operation and support they have always extended to me and to the Resident Medical Officers in the discharge of our duties.

ANROLD RODE,
Medical Officer.

January 31, 1914.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, KANDY JAILS.

General condition of health during the period under consideration has been satisfactory. The number of patients treated during the period was 540, and the number of deaths 11. The average daily sick was 10·98, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 2·59, a condition which compares very favourably with the previous corresponding period, wherein the number treated was 591 with a death-rate of 27, giving 4·03 as the percentage of deaths to total treated.

2. *Prevalent Diseases.*—Dysentery, diarrhœa, conjunctivitis, and malaria. Number of cases of dysentery treated was 145 against 85 of previous period; diarrhœa 63 against 201; malarial fever 64 against 60; eye affections 29 against 45 during the previous corresponding period. Vaccination was performed by a vaccinator every week.

3. *Mental Diseases.*—Ninety persons were admitted to the Old Jail to be kept under observation. Of these, 19 were found to be of unsound mind and transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.

4. *Prisoners.*—There were 2,334 prisoners admitted to Old Jail, and 8,369 to Bogambra Jail. There was no overcrowding.

5. *Water Supply.*—Good in quality and ample in quantity.

6. *Latrines and Night-soil.*—Dry-earth closets were always kept clean, and the night soil daily removed in carts from the jail premises.

C. J. TILEKERATNE,
Medical Officer.

January 22, 1914.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1912–13.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report covers a period of eighteen months, viz., from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, but as it has been decided that in future these reports are to be written with respect to the calendar and not to the financial year, figures are given in the tables for the years 1912 and 1913 separately. The number of tables has been considerably reduced in terms of a Government Circular, which discourages the inclusion of elaborate statistical tables in an Administration Report.

II.—BUSINESS AND REVENUE.

2. *Units of Work.*—The business of the Land Registration Department consists mainly of certain periodically recurrent items of work, namely, registration of deeds, searches in the registers and records, preparation of copies and extracts, and examination of deeds. The duplicates of all deeds affecting immovables executed in Ceylon are deposited monthly in the Land Registries, where they are examined to see if they are properly stamped and comply with other provisions of the law. The time required for the performance of any item of work mentioned above can be roughly measured; approximately it takes an average clerk half an hour to register particulars with respect to a single land; in the same period he can examine about five duplicates and copy one folio. For the purpose of tasking clerks thus engaged, one registration entry or its equivalent is taken as a unit of work, and the business of an office and the capacity of its staff is expressed in so many units of work. A clerk's yearly capacity is approximately 3,000 units. It must, of course, be understood that a large number of other clerks are employed in supervision, accounts, and correspondence, and that their work cannot be thus measured.

3. *Monthly Progress Report.*—A new form of report on these lines has recently been devised. It consolidates the particulars which previously found a place in several separate returns, and expresses for each office in units of work the business of the month and the capacity of the staff and the arrears at the end of the month. It shows at a glance what, if any, additional staff is required to deal with any increase of work.

4. *Statistics of the Department.*—The subjoined Table A gives details of the business, revenue, and expenditure of the Department for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Table A.

Details of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for the Calendar Years 1912 and 1913.

	1912.	1913.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).
Business:—			
Deeds received for registration	134,506	141,735	5·4
Registration entries	220,765	232,910	5·5
Addresses registered	5,473	6,832	24·8
Copies and extracts issued	9,895	11,121	12·4
Folios copied	59,923	66,515	11·0
Searches: number of lands	25,957	17,762	— 31·6
Searches: number of years	8,990	9,783	8·8
Records verified	331,494	307,955	— 7·1
Duplicates examined	150,415	202,154	34·3
Total business in units	332,154	357,669	7·6
Revenue:—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Registration	353,644 0	369,058 22	4·3
Record room — Stamps	29,899 50	28,644 25	— 4·2
Record room — Fees	31,411 26	31,413 48	—
Notarial — Deficiency recovered	3,728 75	1,961 0	— 47·3
Notarial — Fines and affidavits	2,174 75	1,744 15	— 19·7
Notarial — Court fines	465 0	418 50	— 10·1
Stamps on notarial warrants	2,475 0	2,525 0	2·0
Total	423,798 26	435,330 10	2·6
Expenditure:—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Personal emoluments	138,288 22	173,337 26	25·3
Other charges	8,649 27	9,201 98	6·3
Special expenditure	12,907 86	16,713 92	29·4
Total	159,845 35	199,253 16	24·6

It will be seen that there has been an increase in business of over 7 per cent., an increase of revenue of nearly 3 per cent., and of expenditure of over 24 per cent. The increased expenditure is due to additions to the staff and enhanced salaries paid under the new Salary Scheme, and to the fact that increases which under that scheme took effect from July 1, 1912, were not paid until 1913.

5. *Statistics of each Office.*—The subjoined Table B gives the comparative business, income, and expenditure of each office for 1912 and 1913. The unit of work is defined in paragraph 2. Fractions of a unit and of a rupee are omitted from the table, but the sums of the fractions are shown in the totals:—

Table B.

Summary of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for each Office of the Department for 1913 compared with 1912.

Office.	Business in Units.			Revenue.			Expenditure.			Profit or Loss (—).	
	1912.	1913.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1912.	1913.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1912.	1913.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1912.	1913.
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Head Office ..	10,789	12,457	15·5	8,084	9,545	18·0	49,244	48,806	— 0·8	—41,160*	—39,261*
Anuradhapura	2,121	2,434	14·8	2,003	1,860	— 7·1	1,165	2,033	74·5	838	— 173
Badulla ..	6,191	5,811	— 6·1	6,677	8,400	25·8	2,642	3,453	30·7	4,035	4,947
Batticaloa ..	5,825	5,480	— 5·9	6,109	6,057	— 0·8	5,418	4,700	—13·2	691	1,356
Chilaw ..	19,330	17,488	— 9·5	27,495	23,569	—14·3	8,512	6,832	—19·7	18,983	16,736
Colombo ..	41,981	45,294	7·8	82,898	85,410	3·0	15,061	23,632	56·9	67,837	61,778
Galle ..	29,232	31,221	6·8	31,618	32,227	1·9	13,375	12,968	— 3·0	18,243	19,258
Jaffna ..	18,499	18,991	2·7	22,684	20,895	— 7·9	8,324	11,089	33·2	14,359	9,806
Kalutara ..	29,110	32,776	12·6	42,053	36,359	—13·5	8,850	12,460	40·8	33,202	23,898
Kandy ..	36,428	35,934	— 1·3	51,200	48,287	— 5·6	12,044	14,747	22·4	39,156	33,539
Kegalla ..	24,417	24,463	0·2	25,912	26,724	3·1	5,022	6,430	28·0	20,890	20,294
Kurunegala ..	35,478	39,132	10·3	39,513	47,810	—20·9	8,797	14,692	67·0	30,716	33,118
Mannar ..	608	662	8·9	518	651	25·7	1,141	1,152	0·8	— 623	— 500
Matara ..	25,531	28,928	13·3	24,549	25,492	3·8	6,398	15,162	136·9	18,151	10,330
Mullaittivu ..	239	260	8·8	200	172	—14·0	732	1,526	108·4	— 532	—1,354
Negombo ..	25,604	27,448	7·2	32,345	32,077	— 0·8	5,956	8,025	37·0	26,499	24,051
Puttalam ..	..	2,892	..	..	5,089	..	..	1,759	..	..	3,330
Ratnapura ..	14,690	17,028	15·9	14,111	16,802	19·0	3,822	5,496	43·8	10,288	11,305
Tangalla ..	5,650	8,420	49·0	5,326	7,336	37·7	2,899	3,622	24·9	2,426	3,713
Trincomalee ..	422	542	28·4	493	558	13·2	534	657	23·0	— 41	— 98
Total ..	332,154	357,669	7·6	423,798	435,330	2·6	159,845	199,253	24·6	263,953	236,077

* The Head Office is chiefly supervisory.

6. *Comments on Table B.*—The increase in the expenditure and consequent decrease in the profits of most offices is due to the cause explained in paragraph 4, viz., increase of salaries. The work of the Head Office is chiefly supervisory, but it registers powers of attorney and attends to applications for searches and copies of deeds executed in the Colombo District, as these are deposited in the record room of the Registrar-General, and are not in charge of the Registrar of Lands, Colombo. In the matter of business and profits the Land Registry of Colombo stands first in the list and the Land Registry of Kandy second. There was a slight decrease in 1913 in the business of four offices, that at Chilaw being due to the transfer of some of its work to the newly-established office at Puttalam. Four offices are run at a loss.

7. *Comparative Statistics.*—The subjoined Table C gives a comparative statement of the business, revenue, and expenditure of the whole Department from 1909 (inclusive). Under Business is included only the periodically recurrent items of work shown in Table A. Business in excess of the capacity of the permanent staff was dealt with by temporary clerks and by overtime work. "Working Expenses" include cost of the supervisory staff of the Head Office:—

Table C.

Comparative Statement of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure from 1909.

	Calendar Year 1909.	Financial Year 1910–11.†	Financial Year 1911–12.	Calendar Year 1912.	Calendar Year 1913.
	Units.	Units.	Units.	Units.	Units.
1. Arrears at beginning of year ..	10,898	12,496	8,766	12,493	27,214
2. Business received	281,102	305,988	329,362	344,946	359,635
3. Increase or decrease	16,337	24,886	23,364	15,584	14,689
4. Total business for the year (1 and 2) ..	292,000	318,484	338,128	357,439	387,240
5. Capacity of permanent staff ..	278,269	298,000	298,000	303,000	314,000
6. Business in excess of capacity ..	13,731	20,484	40,128	54,439	73,240
7. Business done	278,269	310,610	318,077	330,225	362,660
8. Arrears at end of year ..	13,731	7,874	20,051	27,214	24,189
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
9. Working expenses*	132,118 0	135,830 0	154,253 0	159,845 0	199,253 0
10. Revenue	349,314 0	410,504 0	402,282 0	423,798 0	435,330 0
11. Increase or Decrease (—) ..	28,051 0	61,189 0	— 8,222 0	21,516 0	11,532 0
12. Nett profit..	217,196 0	274,674 0	248,029 0	263,953 0	236,077 0
13. Cost per unit	0 47	0 43	0 48	0 48	0 55
14. Profit per unit	0 78	0 88	0 78	0 80	0 65

* Only half salary of the Registrar-General and of his Assistant are shown here, as they are in charge of Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Department.

† Average for twelve months.

8. *Productive Clerical Labour.*—It will be seen from the above table that there has been a steady increase in the volume of business and a commensurate rise in the revenue of each year, with the exception of that of 1911–12. This exception is due to the fact that during the rubber boom of the previous year very large estates exchanged hands, and the registration duty on deeds affecting these transactions was higher than the average. The Land Registration Department stands on a different footing to other revenue departments in the matter of revenue. In other departments the revenue is collected and paid in by others, the clerks merely dealing with the connected accounts and correspondence. In the Land Registration Department, on the other hand, the clerks themselves do the work that earns the income. In 1913 a revenue of Rs. 435,000 odd was secured at a cost of Rs. 199,000, showing a nett profit of nearl two and a half lakhs of rupees—a dividend earned entirely by clerical labour. The working expenses shown in the table do not include interest on capital invested in buildings or the cost of repairs or disbursements on account of pensions. The rise in the cost of a unit of work from 47 cents in 1909 to 55 cents in 1913 is due to the improvement in the salaries of the staff consequent upon the introduction of the new Salary Scheme; and to the payment in 1913 of charges debitable to 1912. Each unit of work brings into revenue a sum of Re. 1·25 on an average.

9. *Arrears.*—There is no "slack" time for officers in the Land Registries, and each clerk is working to his full capacity; but with a fixed staff and a continuous expanding business the work of the Department is bound from time to time to fall into arrears. In some cases the public have had to wait for more than five weeks before they could get their deeds registered, and two months before they could procure a copy of a deed. Temporary clerical assistance has been obtained from time to time in order to bring the work up to date, and increases in the permanent staff have been allowed. These increases in staff, however, have always lagged behind the increase in work. A fund has now been placed at the disposal of the Registrar-General to enable him to deal with an expansion of business as it occurs, by employing temporary contract clerks and by working the permanent staff overtime, payment being made at an average rate of 11 cents per unit of work turned out. It is hoped that under this system all arrears will be extinguished, and that all applications will be disposed of on the very day on which they are received.

10. *Table of Arrears.*—The subjoined Table D shows the arrears in each office at the end of 1913, and the maximum period of arrears in registration, copying, and examination of duplicates in the years 1912 and 1913:—

Table—D.

Table of Arrears.

Name of Office.	Arrears in Units at the end of		Maximum Period of Arrears in Registration. Days.		Maximum Period of Arrears in Copying. Days.		Maximum Period of Arrears in Examination. Months.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Anuradhapura	137	229	24	12	8	8	5	7
Badulla	71	242	—	14	47	28	3	3
Batticaloa	101	363	—	7	5	5	2	2
Chilaw	1,406	532	33	23	8	10	7	7
Colombo	5,192	7,622	25	21	10	12	10	12
Galle	3,298	2,396	25	25	51	37	10	10
Jaffna	3,164	2,603	20	22	8	11	5	8
Kalutara	2,273	2,982	17	19	8	12	2	9
Kandy	1,501	1,139	12	21	15	15	6	7
Kegalla	1,287	1,278	30	22	53	12	2	2
Kurunegala	4,748	3,195	33	36	29	9	5	9
Mannar	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	1
Matara	1,124	598	25	14	25	14	3	4
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	19	—	—	1	1
Negombo	1,806	902	21	20	15	21	7	8
Puttalam	—	55	—	24	—	3	—	5
Ratnapura	1,008	53	24	27	26	25	2	6
Tangalla	64	—	15	19	2	1	2	4
Trincomalee	34	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
	27,214	24,189						

11. *Binding.*—Land Registers and Indexes are bound by the itinerating binders, who are paid a fixed rate per volume, the materials being supplied at Government expense. Sanction was obtained in 1912 for an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 on binding some five million duplicates and protocols. From July, 1912, to December, 1913 (inclusive), 3,038,000 documents were bound into 7,595 volumes at an average cost of Re. 1·48 per volume. The work was done by contract binders. It is proposed in future to train the office binders to do what appears to be their legitimate work, and for "dowlas" to substitute "Rexine"—a cheaper and more suitable material for binding.

12. *Consolidation of Indexes.*—This important work, which began in 1895, is making progress. It facilitates registration by providing a small number of revised and printed volumes of indexes in place of a very large number of volumes in manuscript. In the eighteen months under review 14,588 pages were printed, 2,197 by the Government Printer and 12,391 by the Star Press, at a cost of Re. 1 per page. The output was 32 volumes of printed indexes distributed as follows:—Jaffna Land Registry, 6 volumes; Kurunegala, 6; Matara, 6; Galle, 5; Batticaloa, 4; Chilaw, 2; Badulla, 2; Anuradhapura, 1. The output in units was 25,019 in 1912 and 24,508 in 1913. Sixteen clerks are now employed in the preparation of these indexes for printing. Sanction has been obtained for the inclusion in the Estimates of a sum of Rs. 9,600 per annum for the next three years, in order that extra clerks may be employed to accelerate the consolidation.

13. *Minor Office Details.*—A revised edition of the Land Department Manual, prepared by Mr. (now Sir Ponnambalam) Arunachalam, was printed and issued in January, 1914. Letters and numbers have been printed for the designation of all presses on a uniform system. Files have been increased in number and decreased in size. The head of each department has been provided with an index notebook, in which he chronicles all matters of interest in connection with his work.

III.—NOTARIES AND DEEDS.

14. *Numbers and Language.*—The number of notaries practising at the end of December, 1913, was 514 (234 proctor- and 280 non-proctor notaries)—an increase of 9 in the number practising at the end of 1912. A list of notaries with their offices and jurisdiction appears in the *Gazette* of February 20, 1914. 207 notaries practise in English only, 170 in Sinhalese, 78 in Tamil, 32 in English and Sinhalese, 24 in English and Tamil, and 3 in Sinhalese and Tamil. During the period under review 59 new notaries were appointed, of whom 51 were proctor-notaries; 14 notaries died; 4 resigned; the warrants of 3 were cancelled after inquiry in the District Courts under section 20 of the Notaries Ordinance; and 16 changed their jurisdiction.

15. *Examinations.*—In April, 1913, an examination for admission to notarial apprenticeship was held by the Director of Education; of the 465 candidates, 38 passed the standard. An examination for admission of Notaries was held last year by the Council of Legal Education; of 44 candidates, 1 passed in English and Sinhalese, 1 in English and Tamil, 23 in Sinhalese only, and 6 in Tamil only.

16. *Statistics of Deeds.*—The subjoined Tables E and F give statistics of the deeds executed and registered in 1912 and 1913. It will be seen from Table E that a larger percentage of deeds was tendered for registration in 1913 than in the previous year, and that the use of English in notarial documents is increasing at the expense of the vernaculars. Particulars are not kept of the nature and value of all deeds executed, but only of such of them as are registered. Table F gives particulars of the transactions affecting immovables registered in 1913 and in the previous year. An interesting feature of this table is the evidence it affords of the indebtedness of the people as a whole. It shows that over Rs. 32,000,000 were borrowed on mortgages in 1913.

Table E.

Number of Notaries practising and Particulars of Deeds executed and registered.

		1912.	1913.
Number of notaries practising		505	514
Number of deeds executed	Notarial	212,283	207,535
	Non-notarial	12,186	18,147
	Total	224,469	225,682
Number of deeds received for registration		134,506	141,735
Percentage of registration		59·92	62·80
Consideration of deeds executed		Rs. 137,368,701	Rs. 128,825,402
Total value of stamps affixed to deeds		Rs. 508,364	Rs. 534,898
Percentage written in	English	11·91	15·52
	Sinhalese	71·17	68·44
	Tamil	16·92	16·04

Table F.

Number, Nature, and Value of Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered in 1912 and 1913.

Nature of Deeds.	Number. 1912.	Number. 1913.	Consideration. 1912. Rs.	Consideration. 1913. Rs.
Leases	7,170	8,396	—*	—*
Mortgages	45,784	44,609	29,931,730	32,101,042
Transfers by sale, gift, &c.	70,361	75,625	49,527,748	51,480,992
Other deeds	9,949	12,730	25,026,609	34,575,800
Totals	133,264	141,360	104,486,087	118,157,834

* Shown with other deeds.

17. *Prosecutions.*—Fifty-seven cases were entered against fourteen notaries during the period under review for various offences against the Notaries Ordinance. Convictions were obtained in 46 cases, and fines amounting to Rs. 599·50 in the aggregate were imposed. Eleven cases were withdrawn, the accused notaries being allowed to compound the offences by payments aggregating Rs. 130.

18. *Inspections.*—In the course of the eighteen months the offices of 68 non-proctor notaries were inspected, with the result that one notary was forced to resign on account of serious irregularities, and another was fined Rs. 100. It is impossible for the Registrar-General and the Government Agents to inspect more than a very few of these offices in the course of the year, and it is proposed to extend the power of inspection to such senior officers of the Department as may be specially authorized therefor by the Registrar-General.

19. *Jurisdiction of Proctor-Notaries.*—Under Ordinance No. 18 of 1910, Supreme Court proctors who have passed the prescribed examination in conveyancing are entitled to notarial warrants for the judicial divisions in which they reside. The law as it stands causes inconvenience in certain cases, *e.g.*, a proctor residing at Moratuwa, outside the judicial division of Colombo, but practising in the Colombo courts, would naturally require a warrant to practise as a notary within the Colombo judicial division; he is, however, only entitled to a warrant to practise at Moratuwa, which is within the Panadure judicial division. An amendment of the Ordinance should entitle a proctor to a warrant for the judicial division in which he holds his office.

20. *A Mad Notary.*—One notary has caused considerable perplexity by suddenly abandoning his office and leaving his records to take care of themselves. His somewhat incoherent communications with this office show that he is suffering from delusions of persecution, and in the belief that several enemies are endeavouring to poison him he has placed one hundred miles between himself and the town in which he was formerly practising. The Government Agent has appointed a watcher to look after the

notary's records and effects. The notary himself refuses to return to take charge of them; and the question as to who shall pay the watcher, and who shall take the responsibility of breaking open the notary's almirahs and removing his records to a place of safe-keeping, has recently been decided by the District Judge, after an inquiry under section 20 of the Notaries Ordinance.

21. *A Mad Client.*—In November, 1912, a wealthy Moorman was adjudged a lunatic in the District Court of a certain district, and the District Judge made strong comments on the conduct of six notaries who had attested deeds whereby the "lunatic" had, prior to adjudication in the lunacy case, divested himself of title to the greater part of an estate valued at two lakhs of rupees. The Judge was of opinion that the "lunatic" was utterly incapable of understanding the nature and effect of a deed. One of the notaries had himself, when acting as the "lunatic's" proctor in a civil case, raised a plea of insanity on his client's behalf, but it turned out that the deed which this notary attested was executed by the "lunatic" on the orders of the court itself in settlement of a subsequent case. Charges were framed against the notaries and the matter was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, who agreed with the Registrar-General that though the "lunatic" was probably *non compos mentis* at the time the deeds were executed, there were not sufficient grounds for inferring dishonesty or complicity on the part of the notaries.

22. *Finger Prints.*—Numerous cases occur in the courts in which a plea of forgery or false personation is raised with respect to transfers, promissory notes, and other documents tendered in evidence. The question of making it compulsory for illiterate persons to attach their finger prints to such documents in lieu of, or in addition to, their marks is worthy of consideration. A finger print is a private seal, which can neither be forged nor impugned as a forgery.

23. *Protocols.*—Notaries should be required to keep in substantially-bound volumes the protocols which it is their duty under the Notaries Ordinance to preserve. These protocols are sometimes deposited in the Land Registries in a state of disorder, while some are damaged and others are missing.

24. *Fraudulent Deeds.*—In the course of the year 8 cases were tried by the Supreme Court in connection with fraudulent deeds, as against 14 such cases tried in 1912. There were convictions in 5 and acquittals in 3 of the cases.

IV.—STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION.

25. *Retirement of Mr. Arunachalam.*—The writer of the present report succeeded Mr. Arunachalam on April 11, 1913. Mr. Arunachalam, who first acted as Registrar-General in 1887, and was confirmed in 1898, devoted nearly twenty-five years of his service to the reorganization and development of the Department. During his term of office the business of the Department nearly trebled, and the revenue rose from about Rs. 80,000 in 1887 to Rs. 400,000 in 1912. The following reforms and innovations are due to Mr. Arunachalam's initiative:—

(i.) The introduction of returns and registers for the proper supervision of the working of the whole Department, which was in an unsatisfactory state, the registration of deeds being in some cases six months in arrears.
(ii.) The inception of work under the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877 for the registration of titles to land—discontinued in 1891 on account of its cost.
(iii.) The re-apportionment of the record room fees. These fees, which were formerly the perquisites of a few officers, were formed into a fund, from which provision was made for the necessary record room staff and for verifying, arranging, binding, and cataloguing the records.
(iv.) The establishment of the Departmental Benevolent Fund from the balance of the record room fees.
(v.) The establishment of Land Registries at Kegalla, Tangalla, and Puttalam.
(vi.) The preparation of a revised and printed index to the land registers.
(vii.) The transfer of the business of registration of trade marks and designs from the Colonial Secretary to the Registrar-General, and the transfer of the registration of companies from the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar-General.
(viii.) The preparation of the Land Registration Manual.
(ix.) The amalgamation of some of the minor Land Registries with the offices of the Provincial Registrars or of their Assistants.
(x.) The appointment of three Relieving Officers and of a Second Assistant to the Registrar-General, and the raising of the Registrarships of Kandy and Colombo to the Special Class.
(xi.) An improved system of admission of notaries, for securing candidates with better qualifications.
(xii.) Departmental examination for admission of clerks to the Subordinate Service.
(xiii.) The introduction from time to time of eight different Ordinances in connection with land registration and notaries.

26. *Other changes in Staff.*—Mr. A. de S. Wikramatilaka, Registrar of Lands, Kurunegala, was appointed in January, 1913, Second Assistant to the Registrar-General—an additional staff appointment sanctioned by Government with effect from July 1, 1912. Mudaliyar F. W. M. Karunaratna succeeded Mr. S. D. Ekanayaka as Registrar of Lands, Colombo, on the latter's retirement in December, 1913. Twelve officers left the service: of these, 2 were dismissed, 1 was compulsorily retired for inefficiency, 5 had reached the age limit, and 4 (junior clerks) resigned. The retirement of 3 senior registrars involved several changes in the Land Registries. Five officers of other Departments were appointed to the Department, which lost five officers transferred elsewhere. Two officers died. An addition to the permanent staff of ten clerks of Class II., Grade III., was allowed from July 1, 1913, but owing to the dearth of passed candidates temporary substitutes still hold the posts.

27. *New Salary Scheme.*—An immediate increase of 12 per cent. in the emoluments of the staff, as a whole, was the main result of the new Salary Scheme. The post of Assistant Registrar-General held by Mr. N. W. Morgappah has been raised from the Special Class of the Clerical Service to the Fifth Class of the Civil Service, and now carries with it a salary of £300 rising to £400. The posts of Registrars of Lands of Kandy and Colombo have been raised to the Special Class of the Clerical Service with salaries

of Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 3,300 respectively. A duty allowance of Rs. 150 per annum has been given to the Second Assistant Registrar-General and to Registrars of Lands, save those of the Special Class (Colombo and Kandy), and those at the minor offices: Anuradhapura, Badulla, Batticaloa, Mannar, Mullaittivu, Puttalam, Tangalla, and Trincomalee.

28. *Promotions.*—Five officers of Class II. were promoted to Class I., Grade II.; 1 officer from Grade III. to Grade II. of Class II. Four officers of the Subordinate Clerical Service were appointed to Grade III. of Class II., having passed the Clerical Examination.

29. *Amalgamated Offices.*—In January, 1913, the Land Registry, which had been discontinued since 1879, was re-established at Puttalam and was amalgamated with the office of the Assistant Provincial Registrar. There are other amalgamated offices at Anuradhapura, Kegalla, Mannar, Matara, Mullaittivu, and Trincomalee, but it is proposed to dissolve the combination at Matara, where the Registrar of Lands is fully occupied with his legitimate duties, and only forms an unnecessary link between the Assistant Provincial Registrar and the Assistant Provincial Registrar's clerk.

30. *Language Qualification.*—In the Department a knowledge of both vernaculars is desirable, and the majority of the subordinate clerks being either of Sinhalese or Tamil nationality are required to attain a knowledge of a second vernacular—Sinhalese of Tamil and Tamil of Sinhalese. The rule which required them to qualify in a second language within a year of their appointment on pain of stoppage of increment has now been modified, and the period of qualification has been extended to four years.

V.—BUILDINGS.

31. *Additions and Improvements.*—In the course of the period under review additional record presses were provided for the Registrar-General's Office, and for the Land Registries at Chilaw, Kurunegala, and Kegalla. The Registrar-General's Office was re-roofed with Calicut tiles in place of half-round tiles, which required constant attention.

32. *Requirements.*—A new office equipped on modern lines is required for the accommodation of the Registrar-General's Department. It is estimated that the present record space will not suffice for more than two years. The Colombo Land Registry, which now finds inadequate accommodation in the crowded and dingy ground floor of the Head Office, should be shifted to a separate building which should be erected in the neighbourhood of the Law Courts, where it will be in close proximity to the majority of the Colombo notaries' offices, and will better serve the public.

33. Additional presses for records are required at Kandy, Jaffna, and Kalutara. The presses at Batticaloa and Badulla need reconstruction. A ceiling should be provided for the roof of the Matara Land Registry, and slight structural alterations are required at the Negombo Registry. Extensions will be necessary in the near future in the offices at Chilaw, Kalutara, Matara, and Mullaittivu, and the damp and ancient premises which serve as the Land Registry, Galle, should be replaced by a more suitable building.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

34. *Benevolent Fund.*—There stood to the credit of the Departmental Benevolent Fund at the close of 1913 a sum of Rs. 50,264, and at the close of 1912 a sum of Rs. 48,145. In the course of the eighteen months Rs. 14,113 was loaned to subscribers. The income, which is derived from departmental fines and interest on loans and on fixed deposits, amounted to Rs. 3,875. The expenditure on account of substitutes for officers on leave was Rs. 1,186; on reading rooms and other institutions Rs. 733; on clerical assistance, audit, &c., Rs. 856; gratuities amounting to Rs. 1,570 were paid to the next of kin of three members who died.

35. *A Brave Act.*—A testimonial on parchment was awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Mr. J. P. Tillekeratna, Clerk of the Land Registry, Galle, for saving a girl from drowning in a well at Galle on August 24, 1913.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 9, 1914.

BERTRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

COMPANIES, TRADE MARKS, &c.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS IN 1912–13.

I.—COMPANIES.

General.—This report covers a period of eighteen months, commencing from July 1, 1912, and ending on December 31, 1913. The registration of Joint Stock Companies was transferred to the Registrar-General from the Registrar of the Supreme Court on January 1, 1907.

2. *Legislation.*—The law regulating Joint Stock Companies in Ceylon is declared by the Ordinance No. 22 of 1866 to be the English law for the time being so far as it is not inconsistent with local legislation. The English law now in force is contained in the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The principal local Ordinance is the Ordinance No. 4 of 1861, as amended by later Ordinances. It is, however, antiquated and defective. The draft of a new Ordinance will be prepared in the course of the year.

3. *Supervision of Companies.*—During the period under review 7 companies were fined: 4 for delaying the returns due under section 20, 2 for failing to send in copies of special resolutions within the prescribed time, and 1 for neglecting to notify its registered office. Judgment was entered in the Court of Requests, Colombo, against another company, which had been sued for the recovery of the balance (Rs. 250) of a penalty of Rs. 300 imposed for delaying its list of shareholders for several months.

4. *Progress of Registration.*—The number of companies registered during the period under report was 23, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 19,720,000. Of these, 15 were registered in 1913, and the remaining 8 during the last half of 1912, bringing up to 14, the total number registered in that year.

The number of existing companies on the register on June 30, 1912, was 207, which, with the addition of the 23 new companies registered, brings the total on December 31, 1913, up to 230. Deducting from this number 9 companies that were dissolved, the total number of existing companies is 221. Of these, the affairs of 6 are in the hands of liquidators. The number of companies actually carrying on business on December 31 was therefore 215. For further details see Table I. below :—

Table I.—Companies: Progress of Registration.

Number of Companies on Register on January 1.	Year.	Number registered.	Aggregate Capital. Rs.	Number wound up.	Number in Liquidation.	Total Number actually carrying on Business on December 31.
137	1907	22	14,010,000	—	1	158
159	1908	13	6,110,000	7*	5	160
165	1909	14	7,670,000	9	5	165
170	1910	36	36,100,000	6	18	182
200	1911	19	23,150,000	10	15	194
209	1912	14	17,330,000	13	8	202
210	1913	15	9,270,000	4†	6	215

* Five voluntarily and two by court.
† Three voluntarily and one struck off the register.

5. *Companies registered and Companies wound up in 1912–13.*—A list of the companies registered, of those wound up or dissolved, and of those that are in liquidation is given in the Tables II., III., and IV. below. Of the 9 companies dissolved, the Ceylon Fruit Growing and Preserving Co., Ltd., was struck off the register as it had ceased to carry on business. G. F. Nell & Co., Ltd., which was registered on July 9, 1909, changed its name to the "Colonial Motor and Engineering Co., Ltd.," on December 10, 1912 :—

Table II.—Companies registered during the period July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Registered No.	Name of Company.	Date of Registration. 1912.	Capital. Rs.	Value of each Share. Rs.
323	The Golinda Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.	July 6	3,000,000	10
324	The Ceylonese Union Co., Ltd.	July 15	200,000	1,000
325	The Hunugalla Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.	September 16	1,500,000	100
326	The Tempo Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.	October 29	3,000,000	100
327	The Penang Coconut Estates, Ltd.	November 4	500,000	10
328	The Westward Ho Tea Company of Ceylon, Ltd.	November 19	1,000,000	10
329	The Telok Bharu Coconut Co., Ltd.	November 26	1,000,000	10
330	The Clifton Rubber Co., Ltd.	December 11	250,000	100

Registered No.	Name of Company.	Date of Registration. 1913.	Capital. Rs.	Value of each Share. Rs.
331	The People's Planting Co., Ltd.	January 21	10,000	10
332	Martin Coconut Estates of Ciilaw, Ltd.	February 22	1,000,000	50
333	Ceylon Trading Co., Ltd.	April 4	100,000	100
334	The Colombo Pharmacy Co., Ltd.	April 4	250,000	10
335	The Co-operative Company of Ceylon, Ltd.	April 4	400,000	2
336	The Holbrook Co., Ltd.	May 7	1,500,000	100
337	The Hakgalla Tea Estate Company of Ceylon, Ltd.	May 15	500,000	10
338	The Wellandura Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.	May 26	1,500,000	15
339	The Mipitiakanda Tea and Rubber Estate Company of Ceylon, Ltd.	June 13	500,000	10
340	The Cavunal Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd.	July 8	1,000,000	10
341	The Attampettia Estates, Ltd.	July 26	600,000	15
342	Plâté, Ltd.	August 20	400,000	10
343	The Kandy Dairy Co., Ltd.	November 25	10,000	100
344	The Ekkeralle Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.	November 25	500,000	5
345	Carson & Co., Ltd.	December 23	1,000,000	50 & 1

Table III.—List of Companies wound up during the period July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

(1) The Grand Central Ceylon Rubber Co., Ltd.
(2) The Bibile Rubber Company of Ceylon, Ltd.
(3) The Weyganga Rubber Co., Ltd.
(4) The Ceylon-Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
(5) The Durampitiya Rubber Co., Ltd.
(6) The Ceylon Estate Purchase and Development Co., Ltd.
(7) Gulanegoda Products Co., Ltd.
(8) The Colombo Motor Service Co., Ltd.
(9) The Ceylon Fruit Growing and Preserving Co., Ltd. (Struck off the register.)

Table IV.—List of Companies in Liquidation.

(1) The Jaffna Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
(2) Adris Mendis Co., of Kosgoda, Ltd.
(3) Golconda Estate Rubber Co., Ltd.
(4) The Clyde Tea Estates Co., Ltd.
(5) The Ceylon United Rubber Co., Ltd.
(6) The Hingurugama Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.

6. *Income.*—Receipts and expenditure in connection with the registration of companies are shown in the Appendix. A sum of Rs. 9,552·25 was recovered on account of the Government Printer's publication charges.

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

7. The registration of mutual provident societies is governed by the Ordinance No. 16 of 1891. Since the Ordinance came into operation only one society has been registered, viz., The Rodrigo Family Friend-in-Need Society, Limited.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

8. The registration of co-operative credit societies under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911 was in charge of the Registrar-General until February 15, 1913, when it was transferred to the Director of Agriculture.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

9. The Ordinance (No. 11 of 1911) which was passed in the Legislative Council for the better regulation of life insurance companies carrying on business in Ceylon has not come into operation. It is proposed to introduce a new Ordinance in lieu thereof.

II.—TRADE MARKS.

10. *Legislation.*—The registration of trade marks is governed by the Ordinance No. 14 of 1888, as amended by later Ordinances, and has been in charge of the Registrar-General since 1906. A new Trade Marks Ordinance has been drafted on the lines of the English Act of 1905. It introduces the following additions to, and amendments of, the existing law. It follows the English Act in the arrangement of its sections and its subdivision into parts. It enlarges the area of a registrable trade mark. An applicant is given a right of appeal to court against the refusal of the registrar to entertain his application. Provision is made for the registration of similar trade marks by different parties in cases of honest concurrent user, for the registration of associated and combined trade marks and of standardization trade marks. A trade mark may be removed for non-user, and the registration of a trade mark becomes conclusive after seven years from the date of registration. The registrar is empowered to recover his own costs, but he will not be liable for the costs of others. The use of any device or emblem or title purporting to convey Government patronage is prohibited.

11. *Registration.*—192 applications (for the registration of 192 trade marks in 238 classes) were received during the period. Of these, 168 were entertained, 12 were rejected, 3 were withdrawn, and 9 were awaiting amendment at the close of the year. Eleven applications were opposed, with the result that 4 of them were abandoned, opposition was dropped in 3 cases, the remaining 4 cases were pending at the end of 1913. The number of renewals during the period was 36, and of assignments 8. Nine trade marks were removed from the register for non-payment of fees for renewal.

12. *Income.*—The receipts during the eighteen months were Rs. 4,374 (or Rs. 2,897 for twelve months), as against Rs. 2,441 in 1911–12, Rs. 3,428·50 in 1910–11, and Rs. 2,832 in 1909. A detailed statement of the revenue is given in the Appendix.

III.—DESIGNS.

13. Designs are registered under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1904. Two applications for the registration of designs were received during the period (all in 1913), against 3 in 1911, 2 in 1910, and 1 in 1909. Of the two applications, one was entertained and the other rejected.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, March 4, 1914.

BERTRAM HILL,
Registrar-General.

Appendix.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the period July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Joint Stock Companies.					
Fees	6,978	14	Clerical staff	2,680	97
Fines	450	0	Other charges	28	5
Stamps on Memoranda and Articles of Association	1,440	0		2,709	2
Trade Marks.					
Applications	602	50			
Stamps on powers of attorney ..	482	50			
Certificates of registration ..	2,250	0			
Assignments	93	0			
Renewals	420	0			
Oppositions	116	0			
Certified copies	52	50			
Amendments	107	50			
Affidavits	9	0			
Designs ..	15	0	Profit	10,307	12
Total ..	13,016	14	Total ..	13,016	14

PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION FOR 1912-13.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE division into chapters, which was adopted in the last nine reports of this Department, is maintained in this report. The chapters follow in the same order, and are independently paragraphed. The statistical tables bear the same numbers as last year.

2. The present report covers the period from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913. It has been decided that, in future, Administration Reports shall be for the period of the Calendar year. This will not affect the statistical tables. The number of pupils shows the state of the schools at the same period as before, viz., March 31, and the financial figures will be those for the financial year which terminated on July 31, 1913. Therefore, as regards statistics, the interval between this report and the last is only one of twelve months.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total number of pupils returned as attending schools in Ceylon is 374,326; of these, 338,924 are attending Government and grant-in-aid schools, and 35,402 are attending unaided schools. In 1912 the total number of those attending school was 359,657 ; the increase for 1913 is 14,669.

2. In 1913 the number of Government schools was 802 with 109,566 pupils. The numbers for 1912 were 779 and 104,049 respectively. There is therefore an increase of 23 schools and 5,517 scholars.

3. The grant-in-aid schools in 1913 numbered 2,000 with 229,358 pupils, as against 1,968 schools and 221,233 pupils in 1912. There has therefore been an increase of 32 schools and 8,125 pupils.

4. The number of unaided schools which reported to Government in 1913 was 1,533 with 35,402 pupils. In 1912 there were 1,500 schools with 34,375 pupils. There is therefore an increase of 33 schools and 1,027 pupils.

5. The total expenditure of the Department for the period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, was Rs. 1,888,287·28. The nett cost to Government, after deducting sums credited to revenue on account of school fees and the sale of books and stationery, was Rs. 1,826,944·63.

6. The average annual cost to revenue of each pupil in a Government school was Rs. 5·16, as compared with Rs. 5·11 in 1912. The average grant paid to each pupil in a grant-in-aid school was the same as in 1912, viz., Rs. 3·78.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

I was in charge of the Department for the whole of the period under review, except for a fortnight (October 29 to November 8, 1913), when Mr. R. B. Strickland acted as Director. The necessary funds for strengthening the staff of the Department by appointing an Assistant Director and three new Inspectors were included in the votes for the financial year which began on July 1, 1913, and Mr. R. B. Strickland, Inspector of Schools, was appointed Assistant Director, with effect from that date.

2. *Inspection.*—Two of the three new Inspectorships have been filled up. Mr. C. A. Wicks, late Professor of Physics at the Medical College, was appointed Inspector in charge of Mathematical and Science work in secondary schools, with effect from October 16 ; but as it was only possible to relieve him of part of his duties as Professor, he was not able to give his full time to the work of inspection till the end of the year. Mr. A. W. D. Jayasuriya, Senior Sub-Inspector, was appointed to the new District Inspectorship, with effect from November 1.

Western and Southern Districts.—Mr. E. E. Davidson, Office Assistant, continued to act as Inspector throughout the year, and, in view of the pressing need of an Inspector's supervision in the Southern Province, he was placed in general charge of Government schools in that Province, as well as of those in the Western Province and Sabaragamuwa. Mr. A. W. D. Jayasuriya, on his appointment as Inspector, took charge of the Western Province and Sabaragamuwa, and Mr. E. E. Davidson remained

in charge of the Southern Province. The Southern Province will, in future, form a separate Inspectorate, but the Inspector in charge of it will give some assistance with the English schools in the Western District. The work of the English boys' schools in the Western and Southern Districts, and of English girls' schools for the first four months of the year, was divided between Messrs. R. B. Strickland, E. E. Davidson, and T. S. Tillanayakam.

Northern and Eastern Districts.—These were in charge of Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek, Inspector of Schools.

Central District.—This district, which consists of four Provinces, the Central, North-Western, North-Central, and Uva, was in charge of Mr. E. H. Vanderwall.

Girls' Schools.—The needlework of all girls' schools and the industrial work of girls' industrial schools were in the hands of Mrs. Evans. Miss A. G. Gibbon, Inspectress, returned from leave on May 1 and resumed charge of all girls' English schools.

3. There were twenty-two Sub-Inspectors at the beginning of the year. Two additional Sub-Inspectors, one Sinhalese and one Tamil, were appointed during the year. The new Tamil Sub-Inspector was employed for six months on special incidental visits in the Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Trincomalee Districts; for the rest of the year he was employed in examining estate schools. The new Sinhalese Sub-Inspector was attached to the Central District, where the work was re-distributed. At the end of the year there were nine Sub-Inspectors in the Western Province, one in Sabaragamuwa, three in the Southern Province, three in the Northern Province, one in the Eastern, seven in the Central District, and one employed in visiting estates on which there were no registered schools.

4. The usual table is given in the Appendix, showing the amount of travelling done by each Inspector and Sub-Inspector. My own travelling consisted of one long circuit in the North-Central and Northern Provinces, short circuits in the Western, Southern, and Central Provinces, and visits to most of the headquarter stations.

CHAPTER IV.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

The new buildings were completed, and the school was transferred to them at the beginning of the third term of 1913. A scheme for utilizing these buildings, with some necessary extensions, as a University College, has been referred to the Secretary of State in a despatch published in Sessional Paper XXVI. of 1913. The decision of the Secretary of State has not been notified, and meanwhile the building is being used for those classes of the Royal College which have not yet been transferred to the school attached to the Government Training College. The change from the old quarters in San Sebastian to a building which provides excellent class rooms equipped with school furniture of the best type has been most acceptable both to boys and masters. Some progress has been made with the construction of a cricket ground on the extensive piece of land in front of the new buildings. Mr. C. Hartley, M.A., Principal of the Royal College, reports as follows :—

Mr. Sampson went on leave in August, and Mr. Walker was unfortunately obliged by illness to go on leave in October. The work of the former is done by Mr. Jansz, whose work is taken by Mr. C. V. Ranawaka; that of the latter by Mr. Poulier, whose work has been carried on by Messrs. P. Cumaraswamy and C. H. Weerasinghe.

Our Commercial Class dwindled to one, and was abandoned in August, Mr. Moles being employed elsewhere. Our two Upper Third Forms disappeared in January. Messrs. Mack, Wimalasuriya, and Van Hoff retired from the College, and the services of Mr. S. S. J. Goonesekera were retained for our Form V. B. The following table shows the condition of the school for the last three years :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Average number on register..	212	183	152
Average attendance ..	193·76	164·13	133·43
Percentage of attendance ..	91·4	89·67	87·78
Candidates for admission ..	78	49	23
Number admitted ..	33	24	11
Number left ..	51	58	42
School fees	Rs. 22,220	Rs. 19,800	Rs. 17,662·50

The special prizes for 1912 and 1913 were awarded as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Turnour Prize ..	J. R. Blazé	C. A. Jayasuriya
Director's Prize ..	N. E. Weerasuriya	J. L. C. Rodrigo
De Soysa Science Prize	C. A. Jayasuriya	C. Nagalingam
Rajapakse Prize ..	P. Ramalingam	E. L. Fonseka
Shakespeare Prize ..	J. L. C. Rodrigo	C. A. Jayasuriya

In July, 1912, 4 candidates were presented for the London University Intermediate Examination in Arts and 1 for the same examination in Science, all of whom passed.

In July, 1913, 6 candidates were presented for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, of whom 4 passed and 2 failed. P. Cumaraswamy won the University Scholarship. Three were presented in the same examination in Science, all of whom passed.

The following tables show the results gained by the Royal College in the Cambridge Local Examinations of 1911 and 1912 :—

Seniors.	1911.	1912.
Number of candidates	20	21
Number of certificates gained	17	16
Number in honours division	6	7
Juniors.		
Number of candidates	39	39
Number of certificates gained	35	33
Number in honours division	6	11

An examination of Forms III. (1) A and III. (1) B was held in December, 1912, by the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate of the University of Cambridge. The examiners appointed by the Syndicate (H. B. Stanwell, M.A., St. John's College, and R. W. Shackle, M.A., St. Catherine's College) report as follows :—

LATIN GRAMMAR AND SENTENCES (III. (1) A).

"Very good work was done by the form as a whole. The grammar questions were usually correctly answered, the translation from Latin into English was good, and from English into Latin above the average. Two-thirds of the form reached the high average mark of 74 per cent. The paper of D. F. de Silva was excellent; those of B. J. de Silva, J. P. de Vos, K. Subramaniam, and J. B. C. Rodrigo were very good.

LATIN TRANSLATION (III. (1) A).

"This was an excellent all-round paper, showing accuracy and care on the part of the taught, and reflecting great credit on the teacher. Only one paper was poor; the average mark of the rest was nearly 70 per cent. In addition to the boys mentioned above, J. R. P. Perera and O. L. M. Sanoon are deserving of commendation for their work here.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR (III. (1) A).

"Three-quarters of the papers were good, and only one was below standard. All the more elementary questions were well answered. About half the boys could not manage the analysis of a complex sentence. A good many were unable to punctuate properly the set passage, the majority omitting the necessary inverted commas or inserting them wrongly. The papers of D. F. de Silva, J. P. de Vos, K. Subramaniam, and O. L. M. Sanoon were excellent.

ENGLISH HISTORY (III. (1) A).

"The papers of half the form were quite satisfactory, several boys showing very good knowledge of the period set. The lower half was very weak, and five boys were below standard. The first three boys commended for their English Grammar did the best work in this paper also.

MACAULAY AND READER (III. (1) A).

"A quarter of the form was good, another quarter very fair. Both the Macaulay and the literary selections were very well known by the best boys. A fair number was able to answer the earlier questions (Macaulay) and one of the later questions, but nearly half the class showed insufficient acquaintance with the subject-matter of the books studied. J. P. de Vos and J. R. P. Perera sent up very good work.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND SENTENCES (III. (1) B).

"A very fair paper. Almost half the form gained an average of over 60 per cent., doing equally well in grammar and composition. In the lower half of the form two boys did badly in grammar, and four were weak in composition. The result, though as a whole satisfactory, was not equal to that of the work of the other division. The papers of C. R. Joseph and J. H. R. Bandaranayeke were very creditable.

LATIN TRANSLATION (III. (1) B).

"The boys seem to have been well drilled in the matter of accuracy, and the result was eminently satisfactory. Here and there tenses were mixed, and the English pronoun-subject was apt to be omitted, but the general average was high; and only one paper showed serious weakness. The papers of C. R. Joseph, J. H. R. Bandaranayeke, H. S. A. Fernando, and J. P. Perera were the best of a good series.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR (III. (1) B).

"The general result was very good, many of the papers reaching a high standard of excellence. A few of the weaker members of the form could not analyze the sentences set. The punctuation was better than in the A Division. The best papers were those of P. L. de Kretser and W. L. Dassanayake, who gained 91 and 89 per cent. respectively.

ENGLISH HISTORY (III. (1) B).

"The work of half the form was very satisfactory, their average mark being nearly 62 per cent. of the total. As in the parallel division, there was a good deal of weakness in the lower half, four papers being below standard. Practice seems to be needed in writing answers to history-questions, the spelling of names being faulty, and confusion often existing as to the details of leading events. J. P. Perera's paper was good.

MACAULAY AND READER (III. (1) B).

"One paper was almost worthless, and four were very sketchy. Apart from these five, the impression I derived from reading and marking the papers was very favourable. Many of the questions were answered in a spirited manner, and the quotations asked for were usually given with accuracy. Evidently the books have been keenly studied, and excellent papers were done by more than a quarter of the form, the best being those of J. P. Perera (92 marks), J. H. R. Bandaranayeke (85), P. L. de Kretser (84), and C. R. Joseph (83).

H. B. STANWELL.

DICTATION.

"The spelling generally was good, but punctuation and the use of inverted commas needed greater care.

GEOGRAPHY.

"The answers as to the effects of mountains on rainfall, with the explanation of those effects, were at best poorly put, and often of little or no worth. Those as to the vegetation characteristic of the various parts of Ceylon were similarly disappointing. In questions depending more upon familiarity with maps success was more general.

ARITHMETIC.

"The better boys worked accurately on nearly all of the questions, but most, through lack of experience in easy problems, misapplied what they knew, though it was obvious that great pains had been taken to equip them with the tools necessary for such problems. III. (1) B were especially careful to explain what their figures meant.

ALGEBRA.

"Both forms have learned to work accurately, and are prepared to advance rapidly. Their chief want is practice in expressing facts symbolically. Lack of this made the first question and the problem more difficult than they should have been with boys who could do so well in other questions.

GEOMETRY.

"There was the like promise about some of the work in Geometry, and there would have been more had the boys been careful to do what they were told, in the order required by the questions. They would then have had less temptation to assume what was not given and not required.

R. W. SHACKLE.

"Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate:
E. C. PEARCE, Assistant Secretary."

(2) UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND LONDON INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1912 the two scholarships were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examinations of the London University, one for Arts and one for Science, to P. de S. Kularatna of Wesley College and Gregory Weeramantry of St. Benedict's Institute respectively, as recommended by the University.

For the Arts Examination 22 candidates presented themselves for the entire examination. Of these 22 candidates, 14 entered for both the University Intermediate Arts Examination and for the Government Scholarship in Arts, and 8 entered for the Intermediate Examination but not for the scholarship. Three candidates entered for English only and the Government Scholarship, and one candidate entered for English only. Of the 22 candidates who entered for the Intermediate Arts Examination, 6 passed the entire examination and 3 passed excluding English. Of the 3 candidates who entered for English only and the Government Scholarship, 2 passed. The candidate who entered for English only failed to pass the examination.

For the Science Examination 8 candidates presented themselves. Of these, 4 entered both for the Intermediate Science Examination and for the scholarship in Science, whilst the remaining 4 entered for the Intermediate Science Examination only. Three of the latter failed to obtain a pass.

For the Intermediate Divinity Examination 1 candidate presented himself, but failed to pass the examination.

The following candidates were successful in passing the examinations :—

Inter Arts Examination, 1912.

J. R. Blazé	Royal College
P. Cumaraswamy	do.
G. F. Ernst	do.
S. de S. Jayaratna	St. Thomas's College
E. F. C. Ludowyk	Private Study
N. E. Weerasuriya	Royal College
J. C. D. Silva (excluding English)	St. John's College, Panadure
S. S. J. Goonesekera (excluding English)	Mahinda College
E. W. Kannangara (excluding English)	St. John's College, Panadure

In English only.

P. de S. Kularatna	Richmond and Wesley Colleges
P. Saravanamuttu	St. Thomas's College

Inter Science Examination, 1912.

L. D. Alexander	St. Benedict's Institute
V. Coomaraswamy	Trinity College
C. A. Jayasuriya	Royal College
D. R. Selvadurai	Trinity College
G. Weeramantry	St. Benedict's Institute

In 1913 the two University Scholarships were awarded to P. Cumaraswamy of the Royal College for Arts, and U. D. R. Caspersz of St. Benedict's Institute for Science, as recommended by the University.

For the Arts Examination 33 candidates presented themselves for the entire examination. Of these, 13 entered for both the Intermediate Arts Examination and for the Government Scholarship, 4 entered for the scholarship only, and 15 entered for the Intermediate Examination but not for the scholarship. One candidate entered for English only and the scholarship. Two candidates entered for English only.

Of the 33 candidates who entered for the entire examination, 7 passed the entire examination and 2 passed excluding English. The candidate who entered for English only and the Government Scholarship passed in English. Of the 2 candidates who entered for English only, 1 failed to pass the examination, the other retired from the examination.

For the Science Examination 11 candidates presented themselves. Of these, 5 entered for both the Intermediate Science Examination and for the scholarship in Science, 1 entered for the scholarship only, and 5 for the Intermediate Examination but not for the scholarship. Of the 11 candidates, 5 passed the examination.

Intermediate Examination in Arts, 1913.

T. B. Jayah	Private Study
E. E. Mack	Wesley College
T. F. M. Peiris	St. Joseph's College
J. L. C. Rodrigo	Royal College
S. J. C. Schokman	Trinity College, Kandy
V. L. St. C. Swan	St. Thomas's College
F. J. D. Thompson	Private Study
R. Sabapathy (excluding English)	St. Thomas's College and Private Study
V. A. van Geyzel (excluding English)	Royal College

English only.

E. W. Kannangara	St. John's College, Panadure

Intermediate Examination in Science, 1913.

U. D. R. Caspersz	St. Benedict's Institute
C. Nagalingam	Royal College
M. Saravanamuttu	St. Thomas's College
C. Suntharalingam	St. Joseph's College
C. H. Weerasinghe	Royal College

(3) OTHER LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation.

For the January examination 15 candidates presented themselves, of whom 7 passed. For the June Examination 44 candidates presented themselves, of whom 20 passed.

January, 1913.

First Division.

P. I. Roberts	Royal College

Second Division.

C. M. Kulasingam	..	Trinity College
D. F. Adeline Ferdinando	..	Private Study
H. D. Lazarus	..	do.
L. H. Mettananda	..	Richmond College and Private Study
W. D. N. Selvadurai	..	St. Joseph's College
S. P. Thamotherampillay	..	St. John's College, Jaffna

June, 1913.

First Division.

C. E. N. J. de Mel	..	Royal College
R. de Zoysa	..	Ananda and Royal Colleges
R. W. Fernando	..	Prince of Wales's and Trinity Colleges
J. M. Fonseka	..	Royal College
M. de S. Jayaratna	..	St. Thomas's College
J. H. V. S. Jayawickrama	..	St. John's College, Panadure, and Royal College
J. A. Mendis	..	St. Thomas's College
R. S. V. Poulier	..	Royal College

Second Division.

M. C. de Silva	..	St. John's College, Panadure
J. Fernando	..	St. Joseph's College
W. E. Fernando	..	Private Study
R. C. Fonseka	..	Royal College
A. Gnanapragasam	..	St. Patrick's and Training Colleges
S. de Z. Gunasekera	..	St. Thomas's College
S. L. V. Kapukotuwa	..	Dharmaraja College
G. W. Karunaratna	..	Royal College
N. Krishnapillay	..	Point Pedro English High School and Trinity College
N. Saravanapavan	..	St. Thomas's College
D. E. Seneviratna	..	Royal College
V. E. P. Seneviratna	..	St. Thomas's College

First Examination for Medical Degrees, 1912.

Four candidates entered, of whom three passed.

G. F. Cooke	..	Ceylon Medical College
H. O. Gunawardena	..	do.
E. C. Spaar	..	Private Study

Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I., 1912.

G. F. Cooke	..	Ceylon Medical College
E. C. Spaar	..	Private Study

Intermediate in Laws, 1912.

One candidate entered and passed.

M. W. H. de Silva	..	Private Study

Bachelor of Laws, 1912.

One candidate entered and passed.

A. R. H. Canekeratne	..	Private Study

Bachelor of Arts, 1912.

Two candidates entered, and both passed.

H. S. Perera	..	Trinity College, Kandy
C. E. Strange	..	St. John's College, Panadure

Bachelor of Arts, 1913.

E. C. Spaar	..	Private Study

(4) CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The number of candidates who presented themselves in December, 1912, for the Senior Examination was 546, of whom 478 were boys and 68 girls; 296 boys and 51 girls succeeded in passing the examination, out of whom 51 boys and 3 girls obtained honours. In the junior 784 candidates presented themselves, of whom 667 were boys and 117 girls; 410 boys and 61 girls passed the examination, out of whom 40 boys and 3 girls obtained honours. The total number of candidates for both examinations was 1,330, of whom 818 obtained certificates. In 1911 there were 1,249 candidates, of whom 669 obtained certificates. The percentage of passes is 61 for 1912 and 53 for 1911. The percentage of passes among senior boys has risen from 44 to 61, that of senior girls from 57 to 75, and junior boys from 59 to 61, whilst that of junior girls has fallen from 63 to 59. On the whole, the results show that the work done was of rather better quality than in the previous years.

(5) ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The Committee on Oriental Studies held its three examinations, Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final, in 1913. The following were the results :—

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS HELD ON APRIL 21, 1913, AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS.

Note 1.—In the following lists, *e*, *p*, *s*, and *l* appended to names stand respectively for Elu, Pali, Sanskrit, and Logic, showing the subjects in which candidates have passed.

Note 2.—Candidates whose names do not appear in these lists have failed to pass their respective examinations.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

The following candidate has passed the examination in all sections, Elu, Pali, and Sanskrit, including Logic, and become entitled to the diploma of the Committee :—

Index No.	Name.	College.
7	W. Gabriel Perera	Vidyodaya College, Colombo

The following candidates have passed in two sections, and will be entitled to the diploma of the Committee on their passing in the third section, inclusive of Logic, where they have not passed in that subject :—

Index No.	Name.	College.
1	Mapalagama Chandajoti Unnanse, *e*, *s*	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
2	Galle Dhammarakkhita Unnanse, *e*, *s*, *l*	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda
3	Madowita Nanananda Unnanse, *e*, *s*, *l*	do.

The Batuwantudawa prize is awarded to Mapalagama Chandajoti Unnanse.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Division A (Elu, Pali, Sanskrit).

Index No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or by whom presented.
		Class : Honours.—None.	
		Class I.—None.	
		Class II.	
12	1	Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse*	Paramadhammacetiya Pirivena, Ratmalana
2	2	Welipitiye Dewananda Unnanse	Vidyodaya College, Colombo

* This name is also arranged under the next division.

Division A (a). (Two Languages.)

Class : Honours.—None.

Class I.

5	1	Uve Pannananda Unnanse, *e*, *p*	Paramadhammacetiya Pirivena, Ratmalana
12	2	Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse, *p*, *s*	do.

Class II.

3	1	H. Sedris Fernando, *e*, *s*	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda
10	2	Napagoda Silaratana Unnanse, *e*, *p*	Sadananda Pirivena, Doranegoda
9	3	Randombe Sasanalankara Unnanse, *e*, *p*	Vidyodaya College, Colombo

(1) The following candidates take first place in sections :—

1. Elu : Uve Pannananda Unnanse.
2. Pali : Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse.
3. Sanskrit : Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse.

(2) The Wijesekara prize is awarded to Uve Pannananda Unnanse, as the candidate taking the highest percentage of marks at this examination.

(3) The Senewiratna prize is also awarded to Uve Pannananda Unnanse, as the candidate taking the highest place in the history and antiquities of Ceylon.

(4) The Gunasekara prize is awarded to Pimbure Wachissara Unnanse, as the candidate taking the highest number of marks in a section. (This is a new prize, worth Rs. 30, offered by Mr. M. D. A. S. Gunasekara, Notary Public of Andiambalama, Negombo.)

(5) The Sumangala prize, for first place in Pali, is also awarded to the same candidate.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Division A (Elu, Pali, Sanskrit).

Index. No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or by whom presented.
		Class : Honours.—None.	
		Class I.	
20	1	M. Cumaranatunga*	Mudaliyar W. F. Gunawardhana

* This name is also arranged under the next division.

Class II.

9	1	Kotmale Dhammananda Unnanse	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
31	2	W. Silakkhanda Unnanse	Saugata Vidyalaya, Panadure

Division A (a) (Elu and Pali or Elu and Sanskrit).

Class : Honours.

20	—	M. Cumaranatunga, *e*, *s*	Mudaliyar W. F. Gunawardhana

Class I.—None.

Class II.

19	1	Opata Jinananda Unnanse, *e*, *p*	K. Sri Sobhita Terunnanse
29	2	Omatta Pemananda Unnanse, *e*, *p*	do.
35	3	Galle Sumangala Unnanse, *e*, *p*	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
30	4	Gonaduwe Silaratna Unnanse, *e*, *s*	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda
23	5	Don David Ubhayasekhara, *e*, *s*	Sudharmakara Pirivena, Gonagala
3	6	H. S. Amarasekara, *e*, *s*	Ananda Pirivena, Galle
15	6	M. Sandoris Fernando, *e*, *s*	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
11	7	Karuputugala Dhammasiri, *e*, *p*	do.
21	8	W. A. Karunaratna, *e*, *s*	Vidyawardhana Pirivena, Ranwalagoda
1	9	Wellawatte Ariyawansa Unnanse, *e*, *p*	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
27	10	M. Simon Perera, *e*, *s*	do.

The order of merit of candidates taking first and second places is as follows :—

Elu.

1. M. Cumaranatunga
2. Kotmale Dhammananda Unnanse

Pali.

1. Opata Jinananda Unnanse
2. Onatte Pemananda Unnanse

Sanskrit.

1. M. Cumaranatunga
2. Kotmale Dhammananda Unnanse

Highest Percentage.

1. M. Cumaranatunga
2. Opata Jinananda Unnanse

Prizes are awarded on the results of this examination as follows :—

1. M. Cumaranatunga : (1) Ratnayaka prize, for highest percentage ; (2) Piyaratana prize, for first place in Sanskrit.

Note.—This candidate has also qualified himself for the following prizes, which are, however, not awarded to him, as under rule 34 a candidate is not entitled to receive more prizes than two :—

The Amarasuriya prize, for first place at the examination. The Jayasuriya prize, for first place in Elu among the laymen. The Pannananda prize, for first place in Elu at the examination.

2. Opata Jinananda Unnanse : (1) Amarasuriya prize, for high place ; (2) Dhammakusala prize, for first place in Pali.

3. Kotmale Dhammananda Unnanse : (1) Dhammasiddhi prize, for general merit ; (2) Pannananda prize, for high place in Elu.

4. D. D. Ubhayasekhara : Jayasuriya prize, for high place in Elu among lay candidates.

The Annual Examination of the Vidyodaya College was satisfactory, and the lump-sum grant of Rs. 1,000 was paid.

CHAPTER V.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

In 1913 there were 187 English schools attended by 32,600 pupils, of whom 26,099 were boys and 6,501 were girls. The number of schools has decreased by 2, and the number of pupils has increased by 324. Besides these there are 3,586 pupils returned as attending 58 unaided schools. The pupils in English schools form rather less than 10 per cent. of the total number attending schools of all kinds. The problems connected with English schools figure so largely in educational controversies, that it is important to remember that they have no direct bearing on the education of 90 per cent. of the school population. It is worth noticing that 43 per cent. of the pupils in English schools are at schools in the Western Province, and 47 per cent. at schools in the Northern, Southern, and Central Provinces, leaving only 10 per cent., or about 3,000 pupils, for the other five Provinces.

2. Much time has been devoted during the year to the preparation of a revised Code embodying the recommendations of the Education Committee, a summary of which was published in the last Administration Report of the Department. These were referred by Government at the end of the year 1912 to the Secretary of State, who, after consulting the English Board of Education, gave his general approval to the proposals. The correspondence of the Secretary of State with the English Board has been published in Sessional Paper XXVI. of 1913. It contains a very full and thoughtful memorandum by the English Board indicating difficulties likely to be caused by the language question in the Education Committee's proposals with regard to it. As this memorandum has been published, it seems desirable to publish the following extract from a short report furnished to Government by this Department, in which the difficulties indicated by the English Board are summarized and commented on :—

The memorandum forwarded by the English Board of Education with their letter No. 137/13 of April 29, 1913, is mainly devoted to a review of the Education Committee's proposals with regard to the language question in English schools, and a forcible statement of the difficulties which will necessarily be found in ensuring that vernacular-speaking pupils who pass through any of the schedules of work prescribed for lower schools are made bi-lingual to a sufficient extent to enable them to follow instruction given through the medium of English in the upper school. These difficulties may be summarized as follows :—

(1) Many of the teachers are admittedly men of poor capacity.

(2) The time allowed for the process is short.

(3) Tests in conversation are difficult to carry out, and the standard of the tests imposed will be determined by the capacity of the pupils, and will therefore be probably too low.

(4) Tests will also be required in schools working under Schedule A, both for those promoted from infant departments, and to guard against the admission of unsuitable pupils.

2. These are all points which were considered by the Education Committee. They have also been discussed by the Ceylon Board of Education in the preparation of the new Code. It will, I am sure, be recognized that any remedies which are proposed for the weakness of the present system must necessarily be attended with difficulties ; it is important that these should be understood and fairly faced. I will deal very briefly with each of the points raised.

3. The Board is quite right in giving the first place to the difficulty arising from the want of capacity of many of the teachers. Whatever solution of the language question is proposed, this must necessarily hamper the execution of it. The nature of the work calls for very intelligent teachers, and not many of these are at present forthcoming. On the other hand, during the last few years valuable experience has been gained, and a rather wide influence has been exercised by the example of the few teachers who have been specially trained in the direct method. The work becomes very attractive to those who have made a proper study in it ; real progress has been made during the last two years, and I think it is not too much to say that the initial difficulties have already been overcome in a considerable number of schools. The number of trained teachers will increase every year. On the whole, there is no reason for regarding the teacher problem as causing any insuperable difficulty.

4. The shortness of the time available is only likely to be a difficulty in the case of pupils who are admitted from vernacular schools, and who are put through a special two-years' course. The question whether this course is sufficient is one which can only be settled by actual experience. So far experience shows that where the teaching is inefficient and mechanical, pupils make little more progress under the new course than under the old one ; but where it is carried out with any degree of intelligence, they gain a very good working knowledge of English in two years. The pupils are at an intelligent age ; their previous education has not made them muddle-headed ; they are very anxious to get on ; and their rate of progress is often very rapid. Cases occur among poorer boys, in which so much fluency is gained in one year's work, that they leave school and obtain employment. It should be added that the new schedule, which takes the place of the old Schedule A1, is worked out more in detail, and is likely to be much more helpful to teachers.

5. It is natural to feel that there will be a difficulty in carrying out tests in conversation; and a danger that the standard of the tests will tend to be fixed by the standard of the work. But here, again, valuable experience has already been gained by the work of Inspectors during the last few years, and it is found that Inspectors soon gain increased facility in this kind of examination. Nor is it at all necessary to believe that they will allow the standard to be fixed for them by degree of attainment in the schools. The parallel case of writing is instructive. Ten years ago writing in the English schools in Ceylon was deplorably bad, and there is no doubt that Inspectors had for some time allowed the standard to be determined by the work which was actually being done. But it was found quite possible for Inspectors (when they had the work of trained teachers to point to as an example) to alter this state of things and gradually to raise the standard to a very creditable level. The same thing may be done with English conversation; some little allowance may be made at the first start, but this need not prevent the standard from being a progressive one. It is hoped that one of the newly-appointed Inspectors will make a special study of the direct method of teaching, and will be able to prevent any serious variation of standard of examination in different districts.

6. The difficulties which the Board anticipate with regard to the lower schools in schools worked under the old Schedule A, *i.e.*, the schedule for English schools, were discussed at great length in the Education Committee. There will always be a tendency for certain unsuitable schools to try to force themselves into this class. Will the Department be able to prevent them? So far the Department has been very sparing in its recognition of English infant departments, and has refused recognition unless really capable teachers are employed. There seems to be no reason why this attitude should not be maintained. It is for the Department to see that the infant department is suitably staffed, that the syllabus of work is adapted to the actual state of the children, and that children spend a sufficient time in it. Where these conditions are fulfilled, experience shows that children leave the infant department with a knowledge of English amply sufficient for doing the work of the second standard in English. As regards the admissions of pupils who are not English-speaking to standards above the infant department, there will be checks on the head master under the proposed system. If he is found to be doing so, he will be required to draft such pupils into the special classes referred to in the last paragraph. There is nothing to prevent the head master of a large school from carrying on such classes as a division parallel to the standards of his lower school. But the main thing which will help the Department is that the new schedule, which is framed to take the place of the old Schedule B, will offer the easiest and most practical way of dealing with pupils of schools, if the majority of them are vernacular-speaking. The old Schedule B was unpopular because it was unpractical, and because the English part of the work was carried on in an unprogressive way.

3. Permission was given to the Department to prepare provisionally Code amendments without waiting for the decision of the Secretary of State. A preliminary draft of these was first drawn up, based on the proposals of a Conference of Inspectors, aided by the Principal of the Government Training College. This draft was circulated both to members of the Ceylon Board of Education and to Managers and Principals of English schools. A considerable number of replies were received, some of which contained valuable suggestions. The replies were printed and circulated to the members of the Board of Education, which then dealt with the amendments at eight protracted meetings held between May 31 and July 26. The Code, which has since been sanctioned and published as the Code for 1914, owes a great deal to the improvements suggested by the Board.

4. Besides the changes in syllabuses of work, and regulations with regard to actual instruction, the Code goes further than its predecessors in laying stress on the necessity of proper organization in schools. The following new clause is specially important:—

32. (3) It is expected that the managers of schools will draw up their own rules for the admission and withdrawal of scholars, and for the payment of fees, subject to the provisions of this clause. In all English schools printed copies of the school rules must be given to the parents or guardians of all pupils. It will be regarded as a condition of grant that every school should have a system for ensuring—

(*a*) Communication with the parents or guardians of scholars.
(*b*) Punctual payment of fees.

Grant will be refused unless at least three-fourths of the fees due for the year from paying pupils have been recovered. All fees received must be entered in the Attendance Register, or in a special book kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted to the Inspector when called for.

Many of the defects from which schools have suffered have been due to want of proper attention to simple points of organization, which ought to be matters of course, but which have too often been left to take care of themselves. The result of want of communication with parents has been that pupils have too often been completely masters of the position, and able to transfer themselves from school to school or from school to crammer, sometimes even without the knowledge of their parents. Such a state of things is of course fatal to the discipline of any school in which it exists. The regulations for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination and those for the Junior and Senior School Examinations will do much to strengthen the hands of the head masters.

5. The average grant in English schools has risen to Rs. 7·01 per head. This is higher than it has ever been since the organization of the Department in 1871. For the last three years the grant has averaged Rs. 6·41, Rs. 6·48, and Rs. 7·01. Between the years 1881 and 1909 it never rose above Rs. 6. This shows that the Code changes made in 1908 have led to a rise in grants. A good many schools have improved their income by making slight increases in the rate of fees. Under the new Code the following are the minimum rates of fees in schools which receive grant as Efficient English Schools:—

Elementary Schools.

Infant Department and Standards I. and II. ..	Re. 1 per mensem.
Standards III.–V.	Rs. 2 do.
Standards VI.–VIII.	Rs. 3 do.

Secondary Schools.

Lower School, as in elementary schools.	
Standards V.–VIII. and classes working for the Junior School Examination	Rs. 5 per mensem.
Higher classes	Rs. 7 do.

Secondary departments of elementary schools will pay at the same rates as secondary schools. In girls' schools, and in schools in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, the rates will be Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 7.

5. The provisions with regard to fees are supplemented by regulations to ensure that the income derived from grant and fees shall be expended on the school from which it is derived. This rule will be enforced in all English schools, whether classed as efficient or not. In spite of the general and well-grounded complaint of the inadequacy of the income, cases not infrequently occur in which a part of the income of an English school is diverted to assist other schools under the same Manager. This has sometimes been done in the case of weak schools which were most in need of their whole income.

CHAPTER VI.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

In 1913 there were 778 Government vernacular schools attended by 79,380 boys and 23,940 girls, and 1,782 aided vernacular schools attended by 123,505 boys and 68,907 girls. This gives a total of 2,560 vernacular schools attended by 202,885 boys and 92,847 girls. As compared with the previous year the number of Government vernacular schools has increased by 24, the number of boys on the list by 3,129, and the number of girls by 2,099. The number of aided schools has increased by 28, the number of boys on the list by 3,846, and the number of girls by 2,955. On the whole, there is an increase of 12,009 in the number of children attending vernacular schools during the 12 months since the last returns were collected.

2. It is also satisfactory to note that there has been an improvement in the regularity of attendance. The general percentage of attendance in vernacular schools has risen from 62·5 to 65·3. The percentage of attendance in Government vernacular schools has risen from 68·2 to 71·5, and in grant-in-aid vernacular schools from 59·9 to 61·8. None of these figures is very high, though the figure in Government schools is creditable when it is remembered how many of these schools are in remote and backward districts. Wherever the Rural Schools Ordinance is in force—and it is now in force in all parts of the Island except the Jaffna and Mullaittivu Districts—attendance is compulsory in grant-in-aid as well as in Government schools. But the local authorities have to rely on the services of unpaid headmen and Village Tribunals; and though these are a great deal better than nothing, they do not always work satisfactorily. The machinery works very fairly in the case of Government schools, but it is still very far from efficient in the case of grant-in-aid schools.

3. The Town Schools Ordinance is now in force in seven Local Board towns, one Sanitary Board town, and part of the Municipality of Kandy. In most of these places it has worked admirably. In two of the Local Board towns attendance has been satisfactorily enforced without a single prosecution during the year. Most of the small towns which are under Sanitary Boards are now being brought under District Schools Committees. Facilities for this are given by the provisions of Small Towns (Sanitary) Amendment Ordinance of 1909.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. E. Evans, B.Sc., Principal of the Government Training College, reports as follows :—

Teachers' Classes.

English Class.—Forty student teachers commenced work in January in the English class. The attendance of one of these was discontinued in March, and of another in August, on account of unsatisfactory progress and lack of promise of becoming successful teachers. The course was much the same as in previous years. The staff was completed by the appointment of Mr. J. Bleakley, M.Sc. (Manchester), for Science and Mathematics, in place of Mr. C. T. Symons. The following is a list of the students who completed their course, arranged in alphabetical order :—

1912—English Class.

Women.	*Men.*
Jansz, E. H.	Abhayaseela, G.
LaBrooy, G. M.	De Silva, A. L. C.
Ludowyke, E. R.	De Singha, E. Dias
Rode, B. M.	Holsinger, E. C. T.
Sattrukulasingha, L. W.	Ohlmus, E. S. D.

Sinhalese Classes.—There were 51 students in the Sinhalese class for men (37 Government students and 14 Mission students), and 20 in the Sinhalese class for women. The work of these classes suffered very considerably by the illness and death of the late Mudaliyar D. E. Johannes Senanayaka in September. It was only three months previously that these students had rejoiced in the honour conferred by Government upon their tutor for his long and meritorious service to the Department of Education extending over forty years. Apart from his scholarship and experience, the late Mudaliyar possessed personal qualities of an exceptional nature. By his high regard for duty and his marked modesty he set an example to his pupils which it will be difficult to repeat.

The following students completed their course :—

1912—Sinhalese Class.

Government.

Women.	*Men.*
Amarasingha, D. E.	Dissanayake, U. B.
Amarasingha, D. M.	Gunaratna, A. D. J.
Caroline, M. D.	Gunasekera, W. F.
Gunasekera, D. S. S.	Gunawardena, M. R. P.
Gunawardena, A.	Hewavitarana, C.
Gunawardena, H. P. S.	Jayasinha, D. H.
Jayasekera, R. D. B.	Jinapala, D. M. U. C.
Jayatillaka, N. N.	Karunasekera, D. D.
Kahalakalawe, W. R. S.	Piyadasa, K. M.
Kumarihamy, S. A. G.	Ratnayaka, D.
Mary Nona, G. A.	Samaranayaka, D. P.
Meegasdeniya, H.	Senanayaka, N. D.
Mutu Menika, W. M.	Seneviratna, U. B.
Perera, K. L.	Wickramaratna, V. D. D.
Ratnayaka, D. M.	Wijesuriya, D. C.

Women.	*Mission.*	*Men.*
Ramanayaka, D. M.		Appuhamy, H. P. D.
Ranatunga, D. L.		Galmangoda, T. H.
Samarakoon, S.		Gamage, J.
Samaratunga, D. F.		Jayasuriya, R. S.
Senanayaka, B. S.		Perera, D. S.
		Silva, S. J. C.

Men.	*1912—Tamil Class.*	*Men.*
Kanapathi Pillai, A. S.		Sithamparapillai, V
Kandiya, K.		Sivasithamparam, S.
Karthigesu, K.		Velupillai, K. E.
Panchaksara Iyer, S.		Visuvalingam, M. K.
Ponnaiya, T.		Vitharaniam, N.
Sabanayagam, E.		

Schools.—The English school continues to grow, and the applications for admission by suitable candidates far exceed the number of places afforded by the accommodation. In December, 1913, there were 280 pupils in the boys' school (against 250 in 1912), and 98 in the preparatory and infant school (against 71 in 1912).

The Bi-lingual School.—This school continues to make steady progress throughout, and is now a complete practising school for the students in training. The number on the roll in December was 186 with an average attendance of 150 for the year.

2. *English Teachers' Examination.*—The examination for the third class certificates was held in 1912 and 1913. In 1912 full examination was taken by 45 males and 5 females. Of these, only 5 males and 2 females passed. The examination in reading, class teaching, and school management was taken by 34 males and 5 females, who were exempted from the rest of the examination on the ground of having passed the Senior Cambridge or other recognized examinations. Of these, 5 males and 5 females obtained the certificates. Four males and 1 female took the examination for Anglo-vernacular certificates under clause 28A of the Code, but none passed. Eighteen candidates took up the examination for the drawing certificates. Of these, 3 obtained the first grade drawing certificate and 6 the second grade. In 1913 the number who took the full examination was 42 males and 11 females, of whom 5 males and 1 female passed (excluding needlework); the exempted candidates were 41 males and 4 females, of whom 5 males and 1 female passed. Two candidates took up the examination for Anglo-vernacular certificates, but neither was successful. Fourteen candidates sat for drawing certificates. Of these, 8 obtained the certificate of the second grade.

3. *Vernacular Training School (Aided) and Teachers' Certificate Examinations.*—The following statement shows the results of these examinations in 1912 and 1913:—

	1912.				1913.			
	Entered.		Passed.		Entered.		Passed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Training School Entrance	55	55	34	42	48	46	37	34
Do. First Year	59	52	28	26	71	69	51	48
Do. Second Year	51	41	30	28	38	36	27	30
Untrained Teachers, 3rd Class	101	130	9	6	196	203	37	52
Do. 2nd Class	48	5	10	2	172	22	96	1

4. *Government Teachers' Second Class Certificate Examination, 1912.*—For this examination 52 males and 8 females entered; 11 male candidates succeeded in obtaining the certificate. In 1913 this examination was amalgamated with the Grant-in-aid Teachers' second class certificate examination.

5. *Government Pupil Teachers' Examination.*—In 1912 third class certificates were awarded to 89 males and 32 females, and in 1913 to 106 males and 17 females.

CHAPTER VIII.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Government Technical Schools.—Mr. T. Cockerill, F.C.S., A.I.E.E., Chief Instructor, reports as follows:—

The following changes in the staff have been made:—

Mr. E. L. Gunasekera, Instructor in Shorthand and Typewriting, resigned in September, 1911, and Mr. R. H. S. Christie David, who was acting for him, was appointed to fill the vacancy as Instructor in Shorthand and Typewriting.

Mr. J. A. Moles was temporarily attached to the Technical Schools on December 11, 1912.

Mr. S. A. Perera resigned his appointment as extra Assistant from September 30, 1913.

Mr. N. C. Myers was appointed as Instructor in Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering, evening classes, from October 21, 1913.

Railway Department.—At the commencement of July, 1912, we had 41 students in this department. One student passed out in August, 1912, 16 in March, 1913, and 15 in May. Three resigned and 1 was dismissed. Five students failed, but were allowed to continue work.

The following are the names of the successful students:—V. B. Peters, A. Arudprakasam, C. R. Batuvantudave, S. N. Duckworth, R. H. de Silva, C. W. Fernando, W. B. E. Fernando, M. Vedavanam, R. H. Lenora, M. A. Ovinis, S. Poothapillai, M. S. A. Perera, S. Singharajah, V. Segarajasingham, N. Thambirajah, W. M. Weerappuli, K. S. M. Suppiah, L. A. de Silva, C. R. A. Sivacolunthu, A. P. Amerasinghe, U. L. M. Abdul Cader, M. E. E. Dias, R. G. B. de Silva, A. P. de Silva, C. E. Frank, E. Hewavitarane, R. W. Jansz, H. A. Leonard, B. R. Perera, J. W. H. Salgadoe, C. A. Tranchell, and D. E. P. Wickremasuriya.

An entrance examination was held in January, 1913, when 25 students were admitted. One was admitted in March, and 6 more in May. The 5 students who failed in May passed out in July.

Sixteen students passed out in October and 11 in December, 1913. Three students failed, but have been allowed to continue work in the schools. One resigned. I regret to report the death of one of the students, Mr. D. S. K. Nanayakkara, in August, 1913.

The following are the names of the successful students:—M. P. Kanaganayakam, E. Abeyesundera, K. G. Dharmadasa, P. M. Fernando, T. K. A. Ponniah, P. D. S. Jayewardene, K. P. Silva, S. Geeris, Y. N. D. Amith, D. M. F. Yapa, F. E. Alwis, K. Thambo, D. Seneviratne, M. Kathiratamby, C. E. Joseph, V. Kumarasingham, S. W. Fernando, D. L. G. Gunasekera, W. J. R. Soysa, E. Rajakarian, C. Ratnayake, D. A. Weerasinghe, W. A. C. Fernando, A. Angunawela, G. A. E. Abeyanayake, J. D. Wanigasekera, C. G. O. Speldewinde, R. F. Pereira, J. D. P. Weerasinghe, N. M. Cooray, K. Sivasubraminayam, and N. Saverimuttu.

During the early part of the year 1913 there was room for more Railway students. The entrance examination, which is usually held in March or May, was not held till October. Only 22 students were admitted, who are now in training. In the Railway Department of the Schools there is provision for 50 students. Under the present system we are dependent upon the General Manager of the Railway for students. We train the students sent to us, but are unable to make any move towards filling up the vacancies in this Department.

Postal Department.—Training Class for Inspectors. Twenty students were in training for Inspectors in July, 1912. Thirteen of these passed the final examination in July, 1913, and 7 failed. Out of the 7, 1 student, J. D. Abeyenayake, has joined the Department since.

The following are the names of the successful students:—A. D. F. Jayasuriya, A. P. Abeyesinghe, N. K. Ramaswamy, H. L. Silva, D. Seneviratne, I. M. Fernando, M. F. de Silva, M. V. C. H. Dias, J. B. Philip, S. Attanayaka, M. N. de Silva, H. P. Rodrigo, and E. R. Fonseka.

We have no students in training at the present time. It would be well to open this class to external students as well, when the Postmaster-General calls for applications from new students.

Postal Learners' Classes.—Forty-four students were in training in July, 1912. Six of these passed out in August, 1912, 11 in October, 1912, and 13 in February, 1913. Two failed, and 12 were transferred to the Junior batch.

The following are the names of the successful students:—B. R. Alles, S. Anthonipillai, J. E. de Silva, M. A. Fernando, N. R. Fernando, W. D. Henry, R. C. Hepponstall, W. H. Peiris, P. W. Endiris Silva, O. M. Singho, W. C. W. Soysa, N. P. Stainwall, C. H. Weerasinghe, D. R. Weeratunga, J. R. Wijeratne, P. A. Silva, W. J. Perera, C. F. Gunawarnasuriya, B. W. Felthman, P. Candiah, D. Wimalasiri, E. P. Wickremasinghe, H. A. R. M. C. Marikkar, R. W. Goonewardene, S. Arumugam, K. D. A. Gunatilake, O. Charles Silva, W. G. Ginadasa, M. R. Mendis, and J. T. Silva.

An entrance examination was held in September, 1913, at which 61 students were admitted. Nineteen of these passed out in May, 1913, and 19 in June, 1913. Ten students resigned, 6 were rejected, and 7 transferred to the Junior batch.

The following are the names of the successful students:—C. W. T. P. Abeyawardene, J. G. Altendorff, C. Canapathipillai, P. Chellappah, M. A. John de Silva, S. Peter de Silva, T. R. Fernando, J. S. Jayasuriya, R. A. E. P. Perera, W. G. Perera, T. A. Peiris, W. Samarasinghe, M. L. Silva, T. P. Wickramaratne, D. E. Wijesundera, H. S. Wijesuriya, C. Sanmugam, R. J. Cornelis, A. W. de Silva, G. L. C. de Silva, M. Kanagasabapathy, V. Kathiritamby, R. Kidnaswamy, D. C. Kulasekera, P. Melder, H. D. F. R. Rodrigo, T. R. Silva, V. Subramaniyam, A. William, H. R. Martinesz, H. Rajapakse, N. R. de Z. Wijesekera, J. Jayatissa, N. Chelvadurai, P. D. B. de Almeida, W. C. Rodrigo, R. Rajendram, and B. P. Gunawardena.

Sixty-six new students were admitted in May and June, 1913. Of these, 1 student was transferred to the Railway class, 5 were rejected, 8 resigned, and 52 are in the class.

The allowances paid to the Postal students during the period under review amounted to Rs. 10,803·73 and to the Railway students Rs. 7,562·09.

Drawing and Art Department.—In December, 1912, the work for the new session of 1913 was advertized. In this advertisement a new combination of classes specially suited for engineering apprentices or draughtsmen was indicated, and the fees were raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7·50. This class has been successful.

As indicated in my report for 1911–12, a sessional examination was held in December, 1913, for the first time. There were 66 students in the class, of whom 55 sat for the examination, 48 students passed, and 7 failed.

The following are the names of the successful students, together with the class of the certificate to which they are entitled:—

Building Construction and Drawing, Stage 1, Second Class.—Messrs. K. Chellappah, Percival C. Loos, and D. C. B. Rajapakse.

Model Drawing, First Class.—Miss M. H. Vaidyakularatne, Messrs. S. H. Dias Abeyesinghe, R. L. Bartholomeusz, Shirley de Alwis, T. E. Jansz, Paul E. Peiris, D. Raffel, and D. C. B. Rajapakse.

Second Class.—Miss M. V. Nicholas, Messrs. K. Chellappah, George de Saram, Z. A. R. Thampipille, and A. C. Zanetti.

Freehand Drawing, First Class.—Miss M. H. Vidyakularatne, Messrs. Shirley de Alwis, George de Saram, T. E. Jansz, Paul E. Peiris, D. Raffel, D. C. B. Rajapakse, and A. C. Zanetti.

Second Class.—Miss M. V. Nicholas, Messrs. S. H. Dias Abeyesinghe, R. L. Bartholomeusz, K. Chellapah, M. J. de Silva, and R. Senanayaka.

Machine Construction and Drawing, Stage 1, First Class.—Messrs. T. E. Jansz and T. M. South.

Second Class.—Mr. A. C. Zanetti.

Architectural Drawing, First Class.—Messrs. K. Chellappah, Percival C. Loos, and D. C. B. Rajapakse.

Second Class.—Messrs. R. Ambalavanar, S. A. C. L. Abdul Azeez, and M. J. de Silva.

Elementary Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry, First Class.—Messrs. R. Ambalavanar, S. A. C. L. Abdul Azeez, K. Chellappah, M. J. de Silva, T. E. Jansz, P. E. Loos, and D. C. B. Rajapakse.

Second Class.—T. M. South.

I have had a number of applications for a drawing class later in the evening. The present class meets from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. It is impossible for a number of students who are employed to attend at such hours, and it cannot be expected that employers would give special leave for an apprentice to attend during working hours. Arrangements will be made as soon as possible to meet the wants of the public in this direction.

The Government examination for Teachers' Drawing Certificates was held in February, 1913. Sixteen teachers sat for the examination, of whom 12 passed.

The following are the names of the successful students, together with the class of the certificate to which they are entitled:—

First Class.—Misses Zoe Beven, A. G. de Silva, and Harriet Senanayaka, Messrs. B. Amarasena, S. A. C. L. Abdul Azeez, and R. H. Burnard.

Second Class.—Misses Ruby L. Andree, M. Barsenbach, Mildred Jansz, and L. S. Munasinghe, Messrs. J. F. Dharmakirti Peiris and G. J. Perera.

Technological Classes.—A successful start was made with evening classes on October 21, 1913, when the Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering Classes commenced. The class meets two evenings per week. It was

expected that the applications might reach about 12 or 14, but this number was greatly exceeded. Altogether 22 students joined the class. Since then about ten more applicants had to be refused admission.

It has often been pointed out that the Ceylonese apprentice, artisan, or clerk does not wish to attend evening classes, and therefore such classes would be a failure, but the success of this class has proved that there are some apprentices who are willing to devote a part of their time after working hours to evening classes. It may be regarded as one of the duties of the technical schools to provide such technological, science, drawing, or commercial evening courses suitable for the Ceylonese youth, and no argument could possibly be maintained against the starting of such classes after the success that attended the evening class for Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering.

Workshop.—During the period under review we were placed under considerable difficulties owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the workshop. A portion of it was removed in order to make room for the Lake Scheme Extension. This necessitated the building of a new one, for which sanction was given by Government. This is now nearing completion.

The results of the eighteen months' working are shown in the following detailed statements :—

Department.	Month in which admitted.	Presented for Examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Died	Transferred.
Railway	March and May, 1912	37	32	5*	1	3	—	—
	July, 1912	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
	October, 1912	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
	December, 1912	14	11	3	—	1	1	—
Inspectors	August, 1912	20	14	6	—	—	—	—
Postal Learners	August, 1912	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
	October, 1912	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
	February, 1913	15	13	2	—	—	—	12
	May, 1913	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
	June, 1913	19	19	—	6	10	—	7
Teachers	—	16	12	4	—	—	—	—
		178	158	20	7	14	1	19

Teachers	12
Received Government appointments	146
Received certificates, and are employed in grant-in-aid schools	21
Failed	20
	178

* Passed in July.

Classified Table showing Attendance from July, 1912, to June, 1913.

1912.	Railway Course.	Postal Learners' Course.	Inspectors' Course.	Drawing Course for Teachers.	Painting Class for Ladies.	Evening Class in Drawing.	Boys' and Girls' Drawing Classes.	Elementary Course in Chemistry.	Intermediate Course in Chemistry.	Chemistry Course for Teachers.	Advanced Course in Chemistry.	Elementary Course in Physics.	Intermediate Course in Physics.	Medical and Apothecary Students.	Railway IV. Class Clerks.	Shorthand Course.	Typewriting Course.	Commercial Courses.	Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering.	Total.
July	41	44	19	21	14	18	5	1	1	1	—	6	13	101	—	2	2	—	—	239
August	40	38	19	21	14	18	5	1	1	1	—	6	13	—	—	2	2	—	—	181
September	45	85	20	21	8	11	3	1	1	1	—	6	13	—	—	2	3	—	—	220
October	52	74	20	21	11	14	5	1	1	9	—	6	16	80	—	2	3	—	—	315
November	49	74	20	21	12	15	5	2	1	9	—	6	16	80	—	2	3	—	—	315
December	49	73	20	21	12	15	5	2	1	9	—	6	16	80	—	2	3	—	—	314
1913.																				
January	62	52	20	21	13	14	6	2	1	10	—	6	6	80	—	—	1	4	—	298
February	65	51	20	18	17	22	9	2	1	15	—	6	6	80	4	—	2	4	—	322
March	26	50	20	18	17	19	9	2	1	15	—	6	6	80	1	—	2	4	—	276
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	52	57	20	10	9	14	5	5	1	3	2	10	18	82	1	1	3	2	—	295
June	37	33	20	10	14	19	10	6	1	4	2	10	18	82	1	1	3	4	—	275
July	36	61	20	10	15	19	12	6	1	4	2	10	18	82	—	1	4	4	—	305
August	36	61	20	10	15	19	12	6	1	4	2	10	18	—	—	1	4	4	—	223
September	32	61	—	12	13	6	12	7	1	1	2	9	18	—	—	2	5	2	—	183
October	37	57	—	15	18	18	12	7	1	1	2	2	18	82	2	2	5	2	17	298
November	37	57	—	15	18	20	12	9	1	1	2	3	18	82	2	2	5	2	22	308
December	37	57	—	15	18	20	12	9	1	1	2	3	18	82	2	2	5	2	22	308

2. Professor A. F. Joseph of the Medical College, whom I have to thank for much assistance in the organization of science work, has furnished me with the following report on the work done for this Department in the Chemical and Physical Laboratories at the Technical Schools :—

(1) The work in chemistry and physics has continued on the same lines as before. Mr. C. A. Wicks, Professor of Physics, was on leave from August, 1912, to April, 1913, and Mr. W. N. Rae of the Royal College acted, with some assistance from me. In October, 1913, Mr. Wicks was appointed Inspector of Schools, but continued to do half the work of the Physics Department until the end of the year, Mr. Rae doing the other half. Mr. Rae will take over the whole work as Lecturer in Physics (the title of Professor having been dropped) from January 1, 1914, in addition to acting in his former post at the Royal College.

Mr. J. N. Jinendradasa resigned his appointment as Demonstrator in Chemistry, which he had most satisfactorily filled for nearly five years. Mr. J. P. C. Chandrasena of the Government Training College has been appointed to the vacancy.

(2) Two short courses of Saturday lectures to teachers were given: one in 1912 on "Air," and the other in the first term of 1913 on "Water." These classes were well attended, but might perhaps in the future be conducted in the evenings, so that persons other than teachers could attend. This subject is under consideration.

(3) The work of systematically training teachers for secondary school work in chemistry and physics has continued. In March, 1913, Messrs. J. P. C. Chandrasena and D. C. Ranasinghe completed their courses, the former being awarded a first class and the latter a second class certificate.

It has been decided to increase the number of these studentships-in-training in view of the increasing demands of secondary schools for qualified men, and about five will probably be filled next May. Government has sanctioned temporary arrangements whereby Mr. H. Jamieson, B.Sc., of the Colombo Observatory will give some mathematical instruction to the students.

(4) In 1913 a new departure was made in our undertaking the training of assistants for the Government Analyst. One student commenced a course (which will last two to three years) in May, 1913, and a second will be appointed in 1914.

(5) In 1913 I again visited the schools who give regular instruction in chemistry and physics, and who receive the Government grant for equipment. Many schools have made an effort during the last few years to introduce elementary science teaching into the curriculum as an ordinary subject. Several schools have extended the accommodation for science teaching, and although much remains to be done, the signs of progress are encouraging. The appointment of a regular Inspector for Mathematical and Science work will relieve me of a duty which I have endeavoured to discharge under somewhat difficult conditions, but which has been made most pleasant by the consideration shown me by Principals and Science Masters.

(6) The growth of routine work, and the general conditions under which it has been carried on, are not favourable to research work, which has still to be regarded as a luxury rather than (as in my opinion it ought to be) a duty to be undertaken by staff and senior students; but until space, time, and money can be definitely set aside for this purpose little can be done.

The results of two short investigations have been published in the period under review: "Notes on Alcoholometry," by A. F. Joseph and W. N. Rae; and "Polybromides in Nitrogen Solutions," by A. F. Joseph.

3. *Maggona Reformatory.*—The following particulars are supplied by the Manager :—

Number of boys on list, December 31, 1912	235
Do. December 31, 1913	216

Number of boys learning trades—

Carpentry	50
Tailoring	49
Bookbinding	16
Printing	6
Blacksmiths	12
Masonry	10
Gardening	68
Kitchen work	3
	214
Boys prevented by illness from learning any trade	2
Total	216

Number of boys who were presented for examination	177
Number of boys who passed	177
Number of boys admitted during the year 1913	54
Number of boys discharged	68
Number of boys relieved by H. E. the Governor	1
Number of deaths	1

Three boys escaped during the year 1913. One was brought back after three months; the other two are still at large.

Offenders discharged during the year who are employed in the trade learnt :—

Carpentry	5
Bookbinding and printing	5
Tailoring	1
Forge	2
Gardening	10

The others are employed as house servants or coolies.

During the year 1913 the sanitary condition has been satisfactory. One boy died from a bad attack of malarial fever. With this exception no serious illness has occurred. Trouble has, however, been caused by the admission of unhealthy boys: two of these have been in the sick room since the day of their admission. One boy brought us the chickenpox from Balapitiya in February and gave it to six other boys. Another boy was brought from Colombo in November with the same sickness, and on account of him we had ten cases of chickenpox; this sickness is still prevailing. Our sick boys have only been visited by the apothecary for the greater part of the year 1913, as there was no permanent medical officer at Beruwala during the said year.

The Sub-Inspectors of Schools have been much pleased with the school examinations. Both schools had a percentage of 97 at the examination.

4. *Other Industrial Schools.*—There are 36 industrial schools, including the Reformatory; full details with regard to them are given in Statistical Tables 10A and 11. They consist of 9 boys' schools, 20 girls' schools, and 7 mixed schools. The total amount of grant earned by these schools in 1912–13 was Rs. 61,131·42. In 1911–12 they earned Rs. 58,689·52. Carpentry among the boys and lace-making among the girls are the most popular industries. The number of girls presented in lace-making was 1,019. Great efforts have been made under the direction of the Inspectress of Needlework to improve the quality of the lace made in girls' industrial schools, and in some of the schools very good work is done. The total number of children presented for industrial grant was 1,926. In 1912 it was 1,823.

5. *School Gardens.*—The most important form of industrial work in Ceylon schools is that which is done in the school gardens, which are attached to many of the Government schools and some grant-in-aid schools. These are now under the Department of Agriculture. The following is a portion of a report of Mr. C. Drieberg, B.A., Superintendent of School Gardens, for the period under review :—

Office.—The headquarters of the Office of the Superintendent was moved to Peradeniya in October, 1912.

Staff.—Certain changes were also made with reference to the inspecting staff. These officers, previously known as Assistant Superintendents of School Gardens, are now designated Inspectors of School Gardens, and have each a definite area to look after. Mr. Alex. Perera has charge of the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Eastern Provinces, Mr. D. D. Fernando of the Western and Southern Provinces, and Mr. C. Wickremaratne of the North-Western, North-Central, and Northern Provinces.

During the period under review Mr. Perera travelled 2,168 miles and made 187 visits of inspection. Mr. Fernando 1,955 miles and 267 visits, and Mr. Wickremaratne 2,650 miles and 297 visits.

Stock Garden.—8,288 packets of seed and 4,496 plants and cuttings were issued to school gardens.

Two assistant teachers of Government vernacular schools and three probationary agricultural instructors were attached to the Garden for a training.

Distribution of seeds was facilitated by supplies received from 49 school gardens. The nurseries of different varieties of fruits were replenished as each variety came in season, and they are now well stocked.

The natural-order garden for students has been improved and added to.

Two plant sheds have been erected and seats provided for visitors. New labels for plants have been provided, and direction boards set up to indicate the different sections of the Garden.

The testing of seeds for the Agricultural Society was done as hitherto.

Four hives of *Apis indica* bees were stocked and supplied to applicants.

School Gardens.—There are now 282 Government school gardens, and 47 aided schools have been registered for the grants now payable by the Education Department, viz., Rs. 50 for a garden of an acre or more, and Rs. 30 for one not less than one-third of an acre in extent.

A " Junior Agricultural Reader " was prepared by me for the Department of Education to be used in vernacular schools. A senior reader is in course of preparation.

A circular containing instructions on the planting of school gardens was issued to teachers.

The results of the work going on in the school gardens are satisfactory and encouraging, and continue to have a healthy influence on the boys in their surroundings.

I am grateful for the provision of an enhanced prize fund of Rs. 2,500, which now admits of a more equitable distribution of awards than hitherto. Half the sum awarded to each garden is to be divided among the students who show the best work both in school and home garden.

In the annual judging for prizes the following schools received awards :—

Western Province.

Colombo District.—Mugurugampola, Hunumulla, and Kirindiwela.
Kalutara District.—Bellana, Paragastota, Walallawita, and Kulupana.

Southern Province.

Galle District.—Nagoda, Magedara, and Polpogoda.
Matara District.—Rotumba, Kotapola, Narandeniya, and Marambe.
Hambantota District.—Mandaduwa, Walasmulla, and Katuwana.

Central Province.

Kandy District.—Ankumbura, Mahamedagama, Udispattu, Nugawela, Mahagama, and Rambukpitiya.
Matale District.—Madawala, Ulpota, and Madipola.

Province of Uva.

Tennapanguwa and Passara.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Ratnapura District.—Opanaika, Madampe, Dipitigala, and Balangoda.
Kegalla District.—Weragala, Kottapola, and Beddewela.

Northern Province.

Mullaittivu District.—Etambagaskada.
Mannar District.—Iranai-illuppaikulam.

North-Central Province.

Galediulwewa, Mahadiulwewa, Morakewa, Mahamankadawala, Ratmalgahawewa, Tammuttegama, Irambakulama, and Mahaelagomuwa.

North-Western Province.

Kurunegala District.—Buluwela, Makandura, Nakkawatta, Balalla, Kankaniyamulla, Ambanpola, Wariyapola, and Girilla.

CHAPTER IX.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of girls attending Government schools in 1913 was 23,997, the number attending grant-in-aid schools was 77,365. This gives a total of 101,362, and an increase, as compared with 1912, of 5,651. The number of Government girls' schools was 172, and of mixed schools 56. The number of grant-in-aid girls' schools was 362, and of mixed 1,275. No special importance need be attached to the large number of grant-in-aid mixed schools ; many of them are really boys' schools, in which a few small girls are taught. The number of girls attending unaided schools is 9,515. This gives a total of 110,877 girls under instruction, about 37 per cent. of the girls of school-going age.

2. *Higher Education and English Education.*—The number of girls attending registered English schools is 6,501. In the previous year it was 6,203. This is only about one-fifth of the total number of pupils of registered English schools. The reason why the proportion is so low probably is that girls are not driven into English schools by the necessity of learning English as a means towards earning a livelihood. In the Senior Cambridge Examination there were 68 girl candidates, of whom 51 passed, and in the Junior there were 117 girls, of whom 61 passed. Three obtained honours in the senior examination and three in the junior. The recommendation of the Education Committee that a school of cookery and of housewifery should be established has not yet been carried out ; but it has not been lost sight of. The Inspectress of Girls' English Schools, who was on furlough in England during part of the year, has made a careful study of what is being done in England towards giving a more practical character to the higher education in girls' schools. If the teaching of domestic science is to be really valuable, it ought to be preceded by some instruction in the elements of experimental science, and some of the schools are taking steps to provide this instruction.

3. *Vernacular Education.*—The number of girls attending vernacular schools, Government and grant-in-aid, was 92,847, showing an increase of 5,034. In the Low-country Sinhalese districts there is a steady increase in the demand for girls' vernacular schools. In the Kandyan Provinces progress is slower. The by-law of the Kegalla District has been amended so as to allow the attendance of girls to be enforced in localities where there are girls' schools or mixed schools in which a female teacher is employed.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Estate Schools.—Satisfactory progress has been made with regard to the registration of estate schools for grant in aid. At the end of 1913 there were 255, as compared with 250 at the end of 1912 and 238 at the end of 1911. The number of estate schools actually examined for grant during the financial year 1912–13 was 216, as compared with 193 in 1911–12.

Returns were received from 577 estates, on which the total number of children of school-going age was 18,666. The number of children attending schools on these estates was 7,590, of whom 6,347 were boys and 1,243 were girls. A Sub-Inspector of Schools was employed throughout the year in visiting and reporting on estates on which there is no registered school.

Muhammadan Schools.—There are still 6 Government Muhammadan schools, *i.e.*, schools in which the Koran teachers are paid by Government. But in all the newer Government schools, which have been established to meet the wants of Muhammadan centres of population, the work of the Government teacher is confined to the Code subjects in Tamil. Facilities are given, however, for Koran teaching during school hours if a teacher is provided by the Muhammadan community, and in some cases this is done. In 1913 the number of Muhammadans at Government schools was 2,641, and at grant-in-aid schools 5,753, giving a total of 8,394, which is only 34 more than the number at school in the previous year, and is only about 19 per cent. of the total number of Muhammadans of school-going age.

School for Deaf and Blind.—A school for the deaf and blind was opened in temporary quarters in Dehiwala in November, 1912, and has made good progress. The school is carried on by the Church Missionary Society, but it has been largely aided by special subscriptions which have been collected for the purpose both locally and in England. A permanent building is being erected on a site given by the Hon. Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa on the Galle road, near Angulana. The work began with instruction of the deaf under a teacher specially trained for this work ; a class for the blind was started later, also under a specially trained teacher. At the end of the year there were 17 children in the classes for the deaf and 6 in the class for the blind. Government gave grant of Rs. 3,000 towards the building fund, and annual grant of Rs. 1,500, which was raised to Rs. 3,000 from July 1, 1913. The school is inspected by Miss Gibbon, Inspectress of English Schools.

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HYGIENE.

Drill is taught in all Government schools. In grant-in-aid schools it is encouraged by the payment of a drill bonus to the teacher. In the year 1912–13 the drill bonus was earned by 166 schools—an increase of 33 schools.

2. *Cadet Battalion.*—The passed cadets and cadet battalion have been under the command of the Hon. Major J. van Langenberg, assisted by Captain W. E. Gratiaen, Assistant Adjutant. The following statement shows the present strength of cadets and passed cadets :—

College.	Cadets.	Passed Cadets.	College.	Cadets.	Passed Cadets.
Royal, Colombo ..	43	52	Government Training, Colombo	166	9
Wesley, Colombo ..	68	32	St. Aloysius's, Galle ..	232	40
St. Thomas's, Colombo ..	88	61	St. Benedict's, Colombo ..	209	52
Trinity, Kandy ..	199	103	Christ's Church School, Kurunegala	43	—
Kingswood, Kandy ..	162	34	St. Mary's School, Negombo ..	114	—
Richmond, Galle ..	165	46	St. Anthony's, Kandy ..	108	—
Prince of Wales's, Moratuwa ..	160	4			
St. Joseph's, Colombo ..	209	65			
Wellawatta Home, Colombo ..	83	18	Total ..	2,049	516

There has been a large increase in numbers during the year, and on the whole the new rules have worked well. Miniature rifle ranges have been opened at Trinity College, Kandy, and Richmond College, Galle. In Colombo the cadets have to go to the Volunteer Headquarters for practice with the miniature rifle. The cup for rifle shooting, for which the companies of passed cadets compete, was again won by Trinity College. Athletic sports for the cadet battalion and passed cadets were held in February, 1913, and were a great success. The sports included competition in squad drill and physical drill. A very handsome challenge cup for the competition in squad drill has been presented by the Hon. Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa.

3. *Sanitary Instruction in Schools.*—As usual, a number of teachers in Government and grant-in-aid vernacular schools were brought to Colombo in August for a 3-weeks' course of lectures given by the staff of the Medical College. The lectures began with five days' work in elementary chemistry, a lecture being given each morning and practical work done in the laboratory in the afternoon. The rest of the course was devoted to lectures and demonstrations on elementary physiology, food stuffs, dwellings, water supplies, sewage, first aid, the care of the eyes, causation of disease, especially of malaria, &c. A demonstration of the X rays was also given. The course was attended by 41 teachers, and an examination was held at the end of it, on which a certificate was awarded to 37.

The prophylactic administration of quinine in schools was continued during the two fever seasons. The number of schools in which the administration took place was increased to 700.

The Code for Grant-in-Aid Schools has been amended during the year, and one of the changes made has been to make physical training and instruction in elementary hygiene compulsory in all secondary schools.

CHAPTER XII.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1911–12. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.
Amount voted	1,798,823 0	1,995,450 21
Amount expended	1,707,218 19	1,888,287 28
Balance ..	82,604 81	107,162 93

The total amount voted for the service of the Department in 1912–13 was Rs. 1,995,450·21, of which a sum of Rs. 1,888,287·28 was spent, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 107,162·93.

2. The savings under "Personal Emoluments," which amount to Rs. 35,738·20, are due to leave granted to officers on half pay and without pay, and to the delay of the District School Committees in opening a number of new schools for which provision had been included in the Estimates. They are also due to the inevitable delays in making appointments, and to the death and retirement of teachers. Of those under "Other Charges," the following are the more important items :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
(1) Bonus and result payment to teachers and allowances to monitors in Government schools ..	7,112 81	(6) District School Committees ..	16,488 57
(2) Grants in aid to ordinary schools ..	12,578 8	(7) Travelling	2,700 54
(3) Grants in aid to industrial schools ..	2,400 0	(8) Cadet Battalion	2,080 54
(4) Scholarships and prizes ..	8,138 90	(9) Instruments for Telegraph Department	1,871 49
(5) Maintenance and transport of Reformatory boys	5,044 17	(10) Books, instruments, and stationery for sale to students ..	2,894 71
		(11) Scholarships (Training College) ..	2,652 0

The savings under (1) and (2) are due to certain vouchers not being cashed before June 30, and to the non-receipt of report slips of schools examined in June in time for payment before the close of the financial year. Under (3) and (6) the savings are due to an over-estimate. Savings under (4) are due to the fact that only one student has been undergoing training at the Madras Engineering College, although provision was made for six; they are also due to savings under English scholarships. Those under (5) are explained by the fact that the average number of juveniles at the Maggona Reformatory was only 234, whereas provision had been made for 260; also by the fact that the maintenance for June was not drawn before the end of the financial year. Under (7) "Travelling," there was a reduction of expenditure in sub-item "Officers changing station," and also under "Commuted allowances," owing to a Sub-Inspectorship not having been filled up for part of the year. With regard to (8), only 900 uniforms were purchased, instead of 1,000, and the rifle ranges were not completed. Under (9) and (10) the savings are due to certain indents not having been executed before the close of the year. The savings under (11) are traced to vacant scholarships.

3. The nett cost to Government on account of Education in 1912–13 was Rs. 1,826,944·63, as shown below :—

Receipts.	1911–12. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.
School fees, Royal College	20,987 50	18,670 0
School fees, Government Technical Schools ..	1,373 0	1,931 25
School fees, Training College (English School) ..	12,199 0	14,234 50
School fees, Nanu-oya English School ..	212 0	258 0
School fees, Anglo-vernacular schools ..	5,030 98	6,124 5
Sale of stationery	443 18	803 42
Sale of books and maps	14,013 97	16,031 43
Examination fees	2,480 0	3,290 0
	56,739 63	61,342 65
Nett cost to Government	1,650,478 56	1,826,944 63
Total ..	1,707,218 19	1,888,287 28

Expenditure.	1911–12. Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	1912–13. Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Administration.				
Cost of direction ..	13,353 57		62,898 96*	
Cost of inspection ..	83,527 14		94,668 56	
		96,880 71		157,567 52
General Instruction.				
Government schools (excluding Training College, Technical Schools, and carpentry schools)	480,406 72		539,649 57	
District School Committees ..	77,095 50		83,520 43	
Grant-in-aid schools ..	835,510 14		866,453 92	
Pali Vidyodaya College ..	1,120 0		1,000 0	
Grant to Tamankaduwa schools ..	1,500 0		1,500 0	
Scholarships and prizes ..	35,217 69		35,718 10	
		1,430,850 5		1,527,842 2
Special Instruction.				
Government Training College ..	49,199 93		53,745 61	
Government Technical Schools ..	37,454 9		48,072 51	
Grants in aid to training schools ..	14,275 0		16,575 0	
Grants in aid to industrial schools ..	18,815 92		23,765 42	
Government carpentry schools ..	1,736 26		1,331 94	
Orphan and ragged schools and free boarding scholarships ..	2,079 24		2,087 24	
Maggona Reformatory ..	23,849 57		20,955 83	
Sanitation lectures ..	972 95		1,056 84	
Cadet Battalion ..	8,020 2		11,434 46	
Deaf, dumb, and blind school ..	—		1,000 0	
		156,402 98		180,024 85
Miscellaneous.				
Libraries and reading rooms ..	5,380 0		5,150 0	
Purchase and publication of books and maps	11,236 13		10,903 9	
Cost of holding examinations ..	3,613 32		3,799 80	
Building grant to deaf, dumb, and blind school	—		3,000 0	
Special Expenditure ..	2,855 0		—	
		23,084 45		22,852 89
Total ...		1,707,218 19		1,888,287 28

Statement showing the Amount voted under "Education" for 1912–13 and the Amounts expended in 1912–13 and 1911–12.

Head of Service.	Amount voted in 1912–13, including Supplementary Vote. Rs. c.	Amount expended in 1912–13. Rs. c.	Amount expended in 1911–12. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	576,391 0	540,652 80	493,067 68
Other Charges.			
Bonus and result payments to teachers and allowances to monitors in Government schools	113,690 0	106,577 19	80,652 60
Grant in aid to ordinary schools	880,552 0	867,973 92	837,110 14
Grant in aid to industrial schools	28,252 66	25,852 66	20,895 16
Grant in aid to training schools	17,500 0	16,575 0	14,275 0
Grant in aid of female itinerating teachers	500 0	500 0	500 0
Scholarships and prizes	43,857 0	35,718 10	35,217 69
Lectures and examinations	5,540 0	4,856 64	4,206 77
Maintenance and transport of Reformatory boys ..	26,000 0	20,955 83	23,849 57
Purchase and publication of books	10,567 71	10,354 98	11,236 13
Payments to District School Committees under Ordinance No. 8 of 1907	100,009 0	83,520 43	77,095 50
Carpentry schools: timber, tools, and sundries ..	1,000 0	121 3	506 99
Donations to libraries and book clubs	5,530 0	5,350 0	5,380 0
Furniture for schools	9,300 0	8,057 92	7,912 64
Rent	3,900 0	3,889 97	3,364 96
Travelling	42,500 0	39,799 46	39,115 6
Incidental expenses	8,060 0	7,803 34	5,794 93
Capitation grant, &c., for Cadet Battalion	13,515 0	11,434 46	8,020 2
Annual grant in aid to the school for the deaf, dumb, and blind ..	1,500 0	1,000 0	—

* Includes salary of the Director and the clerical staff, &c., which were not shown in previous years.

Statement showing the Amount voted under "Education" for 1912-13 and the Amounts expended in 1912-13 and 1911-12—*contd.*

Head of Service.	Amount voted in 1912-13, including Supplementary Vote.	Amount expended in 1912-13.	Amount expended in 1911-12.
Government Technical Schools.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Instruments for Telegraph Department	4,800 0	2,928 51	847 28
Books, instruments, and stationery for sale to students ..	4,000 0	1,105 29	500 1
Chemical and physics laboratories	9,074 30	8,191 41	6,968 42
Scholarships	1,920 0	1,920 0	1,120 0
Incidental expenses	6,099 4	5,947 22	3,968 69
Government Training College.			
Scholarships	20,500 0	17,848 0	17,613 0
Incidental expenses	6,100 0	5,400 37	5,144 95
Special Expenditure.			
Cost of publishing text books on nature study	1,500 0	548 11	—
Contribution towards cost of building and equipping school for the deaf, dumb, and blind	3,000 0	3,000 0	—
Portraits of H. M. the King for distribution among Government schools	1,912 50	1,912 50	—
Grant to Maggona Reformatory for providing improved latrine accommodation	—	—	1,350 0
Typewriters for Royal College	—	—	1,505 0
Total ..	1,947,070 21	1,839,795 14	1,707,218 19

February 26, 1914.

J. HARWARD,
Director of Education.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

(1) *The Cambridge Local Examinations.*

The following table shows the number of presentations for the Cambridge Local Examination since their introduction in 1880 :—

Year.	Total Number of Boys presented.		Total Number of Girls presented.		Total Number presented.
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	105	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253
1892	64	190	9	53	316
1893	58	169	8	42	277
1894	67	179	3	42	301
1895	60	167	7	43	277
1896	57	186	13	43	299
1897	75	195	12	70	352
1898	75	180	12	78	345
1899	84	197	24	81	386
1900	127	210	15	77	429
1901	126	268	28	86	508
1902	174	281	22	87	564
1903	170	328	20	101	619
1904	224	346	33	90	693
1905	228	323	35	84	670
1906	230	362	35	71	698
1907	299	463	34	102	898
1908	349	536	39	111	1,035
1909	412	567	44	120	1,143
1910	470	568	44	119	1,201
1911	492	575	46	136	1,249
1912	478	667	68	117	1,330
1913	662	842	63	115	1,682

Scholarships and Exhibitions. (*Awarded on the Examination of December, 1912.*)

JUNIOR BOYS.

First Exhibition, value Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to P. D. Mohandirange of St. Aloysius's College, Galle.

Second Exhibition, value Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to P. Ramalingam of the Royal College.

Third Exhibition, value Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to B. de Silva of St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo.

SENIOR GIRLS.

The Senior Scholarship for Girls, value Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to A. A. P. Siebel of Girls' High School, Kandy.

JUNIOR GIRLS.

First Exhibition, Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to A. M. Jansz of St. John's College, Panadure.

Second Exhibition, Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to P. S. Fernando of Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa.

Mathematical Prize.

The Ceylon Mathematical Prize of Rs. 100 has been won by U. D. R. Caspersz of St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo.

The Hewavitarana Science Prize.

The Hewavitarana Science Prize, of the value of Rs. 100 in books, awarded to the best junior boy under sixteen years of age in Elementary Experimental Science, has been won by A. R. Rasiah of Central College, Jaffna.

(2) *Return showing the Travelling done by Inspectors and their Assistants during the Year 1912–13.*

	Number of Days away from Head-quarters.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Visits without Notice.	Number of Inspections for Registration.	Number of Miles travelled.
WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.					
Mr. R. B. Stickland	—	—	—	—	—
,, T. S. Tillainayakam	112½	75	9	1	4,459½
,, E. E. Davidson	211	69	73	9	5,493
,, A. W. D. Jayasuriya	364	186	40	4	3,135½
,, S. Welayden	397	222	14	18	2,988
,, J. Cooray	405	154	49	13	2,720
,, K. D. Karunaratne	401	190	10	2	2,193
,, P. S. Rodrigo	263	160	96	5	3,479
,, C. Batuwantudawa	417½	158	21	8	232½
,, D. E. Ranasingha	396½	206	19	6	2,835½
,, G. Philippiah	352½	229	137	7	5,848½
,, D. L. Suraweera	386½	213	39	8	3,853
,, S. J. Silva	360½	176	9	8	2,550½
,, C. A. Wicks	23	8	—	—	1,171
CENTRAL, NORTH-CENTRAL, NORTH-WESTERN, AND UVA PROVINCES.					
Mr. E. H. Vanderwall	214	69	207	6	3,271
,, W. D. Jirasingha	312½	218	8	4	3,072
,, D. J. M. Seneviratne	375	213	11	14	3,067
,, R. Kanagasundram*	340½	12	47	—	5,583
,, T. K. Ponnaiyah	353½	187	23	15	5,705½
,, G. N. de Silva	—	—	—	—	—
,, M. D. W. Banda	107½	64	—	3	1,176
NORTHERN AND EASTERN PROVINCES.					
Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek	215	80	10	12	3,608
,, S. Candiah	289½	194	28	8	1,935½
,, J. T. Sadasiva Iyer	346	224	111	13	2,603
,, A. Ponnaiya	329	229	103	17	2,297
,, D. James	288	214	14	11	2,960½
,, M. Thambippillai	137½	31	80	3	2,134½
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.					
Mr. J. Block	180	171	35	4	3,361
,, D. W. Gunasekera	251	75	18	2	1,570
,, C. Jayasuriya	326½	180	59	10	2,999½
INSPECTRESS OF NEEDLEWORK.					
Mrs. M. Evans	148½	277	120	2	—
INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' ENGLISH SCHOOLS.					
Miss A. G. Gibbon	82	33	36	3	2,855

* Also visited 410 estates.

PART II.—*Statistical Tables.*

(1) Return classifying the Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools examined during 1911–12 and 1912–13 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the Number of Scholars on the List and the Number in Average Daily Attendance.

1911–12.	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys on the List.	Number of Girls on the List.	Total Number of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total Number of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	5	673	36	709	623
English on Vernacular Basis	20	5,233	15	5,248	3,762
Vernacular	754	76,251	21,841	98,092	65,877
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	184	25,300	6,167	31,467	23,860
Anglo-Vernacular	30	2,355	1,780	4,135	2,701
Vernacular	1,754	119,659	65,972	185,631	111,342
Total	2,747	229,471	95,811	325,282	208,165
1912–13.					
Government.					
English	5	—	43	768	679
English on Vernacular Basis	19	5,464	14	5,478	4,010
Vernacular	778	79,380	23,940	103,320	73,687
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	187	26,099	6,501	32,600	24,920
Anglo-Vernacular	31	2,389	1,957	4,346	2,852
Vernacular	1,782	123,505	68,907	192,412	119,095
Total	2,802	237,562	101,362	338,924	225,243

(2) Return showing the Number of Children actually presented for Examination in the above Classes of Schools in 1912–13.

Class of School.	Infant Department.		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Standard VIII.	Schedule A 1 Classes.		Total.
	Lower Division.	Upper Division.									First Year.	Second Year.	
Government—													
English on Vernacular Basis	—	—	828	818	705	572	349	231	118	34	—	—	3,655
Vernacular ..	—	—	20,757	14,785	11,215	6,213	3,793	1,768	818	576	—	—	59,925
Grant-in-Aid—													
English ..	—	—	3,023	2,680	2,667	2,482	2,060	1,554	1,067	687	828	696	17,744
Anglo-Vernacular ..	51	30	407	367	369	335	377	294	176	137	—	—	2,543
Vernacular ..	4,107	3,452	30,117	27,815	20,762	13,444	7,831	3,049	1,319	592	—	—	112,488
Total ..	4,158	3,482	55,132	46,465	35,718	23,046	14,410	6,896	3,498	1,826	828	696	196,355

The distribution of the above scholars under the heads Primary (*i.e.*, Infant Department, Standards I. to V., and Schedule A Classes) and Middle (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.) is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle.
English	14,436	3,308
English on Vernacular Basis and Anglo-Vernacular	5,208	990
Vernacular	164,291	8,122
Total ..	183,935	12,420

(3) Provincial Distribution of Schools and Scholars.

	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English	4	751	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	768
English on Vernacular Basis ..	7	1,886	4	1,002	—	—	4	1,637	—	—	2	396	—	—	—	—	2	557	19	5,478
Vernacular	247	39,154	117	13,433	8	411	140	20,315	13	1,080	77	11,666	35	2,890	31	2,463	110	11,908	778	103,320
Total ..	258	41,791	122	14,452	8	411	144	21,952	13	1,080	79	12,062	35	2,890	31	2,463	112	12,465	802	109,566
Grant-in-Aid.																				
English	68	14,085	28	3,544	36	7,454	27	4,412	11	1,344	7	666	1	100	5	547	4	448	187	32,600
Anglo-vernacular ..	7	912	3	181	10	1,444	7	1,500	2	134	—	—	—	—	1	130	1	45	31	4,346
Vernacular	539	76,341	282	17,409	374	30,340	183	33,221	155	8,717	142	18,820	12	965	36	1,962	59	4,637	1,782	192,412
Total ..	614	91,338	313	21,134	420	39,238	217	39,133	168	10,195	149	19,486	13	1,065	42	2,639	64	5,130	2,000	229,358
Unaided.																				
English	26	1,441	11	607	7	653	1	138	—	—	3	63	—	—	—	—	10	484	58	3,386
Anglo-vernacular ..	4	262	9	548	8	973	3	186	1	152	2	55	—	—	—	—	1	30	28	2,206
Vernacular	98	5,229	143	2,036	72	4,407	169	2,767	24	2,382	347	3,922	116	343	178	659	34	569	1,181	22,314
Vernacular and Pali ..	1	80	3	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	113
Vernacular, Pali, and Sanskrit ..	1	30	2	17	—	—	6	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	205
Pali and Sanskrit ..	2	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	48
Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	36
Koran	7	261	37	885	11	333	3	154	57	1,872	26	574	1	26	7	159	12	440	161	4,704
Koran and Tamil ..	27	1,092	1	8	—	—	11	570	—	—	4	102	—	—	—	—	1	30	44	1,802
Sanskrit and Vernacular ..	—	—	3	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	75
Pali	—	—	3	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	45
Elu, Pali, and Sanskrit ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	74	14	282
Koran and Sinhalese ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	140	—	—	—	—	22	140
Koran and English ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	36	1	36
Elu and Pali	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
Total ..	166	8,443	212	4,254	98	6,366	201	4,191	82	4,406	384	4,725	139	509	185	818	66	1,663	1,533	35,402
Grand Total ..	1,038	141,572	647	39,840	526	46,015	562	65,276	283	15,681	612	36,300	187	4,464	258	5,920	242	19,258	4,335	374,326
Population	1,106,321		672,258		369,351		628,817		183,698		439,116		86,276		216,692		408,521		4,106,350	
Proportion of children under instruction to population ..	1 in 8		1 in 17		1 in 8		1 in 9		1 in 12		1 in 12		1 in 19		1 in 37		1 in 21		1 in 11	

NOTE.—It should be added that of the 802 Government schools, 574 are boys' schools, 56 are mixed schools, and 172 are girls' schools; of the 2,000 grant-in-aid schools, 363 are boys' schools, 362 are girls' schools, and 1,275 are mixed schools.

(4) Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, including Nationality and Religion.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on March 31, 1913.			Average Daily Attendance.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
								Kandyan.	Low-country.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.												
Western	258	28,509	13,282	41,791	29,934	2	209	127	40,985	122	—	13	327	6	279	75	79	459	48	343	74	40,428	6
Central	122	12,469	1,983	14,452	10,708	8	12	12,759	1,214	21	5	38	390	5	21	—	4	65	2	428	19	13,913	—
Northern	8	337	74	411	279	—	—	158	1	54	—	—	197	1	—	—	2	—	—	197	54	158	—
Southern	144	16,634	5,318	21,952	15,553	—	2	2	21,568	15	—	17	348	—	—	—	6	—	3	366	12	21,565	—
Eastern	13	1,006	4	1,080	657	—	—	78	21	64	—	35	878	4	—	—	—	5	—	917	59	99	—
North-Western ..	79	10,598	1,464	12,062	8,899	—	—	9,534	2,243	201	—	3	77	4	—	—	6	160	1	82	168	11,645	—
North-Central ..	35	2,675	215	2,890	2,117	—	—	2,553	42	85	—	—	210	—	—	3	—	2	3	210	81	2,591	—
Uva	31	2,324	139	2,463	1,763	—	—	2,092	269	6	79	—	17	—	—	—	1	4	1	17	83	2,357	—
Sabaragamuwa ..	112	11,017	1,448	12,465	8,466	—	—	11,727	649	14	—	1	74	—	2	—	—	80	5	81	3	12,294	—
Total ..	802	85,569	23,997	109,566	78,376	10	223	39,030	66,992	582	84	107	2,518	20	302	78	98	775	63	2,641	553	105,050	6

(5) Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Nationality and Religion.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on March 31, 1913.			Average Daily Attendance.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
								Kandyan.	Low-country.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.												
Western ..	614	54,196	37,142	91,338	60,025	128	2,179	287	81,943	3,811	1,391	278	1,219	102	3,236	250	1,753	29,052	321	1,524	1,859	53,310	33
Central ..	313	16,570	4,564	21,134	12,984	68	693	8,451	3,704	1,120	5,869	196	974	59	977	36	141	1,510	151	1,193	5,933	11,176	17
Northern ..	420	26,999	12,239	39,238	24,881	—	176	3	41	38,606	13	8	390	1	522	44	408	5,336	811	401	31,699	17	—
Southern ..	217	26,568	12,565	39,133	25,258	11	383	15	37,949	151	79	203	321	21	458	50	335	742	11	529	111	36,893	4
Eastern ..	168	7,808	2,387	10,195	5,992	2	253	37	45	8,337	3	15	1,495	8	64	—	424	1,046	1	1,512	7,086	62	—
North-Western ..	149	13,003	6,483	19,486	12,235	—	63	6,872	10,952	1,260	73	73	183	10	172	—	31	9,102	23	284	228	9,646	—
North-Central ..	13	903	162	1,065	649	—	4	620	152	155	59	13	62	—	18	—	1	116	—	74	137	719	—
Uva	42	2,101	538	2,639	1,708	—	70	1,233	351	65	797	47	59	17	105	—	51	84	7	106	800	1,484	2
Sabaragamuwa ..	64	3,845	1,285	5,130	3,135	—	32	3,446	918	97	499	5	128	5	142	—	5	571	57	130	495	3,730	—
Total ..	2,000	151,993	77,365	229,358	146,867	209	3,853	20,964	136,055	53,602	8,783	838	4,831	223	5,694	380	3,149	47,559	1,382	5,753	48,348	117,037	56

(6) Return showing the Number of Schools, of Scholars on the List, and the Daily Average Attendance in Government Primary and Middle Schools.

Name.	1911–12.			1912–13.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English on Vernacular Basis ..	20	5,248	3,762	19	5,478	4,010
Boys' Vernacular	541	71,462	48,256	550	74,015	52,837
Girls' Vernacular	161	18,157	11,931	172	19,872	14,155
Mixed Vernacular	52	8,473	5,690	56	9,433	6,695
Total ..	774	103,340	69,639	797	108,798	77,697

(7) Return showing the Number of Schools, of Scholars on the List, and the Average Daily Attendance of those Grant-in-Aid Schools which were examined in 1910–11, 1911–12, and 1912–13, classified according to their Management.

Management.	1910–11.			1911–12.			1912–13.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
American ..	131	12,433	7,272	129	11,734	7,047	130	11,804	7,218
Baptist ..	30	2,561	1,644	30	2,848	1,654	31	3,133	1,943
Buddhist ..	225	33,890	21,735	230	37,505	23,198	322	54,399	34,575
Church of England ..	87	9,725	6,603	89	10,689	7,016	88	10,887	7,283
Church Missionary Society ..	316	23,058	14,103	314	23,215	13,931	313	24,415	15,015
Friends' Foreign Mission	21	1,047	576	21	1,065	630	20	1,048	557
Gansabhawa ..	4	381	259	2	191	91	1	35	18
Muhammadan ..	5	650	405	7	899	525	7	740	437
Municipal ..	—	—	—	1	139	55	1	165	90
Presbyterian ..	4	556	428	4	620	460	4	620	491
Private ..	284	34,418	21,720	329	41,556	26,090	264	30,209	19,864
Roman Catholic ..	453	54,967	36,785	460	58,741	38,219	468	60,211	39,968
Salvation Army ..	2	142	82	4	254	144	4	284	159
Sanitary Board ..	—	—	—	1	246	164	1	261	169
Wesleyan ..	348	29,192	17,619	347	31,531	18,679	346	31,147	19,080
Total ..	1,910	203,020	129,231	1,968	221,233	137,903	2,000	229,358	146,867

(8) Abstract of Receipts, Costs, and State of the Several Classes of Government Schools for 1912-13.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.						Gross Expenditure on each Pupil.	Average Receipts from each Pupil.	Nett Expenditure on each Pupil.
				Fees.	Sale of Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances and Result Payments.	Stationery.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
BOYS.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English Secondary.															
Royal College ..	1	162	157	18,670 0	—	18,670 0	53,019 85	366 67	63 81	—	3,337 94	56,788 27	350 54	115 24	235 30
Technical Schools ..	1	135	120	1,931 25	803 42	2,734 67	27,618 44	—	361 64	—	20,092 43	48,072 51	356 9	20 25	335 84
Training College ..	1	111	108	—	—	—	30,312 68	17,848 0	84 56	—	5,500 37	53,745 61	484 19	—	484 19
Training College English School	1	343	281	14,234 50	—	14,234 50	11,240 97	—	—	—	—	11,240 97	32 77	41 50	—
English Primary.															
Nanu-oya Railway School	1	17	13	258 0	—	258 0	575 0	—	—	—	92 50	667 50	39 26	15 17	24 9
Anglo-vernacular Schools ..	19	5,478	4,010	6,124 5	—	6,124 5	32,770 48	7,835 82	71 23	318 1	148 90	41,144 44	7 51	1 11	6 40
Vernacular Schools ..	606	85,569	59,532	—	—	—	258,614 93	81,083 46	1,406 79	6,015 4	1,730 21	348,850 43	4 8	—	4 8
Total ..	630	91,815	64,221	41,217 80	803 42	42,021 22	414,152 35	107,133 95	1,988 3	6,333 5	30,902 35	560,509 73	6 10	0 45	5 65
GIRLS.															
Vernacular Schools ..	172	23,997	14,155	—	—	—	59,799 32	17,201 24	404 25	1,086 35	226 69	78,807 85	3 28	—	3 28
Grand Total ..	802	115,812	78,376	41,217 80	803 42	42,021 22	473,951 67	124,425 19	2,392 28	7,419 40	31,129 4	639,317 58	5 52	0 36	5 16

(9) Abstract of Cost and State of the Several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1912-13.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Government Expenditure.	Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English	187	32,600	24,920	228,834 58	7 2
Anglo-vernacular	31	4,346	2,852	32,878 24	7 56
Vernacular	1,782	192,412	119,095	605,921 10	3 15
Total ..	2,000	229,358	146,867	867,633 92	3 78

(10) Return of Grants paid during July, 1912, to June, 1913.

Industrial Grants and Training School Grants are not included in the Amounts.

English Schools.

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	10 ..	8,998 50
Buddhist	21 ..	16,240 50
Church of England	33 ..	29,533 66
Church Missionary Society	18 ..	24,567 73
Muhammadan	1 ..	647 75
Presbyterian	4 ..	4,452 0
Private	21 ..	38,380 80
Roman Catholic	52 ..	68,205 74
Wesleyan	27 ..	37,807 90
Total ..	187	228,834 58

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	— ..	732 50*
Baptist	1 ..	1,319 0
Buddhist	2 ..	1,425 0
Church of England	3 ..	5,327 45
Church Missionary Society	5 ..	4,068 70
Friends' Foreign Mission	1 ..	292 0
Muhammadan	1† ..	—
Private	5 ..	2,923 0
Roman Catholic	5 ..	6,570 44
Wesleyan	8 ..	10,220 15
Total ..	31	32,878 24

Vernacular Schools.

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	120 ..	37,978 12
Baptist	30 ..	6,565 0
Buddhist	299 ..	128,030 48
Church of England	52 ..	18,134 42
Church Missionary Society	290 ..	63,848 20
Friends' Foreign Mission	19 ..	1,645 0
Gansabhawa	1 ..	789 0‡
Muhammadan	5 ..	740 0
Municipal	1 ..	208 50
Private	238 ..	77,926 27
Roman Catholic	411 ..	197,402 38
Salvation Army	4 ..	472 0
Sanitary Board	1 ..	509 0
Wesleyan	311 ..	71,672 73
Total ..	1,782	605,921 10

* The grant (for the year 1911–12) of a school which ceased to be an Anglo-vernacular school during 1912–13.
† Not examined for grant in 1912–13.
‡ Includes the grant of a school which ceased to exist on March 31, 1913.

English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools.

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	130	47,709 12
Baptist	31	7,884 0
Buddhist	322	145,695 98
Church of England	88	52,995 53
Church Missionary Society	313	92,484 63
Friends' Foreign Mission	20	1,937 0
Gansabhawa	1	789 0
Muhammadan	7	1,387 75
Municipal	1	208 50
Presbyterian	4	4,452 0
Private	264	119,230 7
Roman Catholic	468	272,178 56
Salvation Army	4	472 0
Sanitary Board	1	509 0
Wesleyan	346	119,700 78
Total ..	2,000	867,633 92*

(10A) Industrial Schools for 1912–1913.

Name of School.	Class.	Province.	Mission.	Lump-sum Grant.	Result-payment Grant in Standards.	Capitation Grant.	Grant for Pupil Teachers.	Bonus to Teachers.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maradana mixed ..	English	Western	Wes.	306 0	669 50	380 0	—	10 0	1,365 50
Galle Convent girls' ..	do.	Southern	R.C.	—	1,650 50	1,090 0	50 0	—	2,790 50
Galle mixed ..	do.	do.	Wes.	—	357 0	440 0	—	—	797 0
Kandy boys' ..	do.	Central	C.E.	2,500 0	348 50	—	—	—	2,848 50
St. Cecilia's girls' ..	do.	Eastern	R.C.	—	426 60	400 0	—	—	826 60
Kotahena Convent girls' ..	A.-V.	Western	do.	—	845 0	800 0	30 0	—	1,675 0
Nupe mixed ..	do.	Southern	C.E.	—	3,113 50	700 0	235 0	435 45	4,483 95
Kandy Convent girls' ..	do.	Central	R.C.	—	621 0	910 0	—	—	1,531 0
Kandy girls' ..	do.	do.	Wes.	—	556 0	260 0	—	—	816 0
Badulla girls' ..	do.	Uva	do.	—	762 0	260 0	—	—	1,022 0
Nungamuwa mixed ..	Ver.	Western	E.C.	—	169 50	50 0	—	—	219 50
Nagoda girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	743 0	300 0	30 0	—	1,073 0
Moratuwa Convent girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	1,084 50	730 0	—	—	1,814 50
Negombo Convent girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	1,821 50	770 0	260 0	—	2,851 50
Bolawalana girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	2,026 0	410 0	305 0	—	2,741 0
Andimulla girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	654 0	360 0	—	—	1,014 0
Pallansena girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	785 50	330 0	200 0	—	1,315 50
Maggona Reformatory boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	2,379 0	1,740 0	75 0	257 50	4,451 50
St. Vincent's (Maggona) boys	do.	do.	do.	—	1,158 0	740 0	125 0	—	2,023 0
Wellawatta (English and Vernacular) boys' ..	do.	do.	Wes.	2,000 0	1,558 0	—	75 0	—	3,633 0
Kegalla mixed ..	do.	Sabaragamuwa	C.M.S.	—	747 0	80 0	175 0	112 5	1,114 5
Kegalla mixed ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	544 50	250 0	50 0	—	844 50
Patuwatta boys' ..	do.	Southern	C.M.S.	—	429 50	390 0	—	—	819 50
Matara girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	929 50	490 0	—	—	1,419 50
Kandy girls' ..	do.	Central	C.M.S.	—	266 50	250 0	—	10 0	526 50
Matale girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	521 50	430 0	—	—	951 50
Kurunegala Convent girls' ..	do.	North-Western	do.	—	691 50	550 0	—	—	1,241 50
Chilaw girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	1,163 50	410 0	—	—	1,573 50
Wennappuwa girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	1,969 50	600 0	260 0	—	2,829 50
Anuradhapura girls' ..	do.	North-Central	do.	—	388 0	380 0	—	—	768 0
Tellipallai boys' ..	do.	Northern	Amer.	—	1,535 0	420 0	30 0	153 50	2,138 50
Colombogam boys' ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	1,500 0	260 0	125 0	150 0	2,035 0
Jaffna Convent girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	1,258 0	770 0	75 0	—	2,103 0
St. Joseph's (Trincomalee) boys' ..	do.	Eastern	do.	—	—	680 0	—	—	680 0
Arasadi boys' ..	do.	do.	Wes.	—	1,385 50	330 0	—	207 82	1,923 32
Kalmunai mixed ..	do.	do.	do.	300 0	481 0	80 0	—	10 0	871 0
Total ..	—	—	—	5,106 0	35,539 10	17,040 0	2,100 0	1,346 32	61,131 42

* This includes a sum of Rs. 1,160 brought to account in 1913–14.

(11) Industrial Schools.

(Number presented for Industrial Examination according to Trades.)

Name of School.	Class.	Province.	Mission.	Carpentry. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Printing. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Bookbinding. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Shoe-making. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Tailoring. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Black-smith's Work. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Lace-making. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Dress-making. Stage. 1	2	3	Em-broidery. Stage. 1	2	3	Cook-ing. Stage. 1	2	3	Ma-sonry. Stage. 1	2	3	Garden-ing. Stage. 1	2	3	Total.
Maradana mixed ..	English	Western	Wesleyan	4	1														3		1			5	2				5	1				4	6	2			7	2	1																44
Galle Convent girls'	do.	Southern	R.C.																														48	25	12	3	2				14	5	1																110
Galle mixed ..	do.	do.	Wesleyan	3	2		2												5	2				10	7	6	2							8	5	2																								54
Kandy boys' ..	do.	Central	C. of E.		3	1		2	5	4	4				2	1			1	4	2																																							29
St. Cecilia's girls' ..	do.	Eastern	R.C.																														18	10	4						11																43
Kotahena Convent girls' ..	Anglo-Ver.	Western	do.																														35	20	9			6	1	6	6	8	1		3	2											97
Nupe mixed ..	do.	Southern	C. of E.	7	8	2	1	1						6	9	2																		16	13	11																						76
Kandy Convent girls'	do.	Central	R.C.																														30	18	15			6	6	7		1		8	3											94
Kandy girls' ..	do.	do.	Wesleyan																														7	3	4				3	1	7	1	1														27
Badulla girls' ..	do.	Uva	do.																														9	6	7						1	1	2														26
Nungamuwa mixed.	Vernacular	Western	C. of E.	8																																																					8
Nagoda girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.																														14	10	9																						33
Moratuwa Convent girls' ..	do.	do.	do.																														34	22	14						6	5	1														82
Negombo Convent girls' ..	do.	do.	do.																														44	24	9																						77
Bolawalana girls' ..	do.	do.	do.																														21	16	5																						42
Andimulla girls' ..	do.	do.	do.																														15	14	5						5	3															42
Pallansena girls' ..	do.	do.	do.																														20	16	6																						42
Maggona Reformatory, boys' ..	do.	do.	do.	16	9	9	4	2	8	1				6	7	4								13	17	13	3		9	3		1																													4	1	1	21	23	2	177
St. Vincent's (Maggona) boys' ..	do.	do.	do.	5	3	3	1		6	2	4			15	6	6								6	3	4	4	1																																	4	1	2		76
Wellawatta (English and Ver.) boys' ..	do.	do.	Wesleyan	3	3	4	7	4	8	11	2			5	2	5			1					9	1		5	4	2				1																																		77
Kegalla mixed ..	do.	Sabaragamuwa	C.M.S.																														1	6	1																						8
Kegalla mixed ..	do.	do.	R.C.																														13	10	2																						25
Patuwatta boys' ..	do.	Southern	C.M.S.	8	7	2	1	1	10	1				1		2								2	5	2																																				42
Matara girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.																														30	11	9																						50
Kandy girls' ..	do.	Central	C.M.S.																														12	10	4																						26
Matale girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.																														18	12	6			5	2	1																44
Kurunegala Convent girls'	do.	North-Western	do.																														17	6	11	3	6	3	1		4	3	1														55
Chilaw girls' ..	do.	do.	do.																														26	12	12						4	1															55
Wennappuwa girls'	do.	do.	do.																														22	14	10	4	1				7	2	2														62
Anuradhapura girls'	do.	North-Central	do.																														18	5	4																						39
Tellipallai boys' ..	do.	Northern	American						1	1	2			18	15	5																											6	3	3														42
Colombogam boys'	do.	do.	R.C.	9	3	3	1		6	1	1				2																																										26
Jaffna Convent girls'	do.	do.	do.																														24	16	12						16	8	2														78
St. Joseph's (Trincomalee) boys' ..	do.	Eastern	do.	22	17	12	11	4																					3	5																														74
Arasadi boys' ..	do.	do.	Wesleyan							1				12	15	7																																										35
Kalmunai mixed ..	do.	do.	do.	6	1	1	1																																																			9
Total ..	—	—	—	91	57	37	29	14	44	22	13			63	58	32			10	6	3			45	35	25	14	5	19	9		1	1	504	310	185	10	9	27	15	16	87	41	14	8	6	2	4	1	1	25	24	4	1926

(12) Training Schools and Teachers' Examinations.

Government Training Schools.—The following return, giving figures for the last six years, shows the number of Government teachers who are trained or certificated :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911-12.	1912-13.
(*a*) Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School ..	103	100	99	86	93	82
(*b*) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination { Males ..	483	508	581	635	645	807
{ Females ..	167	171	180	201	202	207
(*c*) Uncertificated Teachers ..	47	46	50	45	54	53
(*d*) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes	103	117	117	162	185	195
Total ..	903	942	1,027	1,129	1,179	1,344

Grant-in-Aid Training Schools.

Name of School.	Management.	Number of Scholars who have passed their First Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 (Male) or Rs. 125 (Female) each.	Number of Scholars who have passed their Second Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 (Male) or Rs. 175 (Female) each.
Tellipalai men's	American	6	5
Uduvil women's	do.	6	6
Museus women's	Buddhist	7	2
Nupe men's	Church of England	4	2
Colombo men's*	C.M.S.	7	5
Kotte women's	do.	6	6
Kopay men's	do.	6	1
Nallore women's	do.	3	2
Maggona men's	Roman Catholic	15	9
Negombo women's	do.	12	10
Wennappuwa women's ..	do.		
Colombogam men's	do.	5	2
Jaffna Convent women's ..	do.	2	—
Koddaimunai men's	do.	1	—
Richmond Hill men's.. ..	Wesleyan	1	—
Richmond Hill women's ..	do.	3	1
Vembadi women's	do.	5	3
Kottady men's	do.	6	5
Arasadi men's	do.	5	3
Colombo men's*	do.	1	2
	Total ..	101	64

* Attached to Government Training College. Grant for the candidates is paid at half the rates.

(13) Publications of the Department.

The following books were issued by the Department in the course of the year :—

Title of Book.	Compiler.	Editions printed.	Number of Copies printed.	Number of Thousands already printed.
Sinhalese First Book	Mr. J. H. Leak, C.C.S. ..	6th ..	40,000 ..	205th
,, First Standard Reader ..	Gate Mudaliyar Simon de Silva ..	40th ..	40,000 ..	427th
,, Second Reading Book ..	Mr. A. van Cuylenburg ..	34th ..	20,000 ..	290th
,, Third Standard Reader ..	Gate Mudaliyar Simon de Silva ..	48th ..	18,000 ..	191st
,, Fourth Standard Reader ..	do. ..	40th ..	11,000 ..	109th
,, Fifth Standard Reader ..	do. ..	47th ..	5,000 ..	57th
,, Sixth Standard Reader ..	do. ..	18th ..	2,000 ..	27th
,, History of Ceylon ..	do. ..	14th ..	2,000 ..	15th
,, Sanitary Catechism ..	Sir Allan Perry, M.D. ..	9th ..	10,000 ..	29th
English-Sinhalese Exercise Book ..	Gate Mudaliyar Simon de Silva ..	12th ..	2,000 ..	14th

(13) Public Libraries.

The usual Statistics as regards the Libraries subsidized by Government in the Provincial Towns are appended :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Colombo Library	1,000	Puttalam Library	150
Colombo Pettah Library ..	500	Chilaw Library	100
Colombo Royal Asiatic Society ..	500	Anuradhapura Library	100
Kalutara Reading Room ..	100	Batticaloa Library	150
Negombo Book Club	100	Trincomalee Pettah Library ..	150
Kandy Central Town Library ..	300	Jaffna Library	200
Kandy United Service Library ..	300	Mannar Library	100
Kandy Oriental Library ..	130	Mullaittivu Library	100
Matalé Library	150	Vavuniya Library	120
Nuwara Eliya Library	100	Ratnapura Library	100
Galle Library	200	Panadure Library	100
Matara Library	150		
Hambantota Library	100		
Badulla Library	180	Total ..	5,330
Kurunegala Library	150		

(14) Schools examined, Number of Children in them, and Grants earned.

The growth or otherwise of the Grant-in-Aid System from 1903 up to the end of 1913, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grants for scholars, are as usual included in this table :—

Year.	Schools examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1903 ..	1,460 ..	137,631 ..	525,611 98 ..	360 0
1904 ..	1,510 ..	142,269 ..	541,240 71 ..	358 43
1905 ..	1,582 ..	156,040 ..	570,397 98 ..	360 55
1906 ..	1,631 ..	162,931 ..	569,534 67 ..	349 19
1907 ..	1,680 ..	166,234 ..	589,333 63 ..	350 78
1908 ..	1,782 ..	179,929 ..	616,754 73 ..	346 10
1909 ..	1,862 ..	187,245 ..	659,334 2 ..	354 10
1910 ..	1,910 ..	203,020 ..	768,066 96 ..	402 12
1911–12 ..	1,968 ..	221,233 ..	870,780 30 ..	442 47
1912–13 ..	2,000 ..	229,358 ..	906,793 34 ..	453 39

(15) Return of Schools presented for Examination.

The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarized comparison of the figures of Government, Grant-in-Aid, and Unaided Schools (including Pansala Schools and Private Schools) since the year 1903 :—

Year.	Government Schools.				Grant-in-Aid Schools.				Total.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1903 ..	523	60,823	1,311	—	1,460	137,631	7,740	—	1,983	198,454	9,051	—
1904 ..	533	63,636	2,813	—	1,510	142,269	4,638	—	2,043	205,905	7,451	—
1905 ..	554	70,715	7,079	—	1,582	156,040	13,771	—	2,136	226,755	20,850	—
1906 ..	590	73,433	2,718	—	1,631	162,931	6,891	—	2,221	236,364	9,609	—
1907 ..	616	75,589	2,156	—	1,680	166,234	3,303	—	2,296	241,823	5,459	—
1908 ..	648	80,986	5,387	—	1,782	179,929	13,695	—	2,430	260,915	19,082	—
1909 ..	682	86,702	5,716	—	1,862	187,245	7,316	—	2,544	273,947	13,032	—
1910 ..	759	96,600	9,898	—	1,910	203,020	15,775	—	2,669	299,620	25,673	—
1911–12	779	104,049	7,449	—	1,968	221,233	18,213	—	2,747	325,282	25,662	—
1912–13	802	109,566	5,517	—	2,000	229,358	8,125	—	2,802	338,924	13,642	—

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1903 ..	1,755 ..	39,805 ..	2,801 ..	—
1904 ..	1,757 ..	40,477 ..	672 ..	—
1905 ..	1,752 ..	36,478 ..	— ..	3,999
1906 ..	1,785 ..	31,327 ..	— ..	5,151
1907 ..	1,758 ..	33,669 ..	2,342 ..	—
1908 ..	1,549 ..	26,180 ..	— ..	7,489
1909 ..	1,528 ..	28,691 ..	2,511 ..	—
1910 ..	1,546 ..	36,754 ..	8,063 ..	—
1911–12 ..	1,501 ..	34,595 ..	— ..	2,159
1912–13 ..	1,533 ..	35,402 ..	807 ..	—

(16) Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education and the Receipts by School Fees for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional Establishment.	Education, exclusive of Establishment.	Total.	Receipts by School Fees, &c.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.
1903	16,526 40	322,326 60	699,799 92	1,038,652 92	44,776 74
1904	16,880 75	334,618 45	703,818 17	1,055,317 37	41,551 48
1905	362,932 26		736,125 35	1,099,057 61	40,059 9
1906	398,468 58		673,263 71	1,071,732 28	40,618 95
1907	418,805 35		878,845 42	1,297,650 77	44,046 67
1908	442,057 58		905,442 85	1,347,500 43	46,144 65
1909	470,399 12		971,368 0	1,441,767 12	52,743 9
1910–11 (18 months) ..	708,370 82		1,506,890 33	2,215,261 15	85,808 18
1911–12	493,067 68		1,214,150 51	1,707,218 19	56,739 63
1912–13	540,652 80		1,299,142 34	1,839,795 14	61,342 65

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE HON. THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1912–13.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Medical Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Island for the eighteen months July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913. I was absent from the Island on leave from March to December, 1913, during which period Dr. G. Rutherford acted for me.

SECTION I.—POPULATION; BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

2. The population estimated at the last Census (March, 1911) was 4,106,350, and consisted of 7,592 Europeans, 26,663 Burghers, 2,715,420 Sinhalese, 1,059,007 Tamils, 266,625 Moors, 12,990 Malays, and 18,053 others, exclusive of the Military and Shipping; compared with the Census of 1901 there was an increase of 15·1 per cent. in the decade. During the twelve months ended June 30, 1913 (the Registrar-General's figures for the full eighteen months covering this report are not available), the excess of deaths over births noted in the last report disappeared, and was replaced by the natural increase of births over deaths to the number of 30,749; while the number of Indian immigrants exceeded the number of emigrants by 49,349. The population estimated as on July 1, 1913, was 4,220,459, an increase of 114,550 persons, or 2·7 per cent., on the population on July 1, 1912, estimated on the basis of the previous Census.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vital Statistics.

3. As in the preceding section, the twelve months period ending June 30, 1913, is employed here also for the purpose of estimating the condition of the public health from the birth- and death-rates kindly furnished to me by the Registrar-General in his quarterly reports. The births registered in the twelve months numbered 150,314, and were in the proportion of 36·2 per 1,000 of the population per annum. The deaths registered during the same period numbered 119,176, and were equal to a rate of 28·7 per 1,000 of the population. Compared with the previous twelve months, the birth-rate shows an increase of 1·2 per 1,000 and a decrease of 1·3 from the rate of 1910; the death-rate shows a decrease of 9·9 per 1,000 from the rate of 1911–12, and an increase over the figures of 1910 of 1·4 per 1,000; compared with the average rates for the thirteen years 1899–1911, the birth-rate for the twelve months shows a decrease of 1·6 per 1,000, and the death-rate a decrease of 1·8 per 1,000.

4. I submit herewith the number of deaths registered under the respective classes of disease for the twelve months under review :—

I.—General diseases :—		
(*a*) Epidemic diseases	7,729	
(*b*) Septic diseases	114	
(*c*) Tuberculous diseases	4,221	
(*d*) Venereal diseases	149	
(*e*) Cancer or malignant diseases ..	437	
(*f*) Other general diseases	9,228	
		21,878
II.—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense ..		13,716
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system		1,081
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system		8,698
V.—Diseases of the digestive system		21,728
VI.—Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system and *annexa* ..		588
VII.—The puerperal state		3,019
VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues		8,633
IX.—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion		15
X.—Malformations		17
XI.—Diseases of early infancy		6,006
XII.—Old age		3,277
XIII.—Affections produced by external causes		2,299
XIV.—Ill-defined diseases		28,321

5. The following defined diseases under the various heads are the most notable causes of death :— Dysentery (4,659 deaths), phthisis (3,767 deaths), infantile convulsions (11,921 deaths), diarrhœa, (12,436 deaths), pneumonia (3,743 deaths), anchylostomiasis (1,905 deaths) and its sequelæ, dropsy (2,595 deaths) and anæmia (3,377 deaths), intestinal parasites (2,952 deaths), puerperal septicæmia (1,688 deaths), malaria (2,247 deaths), enteric fever (403 deaths), rickets (4,271 deaths), tetanus (270 deaths), rabies (10 deaths). 23,148 deaths were registered as due to pyrexia.

6. *Deaths due to Preventable Diseases.*—The total number of deaths in the period was 119,176, as compared with 143,382 in the year 1911 and 110,195 in 1910. Of the number for the 1912–13 period, 18,642 were due to preventable disease. This includes enteric fever, phthisis, anchylostomiasis, puerperal septicæmia, malaria, cholera, intestinal parasites, and rabies, but does not include the large number of deaths from diarrhœa and infantile convulsions. It would appear that the muzzling order introduced into Municipalities and most Local Board towns has had the effect of reducing rabies cases, as only 10 deaths occurred from this cause during the period, as compared with 38 in the year 1911. Rules made under section 12 of the Diseases (Labourers) Ordinance, No. 10 of 1912, and approved in Executive Council in July, 1913, will, it is hoped, initiate the control of anchylostomiasis on estates by the installation of latrines and proper bathing places. With regard to tuberculosis, it is gratifying to record that the General Committee of the King Edward VII. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund have got so far as to ask for tenders for the building of the dispensary, and the sanatorium is expected to be begun shortly.

7. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infant mortality in the thirty-one principal towns during the period was equal to a rate of 249·3 per 1,000 births, as compared with 266 per 1,000 in the year 1911. (The figure 220 given for 1911 was a tentative one supplied by the Registrar-General, and was subsequently amended to 266 in his Administration Report.)

8. *The Health on Estates.*—The mean birth-rate on estates for the year ended June 30, 1913, was 35·4 per 1,000 and the death-rate 39·3 per 1,000, as compared with a birth-rate of 33·1 per 1,000 and a death-rate of 39·0 per 1,000 in the year 1911. The principal causes of death were dysentery (3,038), debility (3,289), diarrhœa (3,233), pneumonia (1,668), anchylostomiasis (1,586), infantile convulsions (1,305), dropsy (349), phthisis (235), anæmia (162). The total number of deaths was 19,936, and the total births 17,921. The estate population was 507,189, based on the Census figures of March 10, 1911.

Principal Diseases.

9. *Malaria.*—The total number of persons treated for this disease in hospitals and dispensaries during the eighteen months was 788,287, an actual decrease of 81,182 from the number treated during the previous twelve months, which, however, was characterized by an unusually severe outbreak in the Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Central Provinces. In hospitals alone 17,249 cases were treated with 509 deaths, an increase of 5,372 cases and 17 deaths over the previous twelve months. The largest number of cases (182,995) occurred in the North-Western Province, next in the Western Province (165,708), and then in the Southern Province (122,600). It is to be observed, however, that in the Sabaragamuwa, Central, and Uva Provinces a very large number of cases are treated on estates, and therefore are not entered on hospital and dispensary returns. 109,992 ounces of quinine were issued from the Civil Medical Stores at a cost of Rs. 66,766·80.

As in previous years, the measures carried out were general improvement in the sanitation of some of the towns, the education of the public by lectures and pamphlets, and the free distribution of quinine. In addition, however, mosquito surveys were carried on in Kurunegala, Talaimannar, Galle, and other towns; and in Badulla by means of a small gang of labourers operating as a mosquito brigade the town has been largely freed from mosquitoes. The Kurunegala campaign mentioned in the previous report ceased on the transfer of the medical officer in charge to Talaimannar to initiate a similar campaign, and the town was left in charge of the Local Board. The results of the Kurunegala campaign are still uncertain. A number of additional wards were fly-proofed in hospitals, and the Municipalities and Local Boards tend to show slightly more activity in pursuing anti-malarial measures. The Sanitary Branch of the Department, which had just begun operations before the end of the period, will, in addition to their own staff, work through the already existing machinery.

I herewith submit the draft return suggested by Sir Ronald Ross, which accompanied his note No. 34,335 to the Advisory Committee on Tropical Research, dated November 8, 1910 :—

Return of Malarial Fever, Blackwater Fever, Yellow Fever, Filariasis, and Dengue during the period from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

1.	Name of Colony	Ceylon
2.	Total area	23,331§ square miles
3.	Estimated population :—	
	(*a*) Total	4,106,350
	(*b*) Europeans	7,592
	(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) Other races	4,098,758*
4.	Births during the year 1911–12 :—	
	Total births	150,314
5.	Deaths during the year :—	
	(*a*) Total deaths	119,176
	(*b*) Deaths ascribed to general fevers	21,878
	(*c*) Deaths ascribed to blackwater fever	No deaths have been recorded from these causes
	(*d*) Deaths ascribed to yellow fever	

* Exclusive of immigrant coolies, military, and shipping.

6. Government hospitals :—

(*a*) Number of such hospitals		78
(*b*) Totals during year	Admissions	122,806
	Deaths	12,011
(*c*) Malarial fever	Admissions	17,249
	Deaths	509
(*d*) Blackwater fever	Admissions	Nil
	Deaths	Nil
(*e*) Yellow fever	Admissions	Nil
	Deaths	Nil
(*f*) Filarial Diseases	Admissions	12
	Deaths	Nil
(*g*) Dengue	Admissions	70
	Deaths	Nil

7. Government dispensaries :—

(*a*) Number of such dispensaries	423
(*b*) Total attendances during year	376,144
(*c*) Attendances for malaria	770,738
(*d*) Attendances for filarial diseases	3
(*e*) Attendances for dengue	37

8. Medical Service :—

(*a*) Number of Government medical officers	306
(*b*) Number of special health officers	6
(*c*) Number of other registered medical practitioners	180

9. Schools :—

(*a*) Number of Government and State-aided schools	2,769
(*b*) Number of scholars registered in those schools	296,620
(*c*) Average daily attendances	196,695

10. Estates employing unindentured labour :—

(*a*) Number of such	2,335
(*b*) Number of unindentured labourers employed	507,189
(*c*) Number of hospitals and dispensaries on such estates	321
(*d*) Total deaths among such labourers	19,192
(*e*) Total admissions and attendances at hospitals and dispensaries	133,179

11. Estimated revenue of Colony :—

Total during year	Rs. 45,232,800

12. Estimated expenditure of Colony :—

(*a*) Total during year	Rs. 45,112,348
(*b*) Annual medical and sanitary expenditure	Rs. 2,228,695
(*c*) Upkeep of Government hospitals and dispensaries	Rs. 1,228,291
(*d*) Total salaries and allowances of medical officers	Rs. 1,160,586

13. Towns under Municipalities or Local Boards :—

(*a*) Number of such	31
(*b*) Total population	870,832
(*c*) Total revenue	Rs. 4,634,224
(*d*) Total medical and sanitary expenditure	Rs. 769,361

14. Additional information to be given on the following points :—

(*a*) Is there any legislation in force against the breeding of mosquitoes in premises? Numbers of notices, convictions, and warnings during the year	No special legislation, but in certain towns ordinary sanitary by-laws are applied
(*b*) Number of persons under the age of 15 examined for enlarged spleen.	96,118
Where was this done?	At the various hospitals, dispensaries, and schools
(*c*) Percentage affected	Spleen rate 25·74
Does Kala-azar exist?	Kala-azar exists to a very slight extent
Number of persons examined for filarial diseases	As only three persons were examined for filarial diseases, the percentage would be of no value
Where was this done?	
Percentage affected	
(*d*) Any large works for surface drainage of towns or reclamation of marshes? Approximate cost	None
(*e*) Number of men employed in towns and villages for petty anti-mosquito works. Approximate cost	In three or four towns small mosquito brigades are employed
(*f*) Amount of Government quinine sold or distributed gratis during the year	109,992 oz., costing Rs. 66,766·80
Agencies employed	Chiefly through the headmen
(*g*) Is quinine distributed regularly in the schools?	Yes, at 324 out of 731 Government schools
(*h*) Measures taken against these diseases on estates employing unindentured labour	Free quinine given and improvement in general sanitation in many estates
(*i*) Any steps taken regarding the housing of the poor?	No
(*j*) Any exceptional increase or decrease of these diseases recently noticed?	A slight decrease in malaria has been recently noticed in the majority of the Provinces, but this is more apparent than real
(*k*) Any other remarks on the subject	*Vide* introductory remarks

Spleen Census.

Number examined	96,118
Total enlargements	24,743
Spleen rate	25·74

The following are the figures in the separate Provinces :—

	Number Examined.	Total Enlargements.	Spleen Rate. Per Cent.
Western Province ..	15,246	127	·83
Central Province ..	14,600	2,566	17·57
Northern Province ..	7,958	2,769	34·80
Southern Province ..	10,467	1,589	15·18
Eastern Province ..	6,277	3,218	51·26
North-Western Province	9,413	5,328	56·60
Province of Uva ..	6,390	2,810	43·97
Province of Sabaragamuwa	8,129	1,595	19·62
North-Central Province	17,638	4,741	26·68
	96,118	24,743	25·74

10. *Cholera.*—The total number of cases which occurred during the eighteen months period was 123, of which 91 died; 117 of these occurred in the Western Province, beginning in and around Colombo (except 17 which occurred in Ragama Camp at an earlier period). The disease broke out in Grandpass, extended to Hendala, the Lunatic Asylum, Panadure (1 case), Moratuwa (1 case), Negombo (10 cases), and Peliyagoda. Of the remaining 6 cases, 1 occurred on an estate in the Gampola District, and the source of infection could not be determined, and the remaining 5 occurred in the village of Asmadola, in the Kegalla District, Sabaragamuwa. In the remaining six Provinces no cases occurred.

Three vessels infected with cholera were dealt with, each returning only 1 case :—(1) and (2) ss. Bangala from Tuticorin was infected on two occasions; (3) ss. Bharata from Tuticorin. Of the 3 cases, 2 died at sea and 1 was treated in the infectious diseases hospital.

11. *Smallpox.*—Only 6 cases were treated, with 1 death. Of these, 3 occurred on Sunnycroft estate with 1 death, and the disease, which was brought from Ragama, was confined to one line. Only 1 case occurred in the Western Province, as against 58 in the previous period. In the Central Province only 1 case occurred, as against 175 in the period covered by the previous report. The figures show a sudden and gratifying absence of the disease.

12. *Enteric Fever.*—834 cases were treated in hospitals in the Island; of these, 304 occurred in Colombo hospitals, with 94 deaths (not including the Jail and Municipal hospitals). In addition to the above total cases, 178 were reported by the rural medical officer, all of which were seen by him, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Pamphlets were issued, premises were disinfected, and free disinfectants were issued to the poor. Of the total cases, 271 were treated in the General Hospital, Colombo, with 69 deaths, 23 in Moratuwa with 10 deaths, 39 in Kalutara with 8 deaths, 12 in Galle, 37 in Kandy with 6 deaths, and 8 in Nawalapitiya with 3 deaths. It would appear that the lack of, or faulty, conservancy is largely responsible for the dissemination of the disease.

13. *Dysentery.*—The value of Dr. Leonard Rogers' discovery of emetine in the treatment of amœbic dysentery is already proving inestimable to Ceylon, despite the fact that the drug has no effect on the bacillary type. Nevertheless, it appears also to be effective in some of the unclassified types and of pseudo-dysenteries, an example of which is that of which anchylostomiasis is the basal cause. A further investigation into such cases will determine the value of the drug in the treatment of other cases than the purely amœbic. The drug is now in use in all hospitals, where it is administered hypodermically with excellent results. In the form of keratin-coated tabloids it is being supplied for mouth administration to dispensaries and estates. The disease is prevalent all over the Island, particularly in the planting districts and in and around Colombo; in the former consequent upon unprotected and polluted water supplies, and in the latter wherever shallow unprotected wells are in use. 9·76 per cent. of the total were treated in the Colombo General Hospital, and the total number of cases treated in the other Government hospitals was 4,365 with 1,124 deaths. There were 471 cases with 12 deaths in jail hospitals: 170 cases with 11 deaths occurred in Borella Convict Hospital (a very marked decrease from the previous twelve months period, when the figures were 299 cases with 22 deaths); 145 with 4 deaths in Kandy jail, as compared with 90 with 8 deaths in the previous period; and 52 with 1 death in Jaffna jail, as compared with 52 and 7 deaths in the previous period. Dysentery and diarrhœa are more common than any other disease in the jails, but in the period under review both the disease incidence and the mortality rate have markedly decreased, particularly in the Colombo jails. 1,138 admissions were recorded in jail hospitals with a mortality of 38. In the Colombo jail hospitals 387 cases of both diseases were treated, with 19 deaths (4·8 mortality), as compared with 758 cases with 57 deaths (7·5 mortality) in the previous twelve months period.

14. *Leprosy.*—644 cases of leprosy were treated in the Government medical institutions during the period under review, with a mortality of 71·93. A few lepers are confined in the hospital at Kalmunai (Eastern Province). It is proposed to establish a leper colony on the island of Mantivu, Batticaloa District, to accommodate those lepers who are now at large. Cases were admitted to Hendala from every Province, the total admissions during the period being 204. 136 cases were reported in the Western Province; of these 70 were admitted to Hendala.

15. *Anchylostomiasis.*—This disease is very markedly on the increase, and is rife not only among estate labourers, but among the Sinhalese village population. In hospitals alone 10,669 cases were treated, with 1,517 deaths. A comparison with a previous eighteen months period which is available, namely, 1910–1911, shows the numbers then treated in hospitals to be 8,372. During the twelve months period covering the last Administration Report 4,576 cases were treated in hospitals. The lack of a conservancy system is one of the chief factors in the spread of the disease.

16. *Diphtheria.*—16 cases were treated with 3 deaths, but as 9 of these cases were returned from a dispensary, the results as regards mortality were not ascertained. Fourteen of these occurred in the Western Province, and the remaining 2 were treated in the Kandy hospital.

17. *Chickenpox.*—3,222 cases occurred, with no deaths. All the Provinces returned cases.

18. *Parangi.*—4,882 cases of this disease were treated in hospitals alone during the period, with 33 deaths, as against 3,335 with 43 deaths for the previous period. Of these, 1,229 have been treated by Salvarsan "606," with 1 death from epileptic fits. This is the only instance in which an untoward result occurred, and it cannot be said to be directly due to the administration of the drug. All other cases, except those still under treatment, have been cured, and no relapse is yet recorded in any of the cases treated since treatment was first initiated. Of the cases still under treatment, it has been observed that in some, where bone lesions are present, the disease seems to be somewhat resistant to treatment, while in others it yields. As the cases noted as resistant have occurred in institutions in which the treatment has only in the latter part of the period been in operation, the efficacy of the drug in all such cases is still open to conjecture. The drug was administered both intravenously and intramuscularly. The reactions noted were from 10 to 20 minutes after injection; rigors and fever with pains in the joints for 2 to 4 hours, followed by diarrhœa, perspiration, and in some cases vomiting; headache persisted for two or three days, but at latest on the fourth day the patient was perfectly well; children and females were almost completely free from such reactions, and it was only in the aged and debilitated males that they were prolonged. In addition to the three hospitals and the clinic for tropical diseases in which the treatment was adopted previously, in ten other hospitals the treatment was carried out during the period. At one of these, Dambulla, where the treatment has been in operation only for nine months, 549 patients were treated without either adverse result or resistance to the action of the drug. Steps are being taken to extend the treatment to six other hospitals. It should be mentioned that, in addition to the employment of Salvarsan in syphilitic cases with marked success in primary and secondary cases, patients suffering from such diverse manifestations as fibroma of the foot, carbuncle, gonorrhœa, orchitis and rheumatism, and neurasthenia have benefited from its administration. The limitations of this medicament, even if the apparent cure proves in the future to be a prolonged temporary alleviation, are still ill-defined.

19. *Cancer.*—Under this heading 406 deaths were registered in 1912, as against 394 in 1911 and 264 in 1910. The attention of medical practitioners has been directed to this subject from time to time through many channels, notably through the reports published by the Cancer Research Fund, and it is therefore probable that diagnosis is more accurate than formerly, and the figures tend to show that the disease is not widespread, nor is it on the increase.

Turning to the records of the hospitals, it is seen that the number of cases of malignant disease (sarcoma and carcinoma together) treated during the period was 347, as compared with 221 in the previous twelve months period. Of these, 251 were treated in the General Hospital, Colombo. The provincial distribution is as follows :—

	Sarcomata.	Carcinomata.
Central Province	4	26
North-Western Province	1	2
Northern Province	—	14
Province of Uva	—	2
Southern Province	—	8
Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	1
Eastern Province	—	4
North-Central Province	—	—
Western Province	—	285
Total	5	342

Exclusive of the 251 treated in the General Hospital, Colombo, the remaining 91 cases were distributed through the various parts and organs of the body as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cheek	10	11	21
Penis and scrotum	12	—	12
Breast	—	5	5
Tongue	1	6	7
Uterus	—	20	20
Jaws	4	1	5
Stomach	1	1	2
Lips	4	4	8
Vagina	—	1	1
Bladder	—	1	1
Pancreas	—	1	1
	32	51	83
Not stated	—	—	8
			91

20. *Phthisis.*—In the Registrar-General's returns for 1912 3,795 are shown as deaths from phthisis, as compared with 4,286 in 1911. During the eighteen months period there were 2,328 cases reported from the hospitals. In these reports the notified cases registered at the Municipality of Colombo are not included. For the hospital cases the following tables show the race and sex distribution in the

Provinces and the race and age distribution in the sexes, excepting the General Hospital, Colombo, where 955 cases were treated during the period with 345 deaths, 162 cases with 43 deaths in the Southern Province, and 100 cases with 13 deaths in the Province of Uva. The tables are therefore for the six remaining Provinces :—

Table I.—Race and Sex Table showing Distribution in the Provinces.

Province.	Sinhalese.		Indians		Ceylon Tamils.		Moors.		Burghers.		Malays.		Europeans.		Not stated.	Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Western	137	131	43	22	21	11	3	5	4	11	—	5	—	—	—	208	185	
Northern	13	4	6	3	44	6	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	13	
North-Western.. ..	63	28	12	2	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	31	
Central	137	47	73	33	—	—	8	3	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	225	86	
Sabaragamuwa ..	64	24	33	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	32	
Eastern	—	—	33	5	—	—	9	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	48	8	
North-Central	10	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	
Racial Sex Totals ..	424	234	209	75	73	18	27	10	19	15	2	5	—	—	—	754	357	
Racial Total ..	658		284		91		37		34		7		—		—	1;111		1,111
General Hospital, Colombo, Southern Province, and Uva	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1,217	—		1,217
																Grand Total ..		2,328

Table II.—Race and Age Table showing Distribution in the Sexes.

	Sinhalese.	Indians	Ceylon Tamils.	Burghers.	Malays.	Moors.	Europeans.	Not stated.	Total.
0—10	14	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	24
11—20	70	34	6	4	1	7	—	—	122
21—30	219	98	36	10	—	14	—	—	377
31—40	177	93	32	8	2	11	—	—	323
41—50	135	38	14	7	1	2	—	—	197
51—60	31	12	3	1	—	1	—	—	48
61—70	9	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	15
71—80	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
81—90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,217	1,218
Racial Total	658	284	91	34	7	37	—	1,217	2,328

Since the publication of the last Administration Report the Committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund has invited tenders for the various buildings, and the work is expected to be in progress early in 1914. In addition to the handsome donation of the site for the sanatorium, Mr. A. E. de Silva has very generously offered to erect all the buildings of the sanatorium, which will save the King Edward VII. Fund a sum of Rs. 60,000, and only leaves the maintenance of the institution to be met. The Government having been approached, His Excellency the Governor stated that he was prepared to ask the Secretary of State to agree to Government providing half the cost of maintenance, on condition that the control of the whole undertaking was vested entirely in the Medical Department. In view of Mr. de Silva's further gift, the Sub-Committee consider that the balance saved to the fund should be set apart (*a*) to meet unforeseen expenses, and (*b*) to provide facilities for anti-tuberculosis treatment in the more important outstations.

21. *Vaccination.*—During the period 254,814 vaccinations were performed, of which 197,996 were primary (48,507 were performed by the medical staff of Ragama Camp and the Port Surgeon) and 7,511 were re-vaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations, 186,634 were successful, 5,477 unsuccessful, and in 9,866 the results were not known. The percentages of successful cases to the total infected was 97·76, an increase per cent. of 7·35 on that of the period covered by the previous report. For re-vaccination cases, 5,063 were successful, 1,665 unsuccessful, and in 796 the results were not known. The percentage of success in the re-vaccinated was 74·56, an increase per cent. of 3·61 on the figures

shown in the previous report. The results achieved are the best possible testimony to the high quality of the lymph. The number vaccinated during this eighteen months period is 92,835 in excess of the previous yearly period.

At the vaccine establishment 645 calves were used for vaccination, and they were generally of a better quality than those received in previous years. Seed lymph was obtained from the Lister Institute in London and from the King Institute, Madras. The total number of tubes of calf lymph issued during the period was 126,395, of which 1,707 were sold. A large quantity was also stored in bulk as a reserve supply. Bacteriological examination of the lymph at the time of collection showed the number of micro-organisms present to be normal, and in the majority of cases to consist of staphylococci only.

22. *Precautions taken at Colombo and Galle against the Introduction of Infectious Diseases into the Island.*—The total number of vessels calling at the port of Colombo during the eighteen months was 5,001, of which 1,299 came from infected ports. The total number of estate coolies landed was 183,218, and of miscellaneous deck passengers 87,784. The following ports were infected either with cholera or plague:—Hong Kong, Mauritius, Bombay, Calcutta, Mangalore, Karachchi, Madras (and other South Indian ports from time to time), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, and Singapore. The 5,001 vessels consisted of 4,497 British and foreign steamers and 504 Indian and native sailing craft. The number of vessels placed in strict quarantine was 4, 3 for cholera and 1 for smallpox. 1,295 vessels worked healthy in quarantine, having come from infected ports. The infected vessels dealt with were:—

(1) ss. "Nevasa" from Calcutta, which had a lascar fireman suffering from smallpox, who was landed and sent to the infectious diseases hospital.

(2) and (3) ss. "Bangala" from Tuticorin, infected with cholera on two occasions.

(4) ss. "Bharata" (cholera).

In all there were 3 cases of cholera, 2 of which died at sea and 1 was sent to the infectious diseases hospital. 94,141 passengers, 42,362 cargo coolies, 19,560 coal coolies, and 4,925 tally clerks were dealt with at the disinfectant stations. 2,517 persons were vaccinated. Rs. 18,658·50 was realized by the sale of bills of health and was credited to revenue.

At Galle 234 vessels arrived and 39 native craft. Of these, 62 worked healthy in quarantine and 172 had free pratique. 160 lighters were fumigated, and 4,567 coolies, 405 tally clerks, and 304 traders were dealt with at the disinfecting station. No case of infectious disease occurred during the whole period. Rs. 714, realized from the sale of bills of health, was credited to revenue.

23. *Lunacy.*—The total number of patients treated in the Colombo Asylum during the eighteen months period was 1,087 (males 708, females 379). The number discharged was 195 (males 144, females 51). The number of deaths was 112 (males 70, females 42). In the house of observation 482 persons were treated (males 336, females 146), of whom 256 (males 176, females 80) were transferred to the asylum and 193 (males 141, females 52) were discharged, while 15 cases died and 18 remained at the end of the period. As there is very considerable overcrowding in the present asylum, the Government have decided to build a new one, and are acquiring 50 acres of land at Angoda for the purpose; the accommodation will be for 1,000 patients, and the necessary staff and offices.

SECTION III.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DISEASE.

25. The rainfall maps supplied by the Superintendent of the Observatory show the driest districts to have been Delft and Point Pedro in the north, Mannar in the west, and Tangalla in the south.

The most striking features of the period were the abnormal rainfall in January, 1913, particularly in the Uva, Eastern, and Central Provinces, and the heavy rainfall in a belt extending from Matale in the north to Ratnapura in the south. This latter resulted in an extensive inundation of Colombo, which was followed by an outbreak of cholera. Gampola hospital was inundated three times during the period. In addition to Colombo, the towns of Ratnapura and Batticaloa were inundated during the period.

Respiratory diseases, besides being common in the hilly districts during the north-east monsoon, were prevalent in Colombo towards the end of the period, and were due to sudden changes of temperature with erratic winds. Intestinal diseases are particularly evident during the rains, but are common all the year round, variations of temperature affecting their incidence. The same causes increase the incidence of rheumatic and allied conditions. Eye affections are extremely prevalent during high winds, and are largely due to dust and sand being blown about. Dust and sand are also instrumental in disseminating phthisis.

SECTION IV.—GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

26. In November, 1912, His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson (Chairman), Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, Mr. F. Bowes, Dr. G. J. Rutherford, Dr. J. Lunn, and Dr. H. M. Fernando to consider the question of establishing a Sanitary Department. The recommendations of this Committee were approved by the Secretary of State, and as a result a Sanitary Branch of the Department was initiated; Dr. K. McGahey from Northern Nigeria was appointed Senior Sanitary Officer and Dr. A. J. Milne from Mauritius appointed Junior Sanitary Officer. At the end of the period under review 32 inspectors were in process of being trained. Dr. G. W. R. Fernando was appointed an Assistant Sanitary Officer.

Sanitary State of the Island.—The remarks made in the previous report merely demand the addition of the obstructive factor in places where sanitary activity has been concentrated. Of the many sanitary defects, faulty or defective conservancy stands out pre-eminent, and until this is remedied progress is impeded. As satisfactory systems of conservancy the domestic pig and cesspits are not only worse than primitive, but create new foci of disease dissemination which would not otherwise occur.

27. **Colombo.**—A separate annual report is published by the Medical Officer of Health to the Colombo Municipality. Major S. James, M.D., I.M.S., was employed by Government during ten months of 1913 to make a stegomyia survey of Colombo. His full report has not been published yet.

In the districts surrounding Colombo the Rural Medical Officer reports the occurrence of 178 cases of enteric fever, 262 of chickenpox, 85 of measles, and 6 of cholera (from the Colombo outbreak in the latter part of the period), and that the following prosecutions were instituted under Ordinances No. 38 of 1908, No. 15 of 1862, and No. 3 of 1897 :—Dairies 27, laundries 118, filthy premises 939, bakeries, tea boutiques, and eating-houses 224, meat stalls 15, fish stalls 11, tanneries 9, cattle nuisances 87, exposing unwholesome food for sale 26, and not reporting infectious diseases 5. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 4,014·75. The Rural Medical Officer once again emphasizes the necessity of establishing a proper conservancy system, and calls attention to particular villages where the urgency of this installation is depicted.

28. **Kandy.**—Drainage has been considerably improved. Some of the barrel drains have been entirely rebuilt with cement concrete inverts. Water supply was constant. The erection of a second incinerator is under consideration. There are now 21 public latrines in the Municipal limits, and night soil is buried in trenches. There is still considerable overcrowding and sanitary deficiency in the alleys. Dairies, laundries, and bakeries were regularly inspected. No special measures were taken for prevention of disease. The Senior Sanitary Officer has submitted a report which is still under consideration. The health of the town was satisfactory.

29. **Galle.**—During the period Major James, I.M.S., reported on the sanitation of this town in connection with a stegomyia survey he was conducting. His conclusions amply confirmed previous reports on its insanitary conditions, and to quote his own words: "This town is one in which general sanitation has not yet reached the minimum degree, above which an anti-mosquito campaign at a moderate expense would be likely to be attended with success." The state of the town during the period may be summed up in a lack of supervision, resulting in defective scavenging and inadequate disposal of refuse. Drainage is in the transitional stage, and there is overcrowding in the parts of the town inhabited by the poorer class.

30. **Jaffna.**—The sanitary condition is unsatisfactory. Shallow surface earth drains are the only attempt at drainage. The water supply is from surface wells often close to cesspits, which during the rainy seasons receive the overflow from tanks. Very few of the inhabitants employ the dry-earth system of conservancy. Scavenging is unsatisfactory. By-laws enacted for the control of dairies and bakeries are neither observed nor rigidly enforced.

31. **Batticaloa.**—There is considerable room for improvement. Extensive low-lying pools are submerged during the rains, forming breeding grounds for mosquitoes. By-laws have been enacted to procure cementing of drains and waterways. Water is from surface wells; and a pipe supply from them is in contemplation. Scavenging is unsatisfactory, the labour gang taking a week to complete the circuit of the town. Most of the better class houses and public institutions have dry-earth conservancy, but cesspits close to water supplies are numerous. Parts of the town are overcrowded. Washing is done in a special tank. There are no dairies; the bakeries are in a fairly sanitary condition. Markets and slaughter-houses are satisfactory, but the cattle galas are dirty and insanitary. Two aerated water factories manufacture mineral water of poor quality.

32. **Anuradhapura.**—Drainage is satisfactory. Cement drains have been installed in the market and principal streets, and further extension is contemplated. The town requires a piped water supply; the present supply is always liable to pollution, and consists of a pond. Adjoining this pond is a bathing pond, in which soiled linen is washed. The Local Board have taken steps to stop this. Scavenging and disposal of refuse is fairly satisfactory. Excreta is removed in iron carts, and public latrines are well kept. There is no overcrowding in the town.

33. **Kurunegala.**—Drainage is not satisfactory, as more cement drains are required, as is also an improved system of flushing. Large areas are under water most of the year. Water supply is insufficient, and wells are the chief source even in the better class houses. A scheme for a pipe-borne supply is under consideration. Scavenging is unsatisfactory, garbage is heaped on the sides of the roads, dustbins or other receptacles are rarely used, and the number of carts employed in removal is too small. Conservancy is dry earth, but there is considerable soil pollution. Laundries and markets under the supervision of the Local Board are satisfactory.

34. **Badulla.**—Owing to the energies of the Government Agent and the Provincial Surgeon a mosquito brigade is at work, and has rendered the town fairly free of mosquitoes. Galas are regularly inspected, manure is buried, and flies are less in number. Some additional concrete drains were built, and others are in contemplation. Bakeries, dairies, markets, and slaughter-houses are well kept. A new infectious diseases hospital is in process of building.

35. **Ratnapura.**—The water supply, which is chiefly pipe-borne from a reservoir, is inadequate, and an extension scheme is under consideration. Drainage is very defective, a considerable portion of the town being easily waterlogged. Overcrowding occurs markedly. Dry-earth conservancy is in vogue, and controlled by the Local Board; market stalls are fly-proofed and well preserved. There are no laundries or drains; the seven bakeries and eating-houses are kept sanitary. The town was inundated by floods in October, 1913.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

36. *Medico-legal.*—The Government Analyst ceased his connection with the Department on June 30, 1913. The report, therefore, is only up till that date. During this period 273 reports were completed, involving the examination of 596 samples. The total number of judicial cases was 180, in connection with which 393 productions were examined. There were 55 cases of suspected poisoning, with 107 productions. 171 samples, including 48 of kerosine oils, 48 drinking waters, and 58 toddy, were reported on for other Government Departments. Opium and ganja 18 cases, 32 productions; blood, &c., stains 97 cases, 228 productions; miscellaneous 10 cases, 26 productions.

37. *Administrative: Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries.*—These institutions were well maintained; many additions of wards and other improvements were carried out. The new ward given by Mr. Walter de Soysa to the Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital was opened in November, 1913. There are 78 hospitals, beside the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, 423 Government dispensaries, and 321 estate dispensaries. The following hospitals and dispensaries were completed and opened during the period :—Kendangamuwa hospital; Mirigama, Tiriyai, Kahatagasdigiliya, Tamblegam, and Welimada dispensaries. In addition, dispensaries were opened at Iranai Illuppaikkulam, Samanturai, Mawatagama, and Pothupitiya. The hospitals at Mulhalkele and Puliyadi Irakkam were closed during the period; Mihintale

hospital was re-opened. A house of detention for vagrants was opened in Colombo. The following were commenced during the period but not completed :—Infectious diseases hospitals at Dikoya and Badulla, and hospitals at Passara and Kitulgala ; dispensaries and quarters at Murungan, Silavaturai, Kahatarupe, Anamaduwa, and Kumburupitiya ; dispensaries at Chempianpattu and Tirukovil. The following are almost completed :—Tissamaharama, Ingiriya, and Undugoda hospitals.

38. *Nursing in Ceylon.*—This is performed by qualified European trained nurses, religious sisters, and locally-trained Ceylonese young women. There are 5 European trained matrons, 18 European trained nurses, and 37 religious sisters ; there are also 35 locally-trained matrons and 43 nurses ; 40 pupil nurses are in training ; male and female attendants assist the nurses in the wards.

39. *Number of In-patients treated.*—The total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and asylums of the Island was 122,806. The deaths were 12,011, giving a death-rate per cent. of 9·78 of the hospital population.

Number of Out-patients treated.—At the 423 Government dispensaries and dispensaries attached to hospitals 1,888,770 new cases were treated, who paid 3,761,144 visits.

40. *Surgical Operations.*—7,368 in general surgery were performed in all the hospitals, with 112 deaths, a death-rate of 1·52 per cent. Operations on the eye, ear, throat, and nose, not included in the above, numbered 950 in the Eye hospital, independent of those performed at the out-patient dispensary. This figure, 950, shows a relatively marked increase, as in the previous twelve months period 352 in-patients were operated upon.

41. *General Hospital, Colombo.*—On June 30, 1912, there remained in hospital 577 patients, of whom 40 were in the paying section and 537 in the pauper ; during the eighteen months under review 22,204 new cases were admitted, 1,358 to the paying section and 20,846 to the pauper, making a total of 22,781 cases under treatment. Of this total, 20,024 were discharged, 2,088 died, and 669 were left in hospital on December 31, 1913—23 in the paying section and 646 in the pauper. Of the 2,088 who died, 77 were in the paying section and 2,011 in the pauper.

The following table gives a comparison with recent years as regards the number of cases under treatment, the percentage of mortality, and the daily number of cases in the paying and pauper sections respectively :—

1.—Paying Section.

Year.	Cases under Treatment.	Deaths.	Mortality. Per Cent.	Daily Average in Wards.
1906	630	75	11·9	43·25
1907	582	46	7·9	31·68
1908	657	71	10·8	36·9
1909	733	41	5·5	32·22
1910 and half of 1911 ..	1,214	89	7·3	40·6
1911–12 ..	893	71	7·9	43·88
1912–13 (18 months) ..	1,398	77	5·5	42·30

2.—Pauper Section.

1906	16,475	1,969	11·93	599·06
1907	10,723	1,387	12·9	455·74
1908	12,524	1,324	10·5	461·52
1909	11,993	1,440	12·05	450·18
1910 and half of 1911 ..	19,879	1,815	9·13	431·11
1911–12 ..	15,456	1,606	10·3	580·65
1912–13 (18 months) ..	21,423	2,011	9·3	589·63

The maximum number of cases in hospital on any one day was 642 in the pauper section on June 12, 1913, and 51 in the paying section on July 13, 1913. The minimum number of cases on any one day was 541 in the pauper section on October 6, 1913, and 23 in the paying section on December 24, 1913.

The following table gives comparative particulars with previous years of certain diseases treated :—

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.
Acute pneumonia	263	80	1900
Do.	427	176	1909
Do.	421	191	1911–12
Do.	456	194	1912–13 (18 months)
Malaria	1,399	19	1900
Do.	1,530	5	1909
Do.	2,608	28	1911–12
Do.	2,305	24	1912–13 (18 months)
Pulmonary phthisis ..	303	102	1900
Do.	717	201	1909
Do.	887	209	1911–12
Do.	958	345	1912–13 (18 months)
Dysentery	752	82	1900
Do.	725	175	1909
Do.	474	72	1911–12
Do.	472	69	1912–13 (18 months)
Anchylostomiasis	476	92	1900
Do.	575	107	1909
Do.	633	61	1911–12
Do.	955	98	1912–13 (18 months)
Enteritis and diarrhœa ..	103	44	1900
Do.	663	203	1909
Do.	1,432	332	1911–12
Do.	1,367	353	1912–13 (18 months)

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.
Enteric fever	108 ..	44 ..	1900
Do.	357 ..	110 ..	1909
Do.	416 ..	92 ..	1911–12
Do.	271 ..	69 ..	1912–13 (18 months)
Appendicitis	7 ..	3 ..	1900
Do.	31 ..	4 ..	1909
Do.	56 ..	3 ..	1911–12
Do.	95 ..	7 ..	1912–13 (18 months)

3,239 surgical operations were performed, with 33 deaths, a mortality of 1·01 per cent. Of these, 356 were performed in the paying section.

Overcrowding has been most marked in the female diarrhœa ward, but has also been constant in the male ulcer and venereal wards. Arrangements have been made to begin rebuilding the whole pauper section of the hospital. For this a plot of land between the hospital and the eye hospital has been acquired, and on this six wards are in process of erection to relieve the particular wards rebuilt from time to time.

Modern sanitary fittings have been provided in the European sisters' and the Ceylonese nurses' quarters, and this is also in process in the paying ward block. Drainage in the pauper section is now connected directly with the Municipal sewers.

The receipts in the pauper section amounted to Rs. 3,719, and the expenditure (including wages of attendants and ward servants, but not of the medical staff, religious sisters, cost of drugs, and dressings) Rs. 182,436. The receipts in the paying section were Rs. 102,729, and the expenditure Rs. 68,335, including and excluding the same items as in the pauper section.

42. *Houses of Observation for Suspected Lunatics.*—In addition to the admissions to the house of observation at the Colombo Lunatic Asylum, the numbers admitted into those at Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna were 90, 88, and 10, respectively.

43. *De Soysa Lying-in Home.*—The total number of patients treated in the eighteen months period was 1,915, of which 1,799 were discharged cured, 45 were transferred to other hospitals for the treatment of intercurrent disorders, 21 remained at the end of the period, and 50 died (2·6 per cent.). Of the total admissions, 1,502 were admitted before delivery, 75 after, and 338 before the commencement of labour. Of the 50 deaths, 29 were due to accidents of childbirth, 6 to puerperal causes, and 15 to non-puerperal causes. 32 cases were complicated with anchylostomiasis, and of these 5 died. 329 obstetric operations were performed. 37 Muhammadans were amongst those treated, and the total infantile mortality was 3·86 per cent. 28 pupil midwives qualified themselves.

44. *The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and the Lady Ridgeway Block for Children.*—During the period under review the total number of cases treated in the Lady Havelock Hospital was 1,108, with 97 deaths, a mortality rate of 8·75. 247 surgical operations were performed, an increase of 136 on the previous twelve months. 38 paying patients were admitted. The popularity of this institution is so great that the wards are continually overcrowded.

In the Lady Ridgeway block 1,056 patients were treated, 231 of whom died, a mortality rate of 21·87, a slightly lower rate than the 23·4 of the period covering the last report. The wards are continuously overcrowded, and children are only brought in many cases by parents in a moribund condition and die within 48 hours of admission. The chief diseases treated were anchylostomiasis (122 cases), malarial fever (76), dysentery (50 with 28 deaths), and pneumonia (58 cases with 34 deaths). Fifty surgical operations were performed.

Both institutions had kitchens fly-proofed, electric fans installed in the Lady Havelock, and other improvements effected.

45. *The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital and Grenier Outdoor Dispensary.*—At the dispensary 15,470 patients, involving 38,135 visits, were treated. Of these, 14,201 were eye cases, and 1,269 ear, throat, and nose. This is again a large increase, as the calendar year 1913 gives the total number of cases as 10,277, while the yearly period (1911–12) covering the last report showed 9,784.

At the Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital 1,460 in-patients were treated, with 2 deaths. 950 operations were performed during the period. The indoor accommodation was relieved somewhat by the opening of a new ward in November, 1913, by His Excellency the Acting Governor. An Eye Institute at Galle is now open, and one at Kandy nearing completion will still further relieve the strain on this popular institution. These are the gifts of Mr. Walter de Soysa.

46. *Police Hospital, Colombo.*—1,806 patients were treated during the period, with 1 death from a disease of the nervous system. 8,629 patients were treated at the outdoor dispensary, of which 1,704 were malarial fever and 416 dysentery and diarrhœa.

47. *Branch Hospitals for Women.*—At Colombo 684 cases of venereal disease were treated, with 1 death. At Galle 131 were treated, with no deaths.

At the female outdoor dispensary at Borella 44,963 patients attended, of whom 4,569 were Muhammadan and 4,764 were children. Malarial fever (2,497 cases), dysentery and diarrhœa (755 cases), diseases peculiar to women (874 cases), and anchylostomiasis (582 cases) were the principal diseases from which they suffered. 197 minor operations were performed.

48. *Jail Hospitals and Sick Prisoners.*—During the eighteen months period 14,427 convicted and 9,395 unconvicted prisoners were admitted into the different jails of the Island. The average daily strength of convicted and unconvicted prisoners was 3,346·02. The number treated in jail hospitals was 4,158; the total number of deaths was 138.

The following table shows the number of admissions, number of deaths, average strength, and death-rate to admissions to jail hospitals during the past six years :—

Year.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Death-rate Per Cent. to Admissions.
1907 ..	5,617 ..	113 ..	3,334·88 ..	2·01
1908 ..	5,667 ..	205 ..	3,371·97 ..	3·61
1909 ..	8,319 ..	346 ..	3,348·21 ..	4·15
1910–11 ..	9,829 ..	350 ..	3,108·12 ..	3·56
1911–12 ..	4,726 ..	268 ..	2,998·24 ..	3·69
1912–13 (18 months)	4,158 ..	146 ..	3,346·02 ..	3·3

There is a marked decrease actually as well as relatively of the number of admissions to these hospitals, particularly in Colombo jails. The chief causes of sickness were diarrhœa, dysentery, and malarial fevers. 64 of the total deaths occurred in Colombo jails, but it is to be noted that in other places convict prisoners dangerously ill are transferred to the civil hospitals.

The following figures show the number of cases treated in the important jail hospitals and the number of deaths which occurred :—

	No. of Cases treated.	No. of Deaths.
Jaffna Jail	317	25
Mankulam	329	21
Anuradhapura	262	—
Colombo Jails	2,083	64
Kandy	540	11
Negombo	168	15
Galle	333	8

It is not possible to give the death-rates in these, as bad cases are transferred from the jail hospital to the civil hospital.

Colombo Jails.

	Average Daily Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Welikada ..	892·04	35·38	3·96	47	·009
Mahara ..	509·77	4·56	·89	13	·004
Hulftsdorp ..	140·50	5·44	2·73	4	·005
Total ..	1,542·31	45·38	7·58	64	·018

Mutwal jail was closed at the end of the period covering the previous Administration Report.

49. *Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—900 cases of infectious diseases were treated at the hospital during the eighteen months period. The diseases included—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever	4	—
Cholera	52	38
Smallpox	1	—
Chickenpox	419	—
Measles	218	—
Diarrhœa and dysentery	85	20
Mumps	44	2
Whooping cough	8	1
Enteric fever	1	1
Diphtheria	4	2
Other cases, including those under observation ..	54	3

50. *Victoria Home for Incurables.*—At this institution 78 remained on June 30, 1912, and 21 were admitted during the twelve months July, 1912, to June, 1913, making a total of 99 cases, of whom 10 were discharged, 12 died, and 77 remained on June 30, 1913.

51. *Bacteriological Institute and Clinic for Tropical Diseases.*—The number of specimens examined bacteriologically was 1,416. The fees recovered from medical practitioners amounted to Rs. 668. Research work was carried out by Dr. Castellani on the following subjects :—

(1) A new intestinal protozoal parasite causing dysenteric symptoms in man.
(2) Peculiar bodies found in a case of tropical splenomegaly with fever.
(3) Cases of pseudo-diphtheria due to fungi.
(4) The plurality of species of the so-called thrush fungus.
(5) Typhoid paratyphoid vaccination with mixed vaccines.
(6) Cases of fever due to *C. columbense* (Cast 1905).

The details of these investigations will be found in the report to the Advisory Committee on Tropical Research.

52. *Clinic for Tropical Diseases.*—133 cases were treated, as against 95 during the preceding eighteen months. These included 62 of parangi.

53. *Hospital Accommodation.*—This was, as a rule, sufficient, although overcrowding occurred in some of the hospitals, principally in the low-country planting districts. All latrines and kitchens are fly-proofed. Most of the mortuaries are also fly-proofed, and certain wards in each hospital are gnat proof. Ample bathroom accommodation is provided.

54. *Inspection.*—Each hospital and dispensary is inspected every half-year by the Provincial Surgeons, as well as surprise inspections, which have been more frequent in the case of those Provincial Surgeons who possess their own motor cars. I have inspected some of them, and the Government Agent and planting visitors also do so. On the whole, the results of these inspections were satisfactory, and there was a gratifying absence of the necessity for adverse comment.

55. *Food Supply.*—This is obtained entirely through the medium of contractors, whose tenders are, in the first instance, considered by a special board and approved by Government. The medical officer of each hospital examines the food on receipt, and also after being cooked. Inferior qualities are rejected, and the contractors fined. The food is therefore of good quality, and there is considerable competition to obtain such contracts.

56. *The Ragama Camp.*—The total number of persons who passed through the camp during the eighteen months period was 179,156. Of these, 178,105 were coolies, 510 Rajputs, and 541 from steamer crews and miscellaneous deck passengers. The number of huts in use during the period was

18 in the new camp and 13 in the old. 18 cases of cholera with 11 deaths, 2 of smallpox, both of whom died, 33 of chickenpox, and 15 of measles with no deaths occurred. The total number treated in hospital was 287, and there were 39 deaths. The number vaccinated was 48,507.

57. *Medical College.*—His Excellency the Governor formally opened the new anatomical block on November 3, 1913, and a general rebuilding scheme is in contemplation. During the session 1912–13 365 students were in attendance, of whom 139 were medical and 226 apothecary; while in session 1913–14 336 students were in attendance, of whom 134 were medical and 202 apothecary. Two medical and 13 apothecary students passed out of the College in the first examination of the 1913–14 session, 10 medical qualified for the license in 1912–13, and 20 apothecaries qualified.

The following table shows the number of students in the College at the opening of year 1912 and 1913 as compared with that of 1911 :—

	May, 1911.	May, 1912.	May, 1913.
New medical students ..	26	19	19
Old medical students ..	135	132	117
New apothecary students	27	20	20
Old apothecary students	55	61	65

The fees collected and credited to revenue were Rs. 30,841·50. The expenditure was Rs. 71,130·28, nett cost to Government Rs. 40,288·78, and the cost to Government per student about Rs. 180.

58. *The Civil Medical Stores.*—The total cost of drugs, chemicals, and instruments for the eighteen months period was Rs. 164,992·81. 109,992 ounces of quinine were issued at a cost of Rs. 66,766·80. The total cost of quinine obtained was Rs. 89,095·89. The cost of repairing surgical instruments was Rs. 1,041·98. The cost of transport, Civil Branch, was Rs. 5,716·02, and of Estates Branch Rs. 1,886·79. The sale of medicines to Government Departments and others was to the value of Rs. 9,963·59, and the sale of medicines, &c., to estates Rs. 1,564·41. The sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 296·40, and the value of instruments lost and paid for by officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 208·80. The total cost of drugs, instruments, stationery, printing and binding, cost of transport, and other incidental expenses amounted to Rs. 281,432·62, and the total income realized by sale of drugs, unserviceable articles, &c., amounted to Rs. 13,167·59.

59. *Strength of the Medical Department.*—The following was the strength of the Medical Department during the period :—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 2 Inspecting Medical Officers, 1 Director of the Bacteriological Institute, 1 Assistant Bacteriologist, 1 Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Colombo, 1 Registrar, Medical College, 1 Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, 9 Provincial Surgeons, 35 Medical Officers of Grade I., including 2 Medical Women, 52 Medical Officers of Grade II., 56 Medical Officers of Grade III., including 2 Medical Women, 1 Superintendent of Medical Stores, 288 Apothecaries, 9 Inspectors of Vaccination, 98 Civil Vaccinators, 30 Estate Vaccinators, 6 Female Vaccinators, and 25 Hospital Stewards. There were also 9 Medical Officers seconded for duty in other Departments and 6 Health Officers. With the formation of the new Sanitary Branch, 2 Sanitary Officers were added to the strength, and 1 Assistant Sanitary Officer. One Government Analyst and an Assistant Analyst severed their connection to form a new Department from July 1, 1913.

60. *Changes in the Department.*—Under the new Salaries Scheme with effect from July 1, 1912, the number of posts and the rates of salaries of medical officers were improved as follows :—

(*a*) Nine Provincial Surgeons, previously on the scale of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,400 by annual increments of Rs. 480, were placed on Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 9,600 by annual increments of Rs. 600. Provincial Surgeon, Dr. G. P. Schokman, retired on December 4, 1912, and Dr. H. Huybertsz on March 1, 1913. Dr. W. T. Ohlmus was promoted from Grade I. on December 4, 1912, and Dr. C. de Vos from Grade I. on March 1, 1913, to fill the vacancies.

(*b*) Medical Officers Grade I.—The number of posts was increased from 30 to 35. Drs. A. L. Perera, G. W. R. Fernando, C. E. van Rooyen, D. Schokman (seconded to Immigration Department), H. M. Peiris, and Miss Alice de Boer were promoted from Grade II. on July 1, 1912; Drs. C. F. Nugara, F. Keyt, and C. W. Scharenguivel were promoted from Grade II. on November 11, 1912, December 4, 1912, and April 1, 1913, respectively.

(*c*) Medical Officers Grade II.—The number of posts was increased from 34 to 52.

Dr. L. D. Parsons was appointed Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and assumed duties on September 21, 1912.

Dr. K. McGahey was appointed Senior Sanitary Officer in the new Sanitary Branch, and assumed duties on November 9, 1913. Dr. A. J. Milne was appointed Junior Sanitary Officer, and assumed duties on September 8, 1913. Dr. G. W. R. Fernando was appointed Assistant Sanitary Officer on January 1, 1914.

The following medical officers were admitted to the Department :—Drs. T. K. Jaya Ram, J. F. Pieris, G. C. S. Perera, M. D. Carolis, A. B. Jayasuriya, E. C. Alles, A. R. Perera, C. S. P. Jayanayake, W. T. de Silva, S. de Vos, A. S. P. Fernando, K. Poothatamby, J. S. E. de Soysa, W. Arndt, R. E. Mendis, P. M. Varugis, M. P. Chacko, and L. Srinivasagam.

A merit class of 10 was established for apothecaries, and in addition the number of posts in Class I. was increased from 40 to 74. Four medical officers of Grade II. retired.

61. The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts of the Department, inclusive of Medical and Estates Branch, for the year 1912–13 :—

Expenditure.		Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	1,058,360	66
Other Charges	823,422	66
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,379,454	59
Total ..	2,202,877	25
Grand Total ..	3,261,237	91

Credits.		Rs. c.
Hospital and dispensary receipts	.. ..	134,854 54
Sale of drugs and medical requisites	.. ..	28,015 99
Medical aid dues (maintenance and visits)	.. ..	157,316 74
Sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles, rent of trees and garden produce, and rent of buildings	.. ..	17,555 62
Total	..	337,742 89
Nett Expenditure ..		2,923,495 2

ESTATES BRANCH.

62. During the period nearly 200 estates were inspected, and separate reports written on each by the Inspecting Medical Officers. The figures given below are for the period July 1, 1912, to June, 1913, the remaining six months' figures not yet being available.

63. There were 2,335 estates scheduled to 45 hospitals and 114 dispensaries.

64. 18,690 estate labourers were treated in the Government hospitals during the period. Of these, 3,646 died, a death-rate of 19·5 per cent. Of the mixed races, 24,168 were treated, of whom 1,705 died, a death-rate of 17·05 per cent.

65. The highest death-rate among the estate labourers occurred in the hospital at Karawanella, 31·1 per cent., and the lowest in Kandy Hospital, 7·08 per cent. The admissions into the former were 1,495 and into the latter 1,340.

66. The total number of days the estate labourers stayed in hospital was 461,489, an average of 24·6 days each. Of these, 402,101 were paid for by estates, the rest being charged to the fund. The total number of days the mixed races stayed in hospitals was 346,675, an average of 14·3 days.

67. The total number of estate labourers treated at the outdoor dispensaries was 80,859. The total number treated on estates was 33,630.

68. The total number of births reported from estates was 18,396, of which 9,404 were males, 8,992 females, and 945 stillborn.

69. The number of deaths reported from estates was 15,546, of whom 7,784 were males, 7,748 were females, and in 14 the sex was not stated.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, March 6, 1914.

APPENDIX.

OPIUM.

SINCE the previous report there have been no amendments to or alterations in the Ordinance or rules.

2. The number of depôts in the Island remains the same, viz., 55. The Slave Island depôt in Colombo has been transferred to Kollupitiya, Colombo. The Kurunegala hospital staff has been relieved of the opium work by the establishment of a separate depôt in charge of an additional clerk engaged for the purpose.

3. There has been a decrease in the consumption of eating opium and an increase in that of smoking opium, presumably due to the preference by consumers of smoking opium owing to its greater morphine strength.

4. A statement of the opium sold and the amounts realized during each quarter from October 1, 1912, to December, 1913, is appended. A comparative statement for the past three years is also given, from which it will be seen that the total consumption for the last year is less than that for any preceding year :—

Statement of Opium sold and the Amount realized during each Quarter from October 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

During the Quarters.	Quantity of Opium. Quantity sold. Grains.	Amount realized. Rs. c.	Smoking Opium. Quantity sold. Grains.	Amount realized. Rs. c.	Total realized. Rs. c.
December 31, 1912 ..	15,739,629 ..	118,370 89 ..	3,051,555 ..	30,515 80 ..	148,886 69
March 31, 1913 ..	15,672,453 ..	117,901 40 ..	3,080,950 ..	30,809 50 ..	148,710 90
June 30, 1913 ..	15,316,139 ..	115,220 20 ..	3,105,590 ..	31,055 90 ..	146,276 10
September 30, 1913 ..	15,551,656 ..	116,996 38 ..	3,112,650 ..	31,126 50 ..	148,122 88
December 31, 1913 ..	14,784,191 ..	111,202 45 ..	3,163,800 ..	31,638 0 ..	142,840 45

Statement of Opium sold each Year from the start of the system in October 1, 1910, to December 31, 1913.

Total for 1910 (three months) ..	13,343,433 ..	100,960 71 ..	2,994,398 ..	29,977 34 ..	130,938 5
Do. 1911 ..	64,009,411 ..	481,442 30 ..	12,195,485 ..	121,952 11 ..	603,394 41
Do. 1912 ..	64,195,112 ..	482,914 68 ..	12,076,814 ..	120,768 98 ..	603,683 66
Do. 1913 ..	61,324,439 ..	461,320 43 ..	12,462,990 ..	124,629 90 ..	585,950 33

5. The sale of opium (medicinal preparations) from the start of the system has been as follows :— From start to December 31, 1911, Rs. 5,789·85 ; for the year 1912, Rs. 7,894·77 ; for the year 1913, Rs. 8,751·09.

6. A further statement showing the cost of opium purchased from India during the past three years is appended :—

Year.	No. of Chests.	Cost.	Average Cost per Chest.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1911	110 ..	307,307 18 ..	2,795 52
1912	60 ..	137,546 69 ..	2,292 44
1913	100 ..	258,965 85 ..	2,589 65

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, March 6, 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1912-13.

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INTRODUCTION.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the period July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

2. I submitted my proposals for the organization of the Department on January 8, 1913. These were considered at a meeting of the Executive Council on April 21, at which I was present. They received the sanction of the Secretary of State on July 16, and were published in Sessional Papers XIII. and XXXI. of 1913.

CHANGES IN AND MOVEMENTS OF STAFF.

3. Dr. R. H. Lock, M.A., Sc.D., Assistant Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, resigned his post with effect from November 20, 1912.

4. Mr. D. S. Corlett assumed duties as Superintendent, Peradeniya Experiment Station, on February 3, 1913.

5. Mr. E. E. Green, F.E.S., Government Entomologist, resigned his post with effect from February 1, 1913. He was succeeded by Mr. A. Rutherford, M.A., B.Sc., on March 8, 1913.

6. Mr. L. E. Campbell, B.Sc., A.I.C., assumed duties as Rubber Research Chemist on May 28, 1913.

7. Mr. H. F. Macmillan, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, returned from leave and resumed duties on June 23, 1913.

8. Mr. G. Bryce, B.Sc., assumed duties as Assistant Botanist and Mycologist on December 1, 1913.

9. Mr. N. Wickramaratna, Agricultural Instructor, was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies, with effect from April 1, 1913.

10. Consequent on the appointment of Mr. G. E. Punchibanda as Nurseryman, the following promotions and appointments were made with effect from May 1, 1913 :—

Mr. R. D. Peter, Second Upper Gardener, to be First Upper Gardener.
Mr. D. W. K. Goonewardena, Third Upper Gardener, to be Second Upper Gardener.
Mr. W. P. Jasinha, to be Third Upper Gardener with effect from July 1, 1913.

11. The following appointments were made in the Clerical and Garden Staffs of the Department :—

Mr. A. S. Munasinha, Clerk to the Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, August 1, 1912.
Mr. E. de Alwis, Museum Assistant, December 1, 1912, *vice* Mudaliyar W. de Alwis, resigned.
Mr. D. A. W. Ranasinha, Assistant Conductor of the Henaratgoda Gardens, March 1, 1913.
Mr. L. B. Kapuwatte, Clerk, Head Office, April 1, 1913.
Sangaran, Gardener, Stock Garden, Colombo, to be Rubber Tapping Conductor, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, July 1, 1913.
Mr. R. D. Weerasinha, Foreman, Peradeniya Experiment Station, to be Conductor, Coconut Trial Grounds, Chilaw, with effect from July 1, 1913. He was succeeded by Mr. T. B. Ranaraja on July 1, 1913.
Mr. S. J. de Silva, Assistant Foreman, Peradeniya Experiment Station, resigned his post with effect from July 1, 1913. Mr. W. H. Weerasekera succeeded him, July 1, 1913.
Mr. C. D. W. Kannangara, Clerk to the Superintendent, Low-country Products and School Gardens, July 10, 1913, *vice* Mr. W. B. Nonis, transferred to Colombo Museum.
Mr. R. Udalagama, Librarian, July 10, 1913, *vice* Mr. H. A. Perera, transferred to Matale Kachcheri.

Mr. S. V. Solomons, Clerk, Public Works Department, Clerk to the Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies, July 14, 1913.
Mr. P. B. Ulapone, Assistant Foreman, Peradeniya Experiment Station, August 1, 1913.
Mr. L. S. Bertus, Field and Laboratory Assistant to the Botanist and Mycologist, August 5, 1913.
Mr. E. P. Rupasinha, Clerk to the Superintendent, Low-country Products and School Gardens, August 15, 1913, *vice* Mr. A. D. L. de Z. Jayatilleke seconded for service as an Agricultural Instructor.
Mr. R. V. Naganathan, Clerk, Head Office, September 1, 1913.
Mr. L. B. Caspersz, Field and Laboratory Assistant to the Entomologist, October 13, 1913.
Mr. J. E. Lobendhan, Clerk, Audit Office, Colombo, Accounts Clerk, Head Office, November 1, 1913.

12. Mr. C. G. de Alwis, Photographer and Draughtsman, resigned his post July 1, 1913.

13. Mr. J. E. P. Maldeniya resigned his post as Clerk to the Superintendent, Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama, September 1, 1913.

14. The Department is not yet in complete working order, as there were three offices still vacant at the close of the year, namely, those of Superintendent of Experiments, of Tobacco Planter, and of Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

15. At the same time the Department as a whole has maintained a high level of activity, and I think we are able to report good progress for the period under review.

16. It is difficult to say what has been the most conspicuous feature of the work of the year, but certainly the most gratifying is the cordial relations which have been maintained with the representatives of both branches of Ceylon agriculture, namely, the low-country industries and the hill-country industries; and the close touch we have succeeded in keeping with the various communities and the problems with which they are concerned.

17. Particular attention has been given to the question of improvement in cultivation of coconuts, of paddy, of cotton, the preparation of rubber, tea pests, the application of the principles of dry farming to Ceylon, the establishing of the co-operative credit societies in the villages.

BOTANY AND MYCOLOGY.

18. These are now grouped together in one division under Mr. T. Petch, Botanist and Mycologist, assisted by Mr. G. Bryce. Though the services of the Mycologist are in constant demand, identifying and advising, no outbreak of disease of a serious character among plants occurred during the year. Very little escapes the vigilance of the Ceylon planter, and largely to this fact may be attributed the happy immunity from serious disease and insect attack our plantations enjoy. Application to Peradeniya is made as soon as any suspicious symptoms are noticed.

19. The Herbarium has been separated from the Gardens, and is now under the control of the Botanist and Mycologist.

CHEMISTRY.

20. Work in this division, irrespective of rubber research, has been mainly confined to the examination of rubber samples, and advice as to the manuring of tea, rubber, and coconuts. Schemes of manuring have been prepared for the Chilaw and Negombo Coconut Trial Grounds, and other coconut experimental plots established by private planters.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

21. The Division of Botanic Gardens, embracing the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Hakgala, Henaratgoda, and Nuwara Eliya, has been placed in charge of Mr. Macmillan as Superintendent. Work at the Peradeniya Gardens, the most important of the group, has been somewhat hampered by lack of labour, and in the early part of the period under review, when the organization of the Department was in progress, by the staff being very short-handed, Mr. Petch performing the duties, as far as one man was able, of four officers. I am glad to say the work of the division has now settled down satisfactorily.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

22. Accompanied by the Superintendent, I visited a large number of school gardens during the year. At one time it appeared to me we might use them for the purpose of experimenting with economic products, such as cotton, but the attempt did not prove successful. The gardens are well adapted for introducing vegetables and fruit trees, and are being so used to a considerable extent. In one large school we established a system of competition among the boys with such success that I only regret our resources in the way of funds for prizes did not permit us to extend it to other schools.

A Junior Agricultural Reader by Mr. C. Drieberg was introduced during the year into the Government vernacular schools, and serves to amplify the informal lessons being taught in the gardens.

School gardens will attain their full scope when the teaching of agriculture in the vernacular schools, by teachers trained in the Central Agricultural School to be established at Peradeniya, becomes general.

COCONUTS.

23. On September 1, 1913, the price of copra touched Rs. 105·50 per candy, the highest price recorded in Ceylon. The high price of the product has stimulated interest in experimental cultivation.

24. On December 16, 1912, I met a number of prominent coconut planters in the Legislative Council Chamber at Colombo, when it was decided that coconut trial grounds should be established in various parts of the Island. One such has been started at Chilaw, on the Millicent estate belonging to the Martin Coconut Estates of Chilaw, Limited, with trees in bearing, to test the effect of various manures, of dry-farming methods, irrigation, and of clean weeding. Another has been established at Negombo on land belonging to Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapakse, with the object of ascertaining by what method young trees can be brought most quickly into bearing. We have received offers of trial plots from various other landowners, of which we hope to avail ourselves when we feel we can take them in hand. This will be the case when the Superintendent of Experiments is appointed.

25. I believe that the greater part of our so-called dry zone could be put under coconuts, and that the present output of copra in Ceylon is capable of enormous increase. In this connection our trials at Maha Iluppallama are timely, and the records by Mr. Harbord in his report annexed of the results so far reached go to strengthen the belief above expressed.

26. A great deal of valuable experimental work has been and is being carried out by private enterprise, notably by Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapakse of Negombo, and I very much regret that, being short-handed, we have not been able to study the results which he and other private gentlemen are willing to place at our disposal for the benefit of the public. We shall, I trust, be able in the course of this year to give them the required attention.

TEA.

27. As regards this product, the Department and the Committee of Agricultural Experiments have been chiefly concerned with the ravages of shot-hole borer referred to by Mr. Rutherford, the Government Entomologist, in his report annexed. From the various discussions the following points have been brought out:—That the Plant Pests Ordinance, No. 6 of 1907, as an instrument to prevent the spread of shot-hole borer, is ineffective; new regulations under section 3 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1901 have been drafted; that as we are unacquainted with the life-history of the pest, the Department is not in a position to speak with authority on preventive and remedial measures that should be adopted, and that the experience of planters is to some extent conflicting; lastly, that the life-history of the pest should be studied by an entomologist detailed exclusively for that work.

RUBBER.

28. A considerable amount of interest has been taken in the method of curing rubber by the application of smoke to crude latex, the most notable of the various apparatus being that of Mr. Wickham. With what he calls his B model he has succeeded to a great extent in reproducing mechanically the methods of the rubber curers of the Amazon valley.

29. This apparatus was sent to Peradeniya about five years ago, and when Mr. Wickham was here last year it was set up. On October 22, 1912, Mr. Wickham superintended the curing of a small block of rubber, the first block of hard cure to be prepared by this method in Ceylon.

30. On June 24, 1913, a consignment of 53¾ lb. of Wickham block was sent to the Imperial Institute for report, but no report has as yet been received. A small parcel sent to Mincing Lane in September was very favourably reported on by buyers and manufacturers, and at the request of Messrs. Lewis & Peat a parcel of 5 cwt. prepared at Henaratgoda and Peradeniya was despatched on September 24 last.

31. Three cases of this sold for 3*s.* per lb. and two cases for 3*s.* 0¼*d.*, the price of fine Para on the day of sale being 3*s.* 1½*d.* The lots were bought for experimental purposes by various manufacturers.

32. As a result of the favourable reports received, other machines for curing rubber by smoking the latex have been devised by various people in Ceylon.

33. In several of these cases the advice and assistance of the Department of Agriculture have been sought and given.

34. Mr. Wickham did not invent a new method of curing rubber, but endeavoured to imitate the Amazon method. Some of the new inventions aim at completely new methods, which, though they may be an improvement upon, are not yet those of the Amazon now most favoured by the market.

THE SLUMP IN PRICE.

35. About the month of February the price of plantation rubber began to drop, until in September it reached 1*s.* 11½*d.* per lb., at about which figure it remained some time. An upward movement has recently taken place. The fall in price was not shared to the same extent by hard-cure Para. The disparity was no doubt due to some extent to financial causes, but from the great volume of discussion to which the crisis gave rise two facts seem to emerge: one is that for certain purposes fine hard Para is more durable than plantation; the other that the price of plantation has been prejudiced by lack of uniformity in quality. The task of planters who desire the restoration of plantation rubber to its former position of equality with the Amazon product is first to determine by what methods plantation rubber should be prepared, and, having ascertained that, to try and bring the whole industry to adopt those methods. This is what is comprehended in the expression Standardization of Plantation Rubber.

RUBBER RESEARCH.

36. As a step in the direction of standardization, the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with a portion of the rubber planting industry, has undertaken the investigation of various methods of preparation to ascertain which of them produces the best quality of rubber after vulcanization. Tests for quality must take place after vulcanization, not before. The work of preparing the samples according to a scheme drawn up by the Imperial Institute, the Department of Agriculture, and the Rubber Research Committee, and designed to cover all the ground of plantation practice, has been entrusted to Mr. L. E. Campbell, B.Sc., A.I.C., who arrived in the Island from the Imperial Institute on May 28, 1913, and since that date has been engaged at Gikiyanakanda and Peradeniya.

37. On November 4 and 19 last Mr. Campbell sent to the Imperial Institute his first batch of 80 samples. The vulcanizing and testing is to be done at the Imperial Institute with plant provided by the Ceylon Government, the samples being afterwards submitted to manufacturers. These measures should lead us to a practical issue.

38. The result of the present crisis in the market will probably be to put plantation rubber in an impregnable position. The African rubbers, nearly all of which are derived from forests, cannot, I think, survive the present low price. Ceara rubber produced in the plantations of East Africa will also probably disappear from the market, because the yield of Manihot being very much less than that of Hevea the cost of production is greater. The Amazon industry itself may, indeed, be doomed, the cost of production of the wild product being at least twice as much as the cultivated, in some cases three times. These circumstances point to plantation Hevea eventually being left in sole possession of the market.

RUBBER PLANTING.

39. Interest in planting has chiefly centred round the question of wider spacing of Hevea, and of thinning out estates that are found to be too closely planted. At the meeting of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments held at Peradeniya on November 7, 1912, when the question came up for formal discussion, the opinion was expressed that *thinning out should* be effected with regard solely to the merits of individual trees irrespective of regularity in the rows, weedy trees being cut out to make room for the development of good trees. Experiments at Henaratgoda have shown that the Hevea trees there take full advantage of their opportunity if given room in one direction to develop foliage. In this respect the Hevea resembles the coconut palm, whose appetite for light and air compels it to seek them regardless of symmetry of growth.

40. Opinion is also settling down to wider planting. The plantation unit of calculation is the acre, not the tree. Close planting gives a greater return in the early years, given similar conditions of climate and soil. The case for wider planting may be stated thus: (1) At what age will the yield per acre of a plantation planted, say, 20 by 20 overtake that of another planted 15 by 15? (2) In a given period of, say, 15 years would the total yield of rubber per acre be greater by planting 20 by 20 or 15 by 15? Retrospectively the boom and slump of market operated in favour of close planting.

CACAO.

41. The success which has attended our cacao plantation at Peradeniya is one of the most satisfactory features of the year's work as far as experiments go, and I feel sure our cacao plantations would repay closer study than they are now receiving on the part of planters.

COTTON.

42. During the season 1912–13 fifty small plots in various parts of Ceylon were placed under cotton by the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Society, the variety chosen being Allen's Long Staple American Upland. Of these, only one plot of 1¾ acre at Ambalantota, in the District of Hambantota, in the south-east part of the Island, was satisfactory. This plot yielded at the rate of 1,043 lb. of seed cotton per acre.

43. Planting took place in October, 1912, the seeds being sown 20 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Flowering took place in the end of December, and picking began early in March.

44. The land was placed at the disposal of the Society by the Assistant Government Agent of Hambantota, the experiment being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Jayasuriya, Agricultural Instructor, with the co-operation of Amerasekera Mudaliyar of Magam pattu.

45. The crop was ginned in Colombo, and two bales of lint sent to Liverpool sold for 7¼*d.* and 9½*d.* per lb., the price of American middling at the same time being 7·35*d.* The cotton was grown on jungle land, and cost, including clearing, freight, and other charges, Rs. 48 per acre to produce. The gross proceeds per acre, including sale of seed, were Rs. 162, the nett returns Rs. 54.

46. The same piece of land has been sown again with cotton this season, the crop at the time of writing looking even better than that of last year. In view of the success of the trial, offers of Crown jungle land for cotton growing were made to chena cultivators on special terms by the Assistant Government Agent, and applications were received from various private individuals in the locality, but too close on to the October rains (1913) to permit of time for all to be planted. Thirty-one acres were, however, taken up at a nominal rental of Re. 1 per acre and sown; reports as to the condition of the crops being now very satisfactory.

47. Hambantota has an average annual rainfall of 36 inches, and what is most important for cotton, a fairly reliable dry season in March for harvest.

48. In the case of the other plots, unseasonable (from the point of view of the cotton planter) rains either stimulated the growth of leaf and stalk at the expense of boll, or dashed the crop when it opened.

49. For the October and November sowing the agents of the British Cotton Growing Association distributed to different parts of the Island seed sufficient for 380 acres, an indication of the endeavours that are being made to establish a cotton industry in Ceylon. So far as they have gone the trials above referred to confirm the results previously obtained at Maha Iluppallama, namely, that the main portion of our so-called dry zone is unsuitable for cotton as a staple crop.

CARAVONICA COTTON.

50. On April 23, 1913, I visited a plot of Caravonica cotton at Galgamuwa planted by a private firm, Mr. Drieberg, Mr. Corlett, and Mr. Harbord being with me. The plot was stated to be 4½ acres in extent, and had yielded 1,260 lb. of seed cotton the first year, *i.e.*, about 280 lb. an acre. The expenditure, including clearing, had been Rs. 753. Estimating the value of the seed cotton at 2*d.* a lb., a gross return of Rs. 157·50 was shown. The trees had not been pruned back after the crop had been taken, and the new bolls were very small. We observed a caterpillar attacking the flower buds, the boll worm (*Earias fabia*) and the stainer (*Dysterçus cingulatus*) all at work. On the whole, the trial seemed to us disappointing.

TOBACCO.

51. The Tobacco Planter and Curer not having as yet been appointed, we were not able to undertake during the year any trials, or begin upon, what must be our first task with this product, an endeavour to relieve the situation in Jaffna by finding a market in the place of Travancore, from which the chewing tobacco of the peninsula is being shut out.

52. A Colombo firm, Messrs. Freudenberg & Co., has opened a factory at Teldeniya, buying leaf from local small growers and curing it by the Sumatra system of bulking, fermenting, and re-stapling. Wrapper and filler leaf are produced and sent to Hamburg, or manufactured into cigars for the Ceylon market. The firm has under consideration the extension of its enterprise in the Teldeniya and in the Matale Districts.

PADDY.

53. This product has been the subject of much discussion during the year by the Committee of Agricultural Experiments, the Board of Agriculture, and the press; experiments have been in progress by the Department at Maha Iluppallama and Peradeniya and by the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

54. The question is an involved one, in which this Department is not alone concerned. Poverty of the cultivator is one of the chief hindrances to improving the condition of the industry. A beginning has been made in the direction of lightening this load of the *goiya* by the starting of co-operative credit societies, described elsewhere in this report. But the welfare of the paddy crop is largely bound up with the water supply, and it suffers either from a scarcity due to an insufficient quantity in the village tank, or from an excess due to floods.

55. After a careful investigation of the field of experimental cultivation, we have decided to concentrate for the present chiefly on an endeavour to introduce a system of growing a green manure crop between the two paddy crops, and we have in preparation a scheme for demonstrating this year in each Province the value of growing green manures.

56. A considerable amount of public attention has been directed to the extension of the area under paddy with a view to cheapening the price of rice consumed by coolies on estates, but no concrete proposals have as yet been formulated. There is no doubt about the fact that the area of paddy cultivation in Ceylon could be increased under some of the large tanks.

THE PATANAS.

57. With the object of finding a product suitable for our waste patnas, a small plantation of black wattle, *Acacia decurrens* var. *mollissima*, has been laid out at Hakgala, the plants being raised from seed obtained from the South African Department of Agriculture. This is the variety which yields the wattle bark of Natal. Arrangements have been made for laying out trial plots of maize, tobacco, and lucerne.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

58. The report of the Secretary is attached. Wherever I have addressed meetings I have met with unanimous approval from all classes of the community of the principles of the movement, followed by the formation of societies.

59. This has also been the experience of Mr. Drieberg and Mr. Wickramaratna. These principles were not at first understood, but when explained they are acknowledged to be sound. Village cultivators are weighted down with a burden of debt, and unless we can relieve that burden we cannot expect to make much headway with the introduction of improved methods of agriculture. Co-operative credit societies afford that relief. Though new to Ceylon, the movement is being adopted by all civilized peoples, and is certainly bound to take root and grow here.

COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

60. The Committee has been strengthened during the year by the addition of several representatives of low-country products, and now numbers 28 members, as compared with 14 in 1912. Nine meetings have been held during the year and a half under review. Among the subjects which have occupied its attention has been the application of explosives to planting. Several illustrations of the process of holing by dynamite were given at the Experiment Station, and on July 10, 1913, a demonstration was organized in the Royal Botanic Gardens, at which a representative of Messrs. Hamburg Nobel Explosive Co. performed some holing and subsoiling operations before about 300 members of the planting community. An agent of Messrs. Glasgow Nobel Explosive Co. subsequently visited Peradeniya in connection principally with stump extraction by explosives. A Bulletin was issued by the Department summarizing the trials. The public have become acquainted with the general principles and practice of the system, but have not as yet adopted it to any great extent. It is labour-saving and effective as a means of holing for large trees like rubber and coconut, but it is too expensive when the spacing is small as with tea. For subsoiling—breaking hard pan—the radial action of the explosions is too limited for the system to be applied over large areas except at considerable expense. It can be used as an aid to the axe and mattock in extracting tree stumps, but not by itself.

61. A sub-committee has been formed to manage the coconut trials, and a technical committee independent of, but working in sympathy with, the Committee of Agricultural Experiments is being established to control rubber research.

62. The ravages of shot-hole borer in tea have been repeatedly discussed. I refer to this under another heading. Among other subjects to which the Committee have devoted attention may be enumerated the following:—Rubber spacing, thinning out, manuring, discolourization of crepe, smoke curing, tapping methods, bark renewal, movement of starch, sterilization of manures, the Maha Iluppallama coconut experiments, coconut trial grounds, the Peradeniya cacao experiments, manuring tea, oxalis pest, the improvement and extension of paddy cultivation, fodder grasses, green manures, labour, the College of Tropical Agriculture, the London Rubber Exhibition, the Java Exhibition.

PUBLICATIONS.

63. *Annals.*—Three numbers of the Annals were published during the period, containing the following articles:—

Vol. V., Pt. IV., August, 1912.

Ustilagineæ and Uredineæ of Ceylon. T. Petch.
Notes on Colour Inheritance in Maize. R. H. Lock.
Revisions of Ceylon Fungi (Part III.). T Petch.

Vol. V., Pt. V., March, 1913.

Termite Fungi: a Résumé. T. Petch.
Papers and Records relating to Ceylon Mycology and Plant Pathology, 1783–1910. T. Petch.

Vol. V., Pt. VI., November, 1913.

An Orchid new to Ceylon. T. Petch.
White Ants and Fungi. T. Petch.
The Black Termite of Ceylon. T. Petch.
Notes on the Brazil Nut Tree in Ceylon. T. Petch.

64. *Bulletins.*—The following numbers were published during the period:—

No. 1.—Hevea: Henaratgoda Experiments, 1911–12. R. H. Lock and M. K. Bamber; September, 1912.
No. 2.—Coconuts: Experiments at Peradeniya. M. K. Bamber; December, 1912.
No. 3.—Stem and Root Borer of Hevea Rubber. E. Ernest Green; January, 1913.

No. 4.—Hevea : Yields of some Henaratgoda Trees. R. N. Lyne ; May, 1913.
No. 5.—Cacao : Manuring and Shading. Chairman and Secretary of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments.
No. 6.—Diseases and Pests Legislation in Ceylon. T. Petch ; September, 1913.
No. 7.—Coconuts : Experiments at Maha Iluppallama. G. Harbord ; November, 1913.
No. 8.—The Use of Explosives in Agriculture. H. F. Macmillan ; December, 1913.

65. Articles on the following subjects were contributed to the " Tropical Agriculturist " :—

Mr. R. N. Lyne.—Two Ceylon Problems ; Tobacco Planting in Ceylon ; The All-Ceylon Exhibition ; Hard Cure Para ; Village Industries ; Paddy and Para ; The Wickham Smoker ; Coagulation of Funtumia ; Conference of Coconut Planters ; Retirement of Mr. E. Ernest Green ; The " Tropical Agriculturist " ; College of Tropical Agriculture ; Hedychium : Preparation of Hard Cure Para ; The All-Ceylon Exhibition ; The Hon. Sir Edward Rosling ; The Power of Combination ; Proposed Scheme for a College of Tropical Agriculture in Ceylon ; Back to Tull ; Department of Agriculture : The Standardization of Plantation Rubber ; Wickham Hard Cure ; The Old Hevea Trees at Henaratgoda ; The Science of Manuring ; Plantation Hard Cure.

Dr. R. H. Lock.—A Rubber Catechism ; A Visit to the First Indigo Factory in Ceylon ; The Nicaraguan Cacao at the Experiment Station.

Mr. T. Petch.—Pink Disease in Java ; Fungoid Diseases of Cultivated Plants ; Roots Disease of Hevea ; Ceara Rubber ; A New Disease of the Ceara Rubber Tree ; Tropical Plant Fibres ; The Introduction of Hevea Brasiliensis into the East ; A New Disease of Tea ; Rubber Tree Diseases ; Hevea Seed ; The Introduction of Hevea into Perak ; Tapping Experiments on Hevea ; Tapping Experiments on Ceara ; The Fundamental Principles of Rubber Tapping ; The Nomenclature of Rubber Tapping ; A Disease of Plantains ; The Slope of the Tapping Cut ; The Effect of Manuring on the Growth of Hevea ; The Flower of the Coconut ; The Water Hyacinth as a Fibre Plant ; " Pochote " : A new Kapok Plant ; The Rhinoceros Beetle ; Tarring Pruning Cuts on Tea.

Mr. E. Ernest Green.—Report on Disease of Paddy Plants at Agalwatta ; Note on Experiments with Mr. Beddewela's Termite Mixture ; Report on Insect Pest on Adiantum Ferns.

Mr. H. F. Macmillan.—Cape Gooseberry ; The Durian ; Sisal Hemp ; Ceylon Gooseberry ; Bignonia Magnifica ; Congea Tomentosa ; Calabash Nutmeg ; Mauritius Hemp ; New Zealand Flax ; Cloves in the Spice Collection, Peradeniya Gardens ; Alspice or Pimento.

Mr. A. Rutherford.—An Ant Repellant ; A College of Tropical Agriculture ; Zeuzera Coffeæ ; Mites : Carbon Bisulphide as an Insecticide.

Mr. M. Kelway Bamber.—Burning Qualities of Maha Iluppallama Tobacco ; A Green Manure for Tobacco.

Mr. C. Drieberg.—Progress Reports Nos. LX., LXI., LXII., and LXIII. ; Annual Reports 1911–12 and 1912–13 ; Annual Meeting held on July 3 at the All-Ceylon Exhibition ; C. A. S. Meeting of September 10 ; Sorghum as a Fodder Crop ; A Village Fair ; Apple Growing in Tasmania ; Anona Cherimolia and A. Palustris ; Litsea Chinensis and Bitter Honey ; Minneri Tank ; The Yoking of Cattle.

Mr. D. S. Corlett.—Coagulation of Funtumia Latex at Peradeniya ; The Object and the Work of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt ; Cotton in Egypt.

66. The following book has also been published :—

Junior Agricultural Reader. C. Drieberg.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

67. The expenditure under the various heads of the Estimates for the Financial Year July, 1912, to June, 1913, was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Salaries	88,453	18
Travelling	9,959	12
Labour and upkeep, Peradeniya Gardens	16,250	32
Labour and upkeep, Hakgala Gardens ..	6,030	5
Labour and upkeep, Henaratgoda Gardens	3,452	23
Labour and upkeep, Nuwara Eliya Gardens	2,419	79
Labour and upkeep, Peradeniya Experiment Station	22,503	72
Machinery, Experiment Station, Peradeniya	1,008	49
Labour and upkeep, Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama	11,438	5
Labour and upkeep, School Gardens ..	3,382	60
Upkeep of the Library, Laboratory, Herbarium, and Museum	4,548	69
Repairs to buildings	686	51
Illustration of Scientific Journal ..	48	60
Expenses of Agricultural Department ..	549	61
Cost of drugs	82	22
Stationery, &c.	1,304	74
Co-operative Credit Society :—		
Travelling	275	42
Incidental expenses	52	80
Special Expenditure :—		
Cattle for Experiment Station, Peradeniya	1,991	0
Book cases for Library at Peradeniya ..	662	56
Laying out of Gardens attached to District Judge's Bungalow, Nuwara Eliya ..	1,000	0
Furniture for Irrigation Department bungalow at Maha Iluppallama ..	376	87
Total ..	176,476	57

68. Receipts :—

	Rs.	c.
Head Office (Publications, &c.)	482	28
Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya	2,406	10
Hakgala Gardens	447	25
Henaratgoda Gardens	742	64
Experiment Station, Peradeniya	18,313	66
Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama	532	32
Total ..	22,924	25

69. To this must be added the value of seeds and plants given gratis to Government institutions from the following gardens :—

	Rs.	c.
Peradeniya	1,103	0
Hakgala	822	0
Total ..	1,925	0

Peradeniya, April 9, 1914.

R. N. LYNE,
Director of Agriculture

REPORT OF THE BOTANIST AND MYCOLOGIST.

THE Mycologist, in addition to his own duties, acted as Assistant Director from July 29 to August 13, 1912, as Curator, Peradeniya, from July 15 to September 20, 1912, and as Superintendent of Botanic Gardens from September 20, 1912, to June 22, 1913. With the re-organization of the Department, the post of Mycologist has been changed to that of Botanist and Mycologist, and an Assistant Botanist and Mycologist and a Field and Laboratory Assistant have been appointed. Provision has also been made for equipping the laboratory.

2. The extent to which the services of this division have been utilized by the public is indicated by the total number of in and out letters for the eighteen months under consideration, which amounted to 2,529. Consignments of disease specimens for examination numbered 300, of which 136 were Hevea, 69 tea, 22 miscellaneous fungi chiefly from dead or pollarded Hevea, and 12 coconuts. The remaining 61 consignments included 29 species of cultivated plants.

3. Specimens of diseased plants for examination and report were received from Brazil, the Seychelles, India, Burma, Borneo, Java, Gold Coast Colony, Uganda, West Indies, and the Solomon Islands.

4. Visits have been made to the Kalutara, Kelani Valley, Matale, and Gampola districts in connection with the diseases of Hevea, to the Nuwara Eliya District for diseases of tea, Negombo and Moratuwa for diseases of coconuts, and Colombo for diseases of plantains. The total number of miles travelled is 4,530.

5. Lectures on the diseases of Hevea have been given to the Kalutara and Kelani Valley Planters' Associations.

FUMIGATORIUM.

6. The proposed extensions to the Fumigatorium have been postponed, pending the re-arrangement of the buildings on the harbour front. During the last six months of 1912 4,422 cases of tea seed, 384 cases of oranges and lemons, and 252 packages of plants, bulbs, &c., were treated at the Fumigatorium. For 1913 the numbers have been 2,667 cases of tea seed, 1,079 cases of oranges and lemons, and 443 packages of plants. Forty-two cases of tea seed (three consignments) were refused admittance, as the seed was packed in soil.

HEVEA.

7. "Canker" of *Hevea brasiliensis* was rather common during the latter half of 1912, but appears to have been less prevalent during 1913. It has been found that the leaf fall which often follows the fruit disease, and is characterized by the appearance of a dark-brown ring on the leaf stalk, is caused by the canker fungus (*Phytophthora faberi*). Decay of the renewing bark is still common in wet weather; the use of carbolineum plantarium, which has been found to stop this decay in Java, has been recommended, and this substance is now available in the Island. The Assistant Botanist and Mycologist is investigating the nodule formation on Hevea. Other diseases of Hevea have not called for much attention recently.

In dealing with the diseases of rubber trees in bearing, one is handicapped by the fact that the best fungicide available, Bordeaux mixture, is a copper compound, since traces of copper in the rubber are known to turn it tacky. Lime sulphur mixture, which is frequently recommended, has been found useless against a disease caused by *Phytophthora*, as "canker" is. An experiment carried out during the wet months of 1912 would seem to show that the amount of copper salts found in the rubber after spraying with Bordeaux mixture is insufficient to cause tackiness. The trees were sprayed during dry weather. The first heavy rain occurred five days later, and the rubber collected the following day was made into biscuits, which were subsequently analysed. The biscuits contained 0·00016 per cent. of copper, and the scrap 0·003 per cent. The rubber, all in biscuit form, from this row of trees for the next seven months was kept under observation, but no tackiness was noted. At the request of the Kalutara Planters' Association, Hevea "canker" has been placed under the Pest Ordinance.

TEA.

8. On several estates in the Nuwara Eliya District Gray Blight (*Pestalozzia palmarum*) and Bird's-eye Spot (*Cercospora theæ*) caused considerable damage by attacking the partially unfolded buds during the south-west monsoon rains. Additional evidence of the occurrence of *Rosellinia* on buried prunings was obtained.

COCONUTS.

9. Several instances of the occurrence of red spots and decayed patches on the kernels of stored coconuts were brought to notice. Some work has been done on this subject, and it will be taken up fully as soon as possible.

PLANTAINS.

10. A disease of plantains, stated by some to be new and by others to be a well-known phenomenon, has occurred in the Colombo District, where it has caused considerable loss. This is now under investigation. Attention has been called to the disease and methods of treatment by articles in the local press, and a leaflet is about to be issued by the Agricultural Society.

INDIGO.

11. Attempts to cultivate indigo on land which had previously borne the same crop were frustrated by a fungus, which attacked the seedlings as soon as they appeared above ground, scarcely any escaping. Several methods of treatment were outlined, but all were considered too expensive for trial.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

12. *Rosellinia bothrina*, the tea root disease, has been found to attack camphor.

13. *Tephrosia candida*, now used largely as a green manure, has been found susceptible to the attacks of two tea root diseases, viz., *Rosellinia* and *Poria hypolateritia*. In both these diseases the fungus spreads through the soil and would probably kill the majority of the plants it might meet. It is improbable that the use of *Tephrosia* would introduce either disease, but it might facilitate their spread if they were already present. It has been previously pointed out that patches affected by *Rosellinia* should be kept as bare as possible.

14. In the Kandy District mangosteens were attacked to a large extent by "gamboge disease" in the season of 1913. This appears to be caused by a fungus, which attacks the fruit wall, producing hard patches. There is some reason to believe that the fungus may attack the fruit at a very early stage, and if this view is confirmed, it would be necessary to spray the trees soon after the flowering period.

15. Bacterial wilt of tomatoes was prevalent on the Experiment Station, Gangaruwa. An attempt to sterilize the seed by soaking for fifteen minutes in 0·1 per cent. mercuric chloride proved fatal to the seeds. Soaked seeds, germinated on blotting paper, showed only 2 per cent. germination, and those planted after soaking showed only 26 per cent., while the controls yielded 72 and 68 per cent. respectively.

16. Preliminary investigations into the diseases of the castor-oil plant have shown the existence of two leaf diseases, *Melampsorella ricini* (Biv. Bern.) Pass, and *Cercosporina ricinella* (Sacc. & Berl.) Speg., two stem diseases, a root disease, and a fruit rot.

17. Other diseases recorded for the first time include *Erysiphe polygoni* (DC.) on Peas, a stem canker (Nectria) of *Acacia decurrens*, *Phragmidium disciflorum* (Tode) James on Rose, Downy Mildew, *Plasmopara viticola* (Berl. et de Toni) on Grape vine, *Cladosporium* on *Sorghum*.

18. "Dry rot" in mud and wattle walls of up-country bungalows has been found to be caused by a species of *Merulius* in several cases. The fungus is brought in from the jungle in unsound poles, and in some cases it may be found growing over the surface of the wall before the "mudding" is completed.

19. Specimens of fungi, to the number of about 500, for the mycological herbarium have been received in exchange from the Bureau of Science, Manila, Professor C. F. Baker, and Professor H. Sydow. Specimens have been sent to these contributors, and to the American Department of Agriculture, the Rev. F. Theissen, Messrs. C. G. Lloyd, A. D. Cotton, and Professor J. C. Arthur.

WEEDS.

20. As a general belief prevailed that weeds were introduced with manures, an investigation was carried out on this point. The results of this have been published in the *Planting Gazette*. Samples of weeds from estates in different districts were obtained, but no new weeds were discovered. In general, it may be said that the specimens show that the well-known up-country weeds are spreading down.

21. Some experiments have been conducted with *Oxalis*. A solution of copper sulphate, 5 per cent., kills the foliage, as well as that of *Ageratum*, *Cestrum*, *Galinsoga*, &c. Spraying with liquid fuel kills the entire plant, the liquid soaking down the leaf stalks into the bulb, but it does not affect the bulbils which may be lying dormant in the soil. Liquid fuel killed practically everything showing above ground, including vigorous plants of castor, *Rubus ellipticus*, *Jasminum sambac*, *Asclepias curassavica*. Neither of these methods could be used among permanent crops, but liquid fuel might be employed to kill the bulbs after collection. It has been found that there are two species of *Oxalis* included under the general term on Ceylon estates. *Oxalis violacea* is the less common species. What is usually known as Manickwattee weed is *Oxalis corymbosa*. *O. violacea* is the predominant species at Hakgala. *O. corymbosa* is widely spread through the eastern tropics, and appears to be a common weed of civilization.

22. A quantity of the Water Hyacinth was found in a well near Wattegama in June last. It was collected and destroyed.

LABORATORY.

23. Visitors to the Laboratory included Dr. Oscar John (St. Petersburg), M. Schæffer (Paris), Professor Dr. Zettnow (Berlin), Gentaro Yamada (Japan), Dr. Vriens (Medan), Dr. Phil. Josef Doposcheg Uhlar (Munich), Dr. M. W. Senstius (Java), Dr. G. Sweet (Melbourne), Dr. V. F. Kope (Tanar), W. McRae (Madras), Professor K. Keilhack (Berlin), Dr. W. F. Bruck (Giessen), Professor Ono (Japan), Professor Sukeya Fujita (Japan), Professor Dr. Ludwig Plate (Jena), W. J. Gallagher (Singapore), O. T. Faulkner (Malaya), W. P. Thompson (Harvard), F. A. Potts (Cambridge).

24. The following papers and articles have been published during the eighteen months :—

A.—*In the Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya* :—Ustilagineæ and Uredineæ of Ceylon; Revisions of Ceylon Fungi (Part III.); Termite Fungi: a Résumé; Papers and Records relating to Ceylon Mycology and Plant Pathology, 1783–1910; An Orchid new to Ceylon; White Ants and Fungi; The Black Termite of Ceylon; Notes on the Brazil Nut Tree in Ceylon.

B.—*In the Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture* :—Diseases and Pests Legislation in Ceylon.

C.—*In the Tropical Agriculturist* :—Pink Disease in Java; Fungoid Diseases of Cultivated Plants. Root Diseases of Hevea; Ceara Rubber; A New Disease of the Ceara Rubber Tree; Tropical Plant Fibres; The Introduction of *Hevea brasiliensis* into the East; A New Disease of Tea; Rubber Tree Diseases; Hevea Seed; The Introduction of Hevea into Perak; Tapping Experiments on Hevea; Tapping Experiments on Ceara; The Fundamental Principles of Rubber Tapping; The Nomenclature of Rubber Tapping; A Disease of Plantains; The Slope of the Tapping Cut; The Effect of Manuring on the Growth of Hevea; The Flower of the Coconut; The Water Hyacinth as a Fibre Plant; Pochote: a New Kapok Plant; The Rhinoceros Beetle; Tarring Pruning Cuts on Tea.

D.—*In the Planting Gazette* :—Rubber Tree Diseases; Sterilization of Manures.

HERBARIUM.

25. Four hundred and eighty specimens have been sent in for identification. These consisted chiefly of weeds submitted by planters, and a collection of plants made by Dr. K. Keilhack, who has been investigating the Flora of peat mosses in Ceylon. In addition to the above, a large number of specimens have been identified for members of the staff and in the course of re-labelling the Gardens.

26. The valuable collection of Ceylon grasses made by Mr. J. F. Jowitt, late of Craig, Bandarawela, and presented by him to the Agricultural Society, has now been deposited, with his sanction, in the Herbarium. The mounted series of Ceylon cereals, which was presented to the Gardens by him some years ago and unfortunately mislaid, has been discovered, and is now on exhibition in the Museum. Other acquisitions include the first century of "Flora Hungarica exsiccata," kindly presented by the Botanical section of the Hungarian National Museum. It is hoped to carry on a more extensive exchange in future, more especially with reference to the common plants which are likely to occur as weeds in Ceylon.

27. It is proposed to add to the herbarium a collection of seeds of Ceylon plants, to facilitate the identification of the various samples of seeds which are submitted from time to time.

28. Specimens of economic plants grown on the Experiment Stations have been added to the herbarium when possible. The importance of this side of the herbarium work was fully appreciated thirty years ago, but it has since been allowed to lapse. To an Agricultural Department one of the chief uses of a herbarium lies in the fact that it provides an indisputable record of the plants experimented with. It may happen that seeds or plants are imported whose cultivation proves unprofitable and the species is allowed to die out. In such cases the accuracy of any advice, based on the experiments, as to the possibility of growing that particular plant with profit depends upon the authenticity of the seeds or plants tried. Now, it is a matter of common knowledge that plants and seeds are only too frequently sent out under the wrong name, and hence there is always an element of doubt, unless a herbarium specimen is available for consultation. It may be thought that this state of affairs is somewhat imaginary as regards species, though experience shows it is quite common. But the need of herbarium specimens is still more urgent when varieties are considered, for the profitable cultivation of a product frequently depends upon the selection of the right variety. In such a case as that as the Soy bean, the varieties of which differ so remarkably in habit and value, it is especially necessary to preserve specimens of all varieties tried. It is hoped to place in the herbarium specimens of all species cultivated by the various branches of the Department.

29. Specimens for scientific investigation have been supplied, or loaned, to Messrs. Burroughes, Wellcome & Co., London; M. Colani, Paris; Professor H. Winkler, Hamburg; Mr. S. T. Dunn, Kew. Consignments of *Hedychium flavescens* and *H. coronarium* were collected by the Herbarium staff for transmission *viâ* Kew to Africa.

LIBRARY.

30. The collection of pamphlets left by Mr. Green has been indexed, as well as a large number previously classified as miscellaneous. Including recent acquisitions, this has entailed the addition of 2,760 cards to the card catalogue. A considerable amount of indexing still remains to be done, more especially in connection with files of bulletins which have hitherto been included under a single P. P. entry.

31. The plan of keeping recent numbers of periodicals in special pigeonholes, as in the South Kensington Science Library, has been adopted. This method demands less space than any other, and is the only one practicable where a large number of periodicals has to be dealt with.

32. Periodical publications issued as separate bulletins are now filed in series, the practice found most convenient in large libraries.

33. Four new sets of shelves have been put up. The progress of this work must now be suspended until some other room is available for meetings.

T. PETCH,
Botanist and Mycologist.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

MR. A. RUTHERFORD, the Government Entomologist, assumed duties on April 7, 1913. Much of his time has been taken up in overhauling the collections, and this work is still in progress. In a hot, moist climate like that of Ceylon the keeping of insects is a difficult task. It is rendered more so by the fact that the collections of an Economic Entomologist cannot be shut up during the hot, moist weather, as they are constantly required for reference. The preceding remarks refer specially to the cabinet material, but the alcoholic material demands almost as much attention. The alcohol evaporates readily, and, owing to the fact that the material is being constantly required for reference, means of rendering the tubes airtight are inexpedient.

2. Many of the insects sent in for report have to be carried through their various stages before an identification can be made. They must also be kept under regular observation, for there is no saying what fact will emerge—*e.g.*, presence of parasites. Records have to be kept of all observations. No one who has not had experience of such work is able fully to appreciate the amount of time that it requires.

3. The laboratory was found to be very poor in slide preparations of Coccidæ, Aleyrodidæ, Thripidæ, and Hymenopterous parasites, and many slides of these insects have been made in the course

of the year. Extensive collections of named insects are not only a valuable adjunct of an Economic Entomologist's Office, but they are practically indispensable.

4. The collections have been added to in other groups of insects, and I desire to thank the undermentioned gentlemen for help willingly given in the work of identification:—Guy A. K. Marshall, Director, Imperial Bureau of Entomology, London; Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.; Mr. N. Annandale, Superintendent of Indian Museum, Calcutta.

PESTS OF TEA.

5. *Xyleborus fornicatus* Eich. (Shot-hole Borer of Tea) has received a considerable amount of attention in the course of the year. It has been found that its proclamation under the Plant Pests Ordinance of 1907, from which much was hoped, has been ineffective. The Planters' Association has declared that the proclamation of this pest on individual estates is desirable, and a draft of suggested legislation to prevent the further spread of the insect has been prepared by the Entomologist.

6. The Committee of Agricultural Experiments and the Planters' Association have shown themselves to be strongly in favour of an Entomologist being temporarily appointed to devote his attention exclusively to a study of this pest with a view to discovering a method of control.

7. Meanwhile I am convinced that the *burying* of prunings, as a means of control, is almost useless, and I hope at an early date to publish the details of the experiments on which this conclusion is based.

8. I am of opinion that *burning* of the prunings is the only effective means of control that can at present be recommended.

9. The burying of prunings has furthermore certain disadvantages owing to the concentration of so much decaying organic matter in proximity to the roots of the plants. One correspondent, complaining of cockchafer injury, informed me that the larvæ were present in all of the holes containing prunings.

10. Inquiries regarding Shot-hole Borer have been received in the course of the year from Matale, Badulla, Ingiriya, Madulkele, Experiment Station at Peradeniya, Rattota.

11. An insect was sent in in October from Wattegama in the belief that it was a Shot-hole Borer. It was attacking plants in the nursery, the point of attack being below the ground level. It was identified by Col. Winn Sampson as *Xyleborus compactus* Eich. It is much smaller than *X. fornicatus*, and the insects present in each gallery are much more numerous. The same insect also occurs in twigs of coffee in Ceylon. A watch should be kept for it, and the plants and twigs attacked should be destroyed.

12. There have been numerous inquiries regarding *Zeuzera coffeæ*, Nietn. (Red Borer or Coffee Borer). A short note on this insect appeared in the December number of the "Tropical Agriculturist." It seems to be widespread throughout the tea districts of Ceylon, and is often mistaken for Shot-hole Borer. Whenever found it should be destroyed by cutting out, by prodding with a sharp wire, or by the use of carbon bisulphide. It occurs in many other plants besides tea, and has long been recognized as a persistent pest.

13. Another borer that has been more prominent than usual, judging from the records in the office, is what is known as The Bark-eating Borer. It feeds on the bark, and lives in a short gallery in the stem. Its feeding ground is always covered with a canopy of frass bound together with silk. This caterpillar does not do much harm directly, but it provides a possible means of access of white ants to the tissues. Doubtless also the gallery forms a centre of decay. This borer should be dealt with as recommended for Red Borer.

14. The common nettle-grubs have all been reported—*Natada nararia*, Moore (The Fringed Nettle-grub), *Thosea recta*, Hamps. (The "Morawak Korale" Nettle-grub), *Parasa lepida*, Cram. (The Blue-striped Nettle-grub). *Natada nararia* was reported from Badulla and Demodera. In the latter case 80 acres were said to be affected, and all the leaves dropping off the bushes. *Thosea recta* and *Parasa lepida* were reported from Ratnapura. The former at the time of inquiry had consumed some 10 acres of tea. *Heterusia cingala*, Moore (Red Slug), has been reported twice: once, in August, from Badulla, and again, in December, from Galaha.

15. The practice usually followed in dealing with these leaf-eating caterpillars is to collect them by hand, or to prune the bushes and burn the prunings.

16. Red Slug may quite well be collected by hand, but not so the nettle-grubs, as they are provided with urticating hairs. When the tea is near pruning time, pruning and burning is to be recommended. But when the tea is still some considerable time from pruning, this method is too drastic, and resort should be had to spraying with arsenate of lead. Were two or three pluckings discarded thereafter, there would be no danger of arsenate of lead getting into the made tea.

17. Arsenate of lead should be kept in stock ready for use. Numerous occasions arise when it might be used with good effect, as in the case of caterpillars defoliating dadap, croton, albizzia, &c.

18. Mites have been common, especially *Tarsonymus translucens*, Gr. (Yellow mite). An article on mites and their control appeared in the December number of the "Tropical Agriculturist."

19. Information has been sought on several occasions regarding termite injury to tea bushes. Nothing can be done except to destroy the nests whenever they are located. The most convenient substance for this purpose is carbon bisulphide. An article giving directions for its use appeared in the "Tropical Agriculturist" for December.

20. Various experiments have been carried out with alleged white-ant remedies. After a fair trial of Mr. Bandara Beddewela's mixture the conclusion has been reached that no good is done by it over and above that done by the mere digging out of the nest. Dynamite exploded in ant-hills was found to have left the termites unharmed.

21. Blocks of wood impregnated with "Cordirol" were subjected to the test of exposure to white ants at the request of a Hamburg firm. After three weeks or so all three blocks were found to be badly eaten.

22. Other insects reported from tea in the course of the year are Bagworm, *Helopeltis antonii*, Sign., *Stauropus alternus*, Wlk. (Lobster Caterpillar), Tortrix, *Lecanium formicarii*, Gr., *Orygia postica*, Wlk., *Taragama dorsalis*, Wlk. In the case of *Taragama dorsalis*, the caterpillars had been feeding on dadap. The Tortrix was said to be confined to acacia-planted fields.

PESTS OF RUBBER.

23. Specimens of a Cerambycid beetle, *Mœchotypa verrucicollis*, Gahan., were received in August from the Kandy District with the information that they were eating the bark of rubber stumps planted the previous month. In the office we have records of the same kind of damage done by the same insect from Matale and Ukuwela. The last report was received in 1907. It has been determined by experiment that the beetle *will* attack healthy bark with impunity, but that it prefers dry bark. The beetles are large and sluggish, and could be easily collected. Were they present in large numbers the bark might be sprayed with arsenate of lead at a strength of 5 lb. to 100 gallons of water.

24. No complaint of Root Borer, *Batocera rubra*, L., has been received. A larva, however, that I am not able to separate from that of *Batocera rubra* was sent in as a cockchafer grub. It had been taken in the soil of a tea plantation at Galaha.

25. On several occasions *Saissetia nigra*, Nietn. (Black Scale), has been sent in. This scale should be regarded as a potential enemy and destroyed whenever found. It occurs on many species of plants. On rubber it is to be found on the leaves and young twigs, and is usually attended by numbers of the large red ant.

26. A block of Wickham-smoke-cured rubber (imperfectly cured) infested on the outside by maggots was submitted for report. The rubber had begun to decompose, and the maggots, which were those of a species of Phorid, were feeding on the products of decomposition. Insects of this group are usually scavengers.

PESTS OF CACAO.

27. An attack of Bark-eating Borer at the Experiment Station was investigated, and the use of a wire-probe or carbon bisulphide recommended.

28. *Cyclopelta siccifolia*, Westw., was found feeding in two large colonies on a branch of cacao. No eggs or nymphs were present. The favourite food plant of this bug is dadap.

29. *Helopeltis antonii*, Sign., was reported from Gampola in September. The correspondent thought he had discovered a new disease! Spraying the pods with kerosine emulsion, preferably when the bugs are young, is recommended.

PESTS OF COCONUT.

30. Material was sent in in March from Wennappuwa. The lower epidermis of the leaves was eaten, and only the maturer leaves were said to be attacked. The dead pupa of a Micro-lepidopteron was present in a cocoon of frass lined with white silk. It was probably *Nephantis serinopa*, Meyr. (The Black-headed Coconut Caterpillar).

31. *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, F. (Red Weevil), was reported as doing much damage in one plantation in Panadure in June. On the advice of the Entomologist a tree at the Experiment Station was treated with carbon bisulphide introduced into auger holes. All the grubs were reported to have been killed.

32. The caterpillars of a Hesperid were received in August from Tangalla with the report that they were attacking in large numbers coconuts planted in the preceding June. The use of an arsenical, preferably lead arsenate, was recommended.

PESTS OF RICE.

33. Only one complaint of injury by insects to rice was received. It was from Matara in April. The insects were the caterpillars of two species of Hesperid (probably *Parnara colaca*, Mo., and *Parnara mathias*, Fabr.). In the box in which they were sent were several Dipterous puparia, from which Tachinids emerged. These had in all probability been parasitic on the caterpillars.

34. Against such *gadavellu*, a name given in Ceylon to any insect larva that attacks paddy, arsenate of lead at a strength of 4 lb. to 100 gallons of water should be applied. Paris green seems to be much more easily obtainable in Ceylon than arsenate of lead. As compared with the latter, Paris green has the disadvantage of being liable to "burn" the foliage. If applied as a spray, it should be used at a strength of ¼ lb. to 50 gallons of water, and ½ lb. of freshly-slaked lime should be added. Arsenate of lead can be obtained from Messrs. Waldie & Co., Konnagar, Calcutta, at Re. 1 per lb.

PESTS OF COTTON.

35. *Saissetia nigra*, Nietn. (Black Scale), was sent in in June with the report that the insect had attacked most of the plants at Hettipola and Balalla Experiment Gardens. This is the Black Scale of cotton of the West Indies. There at the present time it is kept in check by a Hymenopterous parasite, *Zalophothrix mirum*, Craw. Spraying the plants with kerosine emulsion, preferably at the time when the larvæ of the scale are crawling about prior to settling down, is recommended.

36. *Oxycarenus lætus*, Kby., a small Lygæid, was received from Ambalantota in July with the report that the cotton was full of them, and that they did not appear to leave the cotton even when exposed to the sun.

PESTS OF CITRUS.

37. In October a small beetle, *Apogonia comosa*, Kav., was reported to be attacking the leaves of citrus at Bandaragama. A mite, closely resembling if not identical with *Tetranychus mytilaspidis*, Riley, a serious pest of citrus in California, has been found injurious to the foliage of citrus at Peradeniya.

MISCELLANEOUS PESTS, &c., REGARDING WHICH INFORMATION AND ADVICE HAVE BEEN SOUGHT.

38. Noctuid caterpillar, destructive to foliage of lily; various Scolytidæ in stem of tea attacked by root rot; Aphid (probably *Aphis gossypii*, Glov.), infesting cucumber near Peradeniya; *Tachardia lacca*, Kerr (this lac was from Indian Kosun brood-lac put on *Zizyphus jujuba* on an estate near Kandy on February 25, 1913. From material brought in to the laboratory numerous parasites emerged: the moth *Eublemma amabilis*, Mo., several specimens of a species of Braconid, and several species of Chalcids. The Braconids are probably parasites of the Eublemma, and the Chalcids may be primary parasites of the Tachardia, or secondary parasites of the Braconid. From material cut from the tree on July 14 the larvæ of the Tachardia commenced to emerge on August 14. This fact has an important bearing on the

shipment of material from one place to another); Lepidopterous larva, probably that of *Phycita leuconeurella*, in fruit of cashew; fruit-fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*, Coq.) and a Chrysomelid (*Aulacophora*, sp.) doing injury to snake-gourd; "gumming" of *Acacia decurrens;* Weevils (*Odoiporus longicollis*, Oliv.) in rhizomes of plantain from Colombo (the plantains were primarily suffering from disease); *Agromyza phaseoli*, Coq., a Dipteron attacking beans at the Experiment Station; a Drosophilid breeding in jam; *Terastia meticulosalis*, Guen., the larva of which tunnels in twigs of dadap and red toona; Dipteron (probably *Agromyza phaseoli*, Coq.) attacking gram at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya; *Dorylus orientalis*, Westw., an ant attacking Kohl-Rabi at the Experiment Station; Mango weevil (*Cryptorhynchus mangiferæ*, Fabr.) from Jaffna; Noctuid caterpillar damaging brinjal at Galboda; Scolytidæ in Ceara at the Experiment Station, following "bark rot"; Leaf-miner of camphor from Burma; wax attacked by caterpillar of wax moth; "Muga worm" (*Antheræa assama*); *Saissetia nigra*, Nietn., and *Pulvinaria*, sp. (probably *Burkilli*, Gr.) on *Croton Tiglium* at Kadugannawa; flea beetle destroying ferns at Lindula; Aleyrodid on cassava from Seychelles; Scolytidæ in Hevea from Uganda; *Hæmatopota*, sp. on cattle at Hambantota; *Chrysops dispar*, F., on cattle at Hambantota; large weevil (*Sipalus hypocrita*, Boh.) in rubber attacked by canker; *Stomoxys calcitrans*, Linn., from Talawakele; Maggots (*Musca domestica*, L.) in (fish ?) manure from Talawakele; *Orgyia postica*, Wlk., whose caterpillars were defoliating dadap; *Icerya*, sp. and *Lepidosaphes gloveri*, Pack., on variegated croton; African snail (*Achatina fulica*) from Kandy District; *Taragama dorsalis*, Wlk., defoliating dadap; *Aularches miliaris*, Fabr. (Spotted Locust), feeding on *Elucine coracana* at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya; Caterpillar (as yet undetermined) of a Lasiocampid defoliating dadap at Kandy; Noctuid caterpillar, probably that of *Amyna selenampha*, Guen., defoliating *Croton Tiglium* at Matale; eggs of a locustid in a twig of cacao; *Xyleborus*, sp. (indistinguishable from *X. compactus*) in twig of custard apple; Dipterous larvæ in decaying plantain stem from Experiment Station, Peradeniya; saw-fly defoliating *Dioscorea pentaphylla* at Peradeniya; Microlepidopteron rolling and eating leaves of cotton; Microlepidopteron defoliating lucerne at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya; Noctuid larva destructive to vegetables at Galle; *Euproctis scintillans*, Wlk., Noctuid larvæ and Tortrix defoliating *Acacia decurrens* at Rozelle; *Tachardia albizziæ*, Gr., and *Pulvinaria*, sp. on *Nephelium Litchi*; *Popillia disealis*, Walk., a beetle, defoliating roses at Kandapola; *Coccus viridis*, Gr., on coffee at Experiment Station, Peradeniya.

39. The following insects, &c., among others have not been reported, but have come under the observation of the Entomologist:—Lepidopterous leaf-miner of Citrus; ragged holes in tea leaves due to their having been pierced by the falling petioles of dadap (these holes were for a time a puzzle); Lycænid larva feeding on flowers of tea; various species of Thrips on tea; nymphs of a Membracid feeding on young shoots of tea; Lycænid larva feeding in fronds of Cycas at Peradeniya; *Ceylonica theæcola*, Buck., on tea, cacao, citrus, and *Ixora coccinea;* various ticks on cattle and goats; *Oscinis theæ*, Bigot, Tea Leaf-miner. (This insect has been found to be freely parasitized by several species of Chalcids. The same, or a very nearly allied insect, mines in the leaves of *Tylophora asthmatica*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Oxystelma esculentum*, and *Momordica charantia;* these plants are frequently to be found growing up through the tea); *Heortia vitessoides*, Moore, defoliating plants of *Lagetta lintearia* at Peradeniya; Chrysomelid beetle defoliating *Murraya Kœnigii* at Peradeniya; *Coccus viridis*, Gr., on *Funtumia elastica*, the larva of a Pyralid (*Cryptoblabes proleucella*, Hmp.) was feeding on the scales; what seems to be the same caterpillar feeds on the Bamboo aphis, *Oregma bambusæ*, Buck; Noctuid caterpillar (probably *Hypocala deflorata*, Fabr.) defoliating *Diospyros montana* at Peradeniya; *Caprinia conchylalis*, Guen., defoliating *Funtumia elastica; Arctia ricini*, Fabr., defoliating beans; *Pseudococcus*, sp. on indigo; *Xyleborus*, sp. (which I am unable to separate from *X. fornicatus*), in twigs of Avocado Pear, causing them to fall over and wither; *Coccus viridis*, Gr., and *Ischnaspis longirostris*, Sign., on *Landolphia Kirkii* at Peradeniya; a species of Thrips, near, if not, *Cryptothrips*, sp., damaging buds of camphor at Peradeniya Gardens and at Experiment Station, Peradeniya.

40. I have attended all the meetings of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments, and have attended two meetings of the Board of Agriculture at Colombo. In April I paid a visit to the Kelani Valley in order that I might get an idea of Shot-hole Borer conditions there.

41. Mr. L. B. Caspersz, Field and Laboratory Assistant, who assumed duty on October 13, has been fully employed attending to the collections and learning the rudiments of Entomology.

A. RUTHERFORD,
Government Entomologist.

January 3, 1914.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

ON March 6, 1913, I left Ceylon on six months' leave, and during my absence Mr. A. Bruce acted as Government Chemist, and attended the meetings of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments at Peradeniya and Chilaw.

2. On arrival in England I was asked to serve on several Committees, and attended numerous meetings. These included meetings of the Tropical Agricultural College Committee, and a visit to the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, to discuss points with the Principal, Professor Aynsworth Davis; the Third International Congress of Tropical Agriculture at the Imperial Institute; a Committee of the Northern Polytechnic Institute to arrange a scheme for special classes for instructing rubber factory employés in the theory and practice of rubber vulcanization and the manufacture of rubber goods.

3. Rubber factories were visited to inquire into the use of plantation rubber, and to discuss the form in which manufacturers preferred it. The general conclusion was that crepe, pale or dark, smoked sheet, and other forms were required, but that uniformity of type was essential.

4. I also attended at the Imperial Institute to arrange for the appointment of the Rubber Chemist, and to discuss the working scheme with Professor Dunstan.

5. A scheme was also drafted and submitted to the Rubber Growers' Association for the standardization of rubber, and I was appointed on the Standardization Committee.

6. Woburn Experiment Station was also visited with Dr. J. A. Vœlcker to note the effect of various chemicals on plant development. The effect of a varying ratio of lime to magnesia was most pronounced, not only on the growth of the crop, but on the character of the grain ; the latter, though from a Cambridge selected strain, being completely modified by varying the proportion of lime to magnesia.

7. The effect on root growth was also very pronounced, excess of magnesia producing a very fibrous root development. The effect of nitrolim as compared with ammonia salts and nitrates was also noted, and the results correspond with the experience of its use in Ceylon.

8. I returned to Ceylon on September 6 and resumed duties on that date.

9. During 1912 and 1913 several visits were made to the various parts of the North-Central and Eastern Provinces to examine the soil and conditions for the growth of various products in those districts.

10. The large block of about 7,000 acres of irrigable land below the Nachchaduwa tank was investigated as to its suitability for the growth of coconuts and paddy, and the irrigable portions of the soil are excellent for the purpose. About 3,000 acres run below a special irrigation channel reserved for coconut cultivation, and 4,000 acres to the south can be irrigated from another channel from a higher level on the tank. When opened, this large area with some 8,000 acres of tanks in the neighbourhood would tend to maintain a moist atmosphere during the dry months of the year, and favour the growth of the palms.

11. Other blocks of irrigable land were also examined, and they would all grow paddy, and for the most part coconuts as well, and it is hoped that these areas will be opened up and colonized in the near future.

12. Much of the irrigable land in the Northern Province is suitable for the castor oil plant, which grows freely on old chenas and waste land, and it is suggested to try and induce the cultivators of these districts to grow this plant in their chenas as a mixed crop, collecting the seed after the kurakkan or other crop has been harvested. Over 21,000 tons of castor, ground nut, and rape cake are imported annually for manurial purposes, valued at over Rs. 1,793,000, most of which could in time be replaced by home-grown seed. Experiments are being conducted on the yield of oil from different varieties to ascertain the price that could be paid to the cultivators for the seed.

13. The question of the manufacture of charcoal, acetic acid, alcohol, creosote, and tar from the otherwise useless timber trees in the forests of the North-Central Province was also investigated, and estimates have been obtained for the erection of a trial plant in a selected area. Large quantities of acetic acid are imported for rubber manufacture, and the crude distillates can be utilized for preserving and smoking rubber without purification. With the introduction of suction gas plants a new market for charcoal has arisen, which would absorb considerable quantities. The production of a cheap, pure charcoal would possibly permit of the revival of native steel manufacture, utilizing pig iron instead of ore.

14. Several visits were made to the Maha Iluppallama and Anuradhapura Experiment Stations, and to select coconut experimental areas in Chilaw, Negombo, Kurunegala, and other districts.

15. The analytical work conducted in the laboratory in Colombo included :—

Analysis of tea, rubber, sugar, and coconut soils, also soils from the experiment stations under various products.
Complete analysis of tea prunings for the Gangaroowa experimental plots to determine the amount of mineral and nitrogenous matter removed per acre.
Complete analysis of palmyra fruit paste and husk.
Analysis of suriya branches used as green manures for tobacco in Jaffna District and the Pithecolobium saman.
Analysis of rubber of different varieties, rubber seed, husk, and meal.
Complete analysis of Hevea latex.
Analyses of the manure mixtures employed for the coconut experimental plots at Chilaw.

16. A considerable amount of correspondence regarding agricultural questions has been attended to, and many visitors interested in tropical agriculture have been shown round the Experiment Station or taken to various estates in different parts of Ceylon.

17. The question of green manuring for tea, rubber, and other products is being continually urged on planters, and the results of such green manuring have been highly satisfactory in promoting the permanent improvement of the various products.

M. KELWAY BAMBER,
Government Chemist.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BOTANIC GARDENS.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

WITH the re-organization of the Botanic Gardens, now a division under the Department of Agriculture, the following changes in the staff took place. The writer, formerly Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, has been appointed to the post of Superintendent of the Division of Botanic Gardens, comprising Peradeniya, Hakgala, Nuwara Eliya, Henaratgoda, as well as the Governor's Gardens at Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya. The post of Curator at Peradeniya has been filled by Mr. T. H. Parsons, who arrived from Kew in January, 1914. I have been absent on leave from July 17, 1912, to June 23, 1913, my duties being shared during my absence by Messrs. T. Petch, the Mycologist, and J. J. Nock, Curator of Hakgala Gardens.

2. The Foreman at Peradeniya, Mr. K. J. Alexander, has been transferred to Hagkala Gardens, the Foreman of the latter (Mr. D. T. de Alwis) taking the former's place at Peradeniya. Mr. G. E. Punchibanda, first upper-gardener, has been promoted to the new post of nurseryman, and this permitted of other promotions in the rank of upper-gardeners, Mr. W. P. Jasinghe being appointed to the vacancy thus caused at the bottom. The post of clerk to the Curator has been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. S. Munisinghe.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, PERADENIYA.

FRONTAGE BOUNDARY.

3. The high bank stretching from the Garden entrance to the river on the east side, which has marked the boundary here since the commencement of the Gardens, has been levelled down. This necessitated cutting down a number of trees, palms, and climbers which grew along the bank. The rough part of the work was done on contract, the final levelling, turfing, &c., being carried out by Garden labour. By this means an appreciable extension of space is secured for the spice collection, which was formerly very much cramped.

THE JUNGLE, OR WILD GARDEN.

4. The portion (section A on the Garden map) hitherto set aside in the arboretum to represent a jungle, where nature was left to herself unchecked and encouraged, has been cleared in my absence of all undergrowth, including ferns, shrubs, and climbers. It has not yet been decided what is to be done with this area, which occupies the extreme north end of the Gardens in a loop of the river.

FICUS ELASTICA GROVE.

5. The trees forming the magnificent grove of *Ficus elastica*, known as Rambong or Assam rubber, which had long formed a striking landmark near the entrance to the Gardens, have of late years been rapidly decaying and gradually crumbling away. This species was first introduced at Peradeniya about seventy-five years ago, and it is supposed the grove was planted about that time. Though of vigorous and rapid growth, attaining to an immense size, the tree is of comparatively short vitality. The trees in question had latterly become a source of danger owing to their proximity to the public road, and were consequently cut down and removed during the latter end of 1913, a heavy undertaking owing to the enormous ramifications of their buttressed roots.

RIVER SIDE.

6. The space between the river and the river drive has to be periodically cleared of superfluous growth, the fringe of large bamboos being isolated into clumps, thus rendering them more effective, while enhancing the views and vistas obtained through them and along the river. There is, however, a limit to the extent to which this work may be safely carried out, as owing to the periodical floods and loose sandy texture of the high banks, it is essential to retain a certain amount of vegetation of a binding nature in order to preserve the banks against erosion by the river.

OLD FERNERY OR ROCKERY.

7. By the recent extension and improvements to the larger fernery, which borders on the right of the main central drive, the old fernery or rockery by the stores has become superfluous. It was proposed to build in its place, which is well sheltered and shaded, a covered-in structure for the growth of water- and shade- loving plants, as Nepenthes, &c., but owing to the unsatisfactory state of the water supply this is at present impracticable. Meantime one-half has been cleared of beds, &c., for the purpose of utilizing the space for the growth of young palms and other plants in bamboos or pots requiring shade and shelter from wind.

ORCHID HOUSE.

8. The work of overhauling the orchid collection and rebuilding the plant-stages was commenced towards the end of 1913, and when completed will be a great improvement. It is hoped that before long a larger and more suitable structure will be built for this interesting and ever-popular class of plants.

NUTMEG GROVE.

9. This famous grove of nutmeg trees, now some seventy years old and still in their prime as regards fruit-bearing, has towards the end of 1913 received a heavy surface mulch of leaves, this being covered over with the earth taken from the old fernery close by, as above referred to. This should have a beneficial effect on the trees, whose roots were previously much exposed and lying closely matted on the surface.

LAGERSTRŒMIA AVENUE.

10. The avenue of the beautiful pink-flowered variety of *Lagerstrœmia Flos-reginæ*, stretching from the main drive to the palmyra avenue, planted in 1909 to divide the floricultural section from the fruit-tree collection, was considered inappropriate, and most of the trees have been uprooted in my absence on leave. This is one of the most showy of flowering trees, and is known as "The Pride of India."

NURSERIES.

11. These have recently received special attention. The old nurseries by the canarium trees, having been found inadequate to our requirements, are henceforward to be confined to the propagation of plants of ornamental or botanical interest; while the propagation of economic kinds, as fruit, shade, timber, drugs, edible products, &c., will be carried on in the space hitherto known as the Experiment Plots, which will now be called the Economic Nursery.

NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

EBONY (DIOSPYROS EBENUM).

12. The demand for this wood appears to be in excess of the supply. During the past year as much as Rs. 600 per ton has been paid locally for first class logs. There are several so-called ebonies known on the market, but the Ceylon tree above referred to is the most valuable.

LIGNUM VITÆ (GUAIACUM OFFICINALE).

13. This West Indian plant, which naturally forms a shrub or small tree, has been introduced at Peradeniya in 1882, but is of extremely slow growth, and the two specimens now in the collection are only about 6 feet in height. The species has not yet flowered here, but in the former Experiment Garden at Anuradhapura it flowered and fruited regularly, showing that it is best adapted to a semi-dry climate. This plant yields the *lignum vitæ* of commerce, a greenish, hard, and heavy wood extensively used by turners, also a fragrant resin commonly called " gum guaiacum," which is used medicinally.

OIL PALM (ELÆIS GUINEENSIS).

14. Inquiries have recently been made regarding this palm as a possible product for profitable cultivation, particularly in districts unsuited to the coconut palm. The tree is indigenous to the Gold Coast and other parts of West tropical Africa, and thrives at Peradeniya and in the low-country generally. It has been growing in the collections here since 1850, when it was first introduced, and specimens may not infrequently be seen growing in Ceylon as an ornamental palm in private gardens. Seeds ripened on our own palms have been sown, and in order to meet a possible demand more seeds are being ordered from its native home.

CARNAUBA WAX PALM (COPERNICIA CERIFERA).

15. The increase in demand for this vegetable wax, with the consequent increase in price, has caused inquiries to be made by planters regarding the possibilities of its production as a plantation product. The palm is suited to the low-country, but the prospect of its profitable cultivation in Ceylon is doubtful. The wax, which is specially suited to the manufacture of gramophonerec ords, polishes, &c., is produced on the under side of the leaves, and is obtained either by drying the latter, when the wax peels off, or by cutting the leaves in sections and boiling them, when the wax rises to the surface and is then skimmed off.

NOTES OF BOTANICAL INTEREST.

BAIKEA INSIGNIS.

16. This leguminous tree, which was received from Kew as a young plant in 1902, has flowered here in 1913 for the first time. The flowers are remarkable for their large size.

ELÆOCARPUS GANITRAS.

17. An Indian tree introduced here some forty years ago has fruited profusely during the latter end of 1913. The round fruits when covered with their bright deep-blue epicarp present a pretty and striking appearance.

TALIPOT PALM (CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA).

18. A remarkably fine specimen of this noble palm—the giant of the palm tribe—commenced to flower in the Gardens, behind the nurseries, early in July, 1913, the inflorescence reaching full development by the end of the year. The palm is about 110 feet in height, and estimated to be approximately sixty years old. This species only flowers once, the enormous panicle of inflorescence, which in the present case is 26 feet in height above the leaves, being followed a year later by the ripe fruit, resulting about ten months thereafter in the death of the tree.

KOKIA ROCKII.

19. Seeds of this beautiful Malvaceous tree of Hawaii, where it has become almost extinct, have been received from the United States Department of Agriculture, and four plants have been successfully raised. Mr. Rock, who discovered the tree, and in whose honour it is named, informed the writer that there are only three growing specimens of it in existence, and it is seed obtained from these that we have received with a view to preserving the species.

PENTADESMA BUTYRACEA.

20. This West African tree, which was received as a small plant from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1897, fruited during 1913 for the first time here. The tree grows to a large size, and yields from the bark as well as from the large brown fruits, a yellow greasy substance ; hence the tree is known in its native country as the " Butter " or " Tallow-tree."

PESTS.

(HYDRILLA OVALIFOLIA.)

21. The water-weed in the lake has continued to exert its vigorous growth, repeatedly occupying all space almost to the total exclusion of other plants ; therefore persistent warfare has to be waged against it in order to keep the pest in check. This is the notorious water-weed which used to involve the Colombo Municipality in vast sums of money in trying to keep it in check in the Colombo lake before the work of filling in the latter was begun.

SENSITIVE PLANT (MIMOSA PUDICA).

22. Much has been done during the past year in reducing the areas occupied by this undesirable weed, more especially in the arboretum. I have always found that persistent cutting down, where practicable, is preferable to digging out the plants. Thus the Peradeniya golf links, which a year ago were almost covered with the pest, are now almost free of it.

TERMITES OR WHITE ANTS.

23. The suppression of these and their castellated nests, which disfigure the lawns, especially in the wet season, requires constant attention and considerable expenditure in labour. A method of destroying them by means of a mixture claimed to be discovered by Mr. K. B. Beddewela of Maligatenna, Kandy, has not proved a success, while exploding the nests by dynamite charges has also proved a failure. Therefore recourse has still to be had to the more laborious but thorough method of digging out the nests and destroying the queen-ant.

FLYING FOXES (PTEROPUS EDWARDSII).

24. These have multiplied recently to an enormous extent, and measures have now to be adopted to keep them in check by shooting. They have lately developed a partiality for the fine row of the Java almond trees (*Canarium commune*) by the nurseries, and completely defoliated a large portion of these from the top.

OFFICE.

25. The former offices of the Curator and staff having been occupied by the Superintendent of Low-country Products and Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society and staffs, the Superintendent of Botanic Gardens has been provided with an office at the Head office, which I have occupied since returning from leave in June.

26. Before going on leave in July, 1912, I acted as Secretary, and latterly as co-Secretary, of the All-Ceylon Exhibition held in Colombo in July, in addition to my official duties.

27. Since my return from leave I have paid several visits to Hakgala, Nuwara Eliya, Henaratgoda, Colombo, and Kandy Gardens; visited and furnished reports on laying out the grounds of the Nuwara Eliya hospital, the new residence for the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at Nuwara Eliya, and on the removal of a sacred Bo tree (*Ficus religiosa*) in Colombo. I have prepared an illustrated Bulletin on "The use of Explosives in Agriculture," published various illustrated articles in the "Tropical Agriculturist," prepared a list of selected trees suitable for Nuwara Eliya, &c. The letter register at my office shows the numbered correspondence to be: inward, 3,222; outward, 3,267.

VISITORS.

28. The number of visitors who have signed the Visitors' Book in 1912 is 4,497, and in 1913 4,839, which includes several European royalties. The approximate total number of visitors to the Gardens for 1912 and 1913, including local and foreign, is 82,056.

INTRODUCTIONS.

29. The following are the principal species introduced or re-introduced into the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, during the period under review :—

Aberia caffra	(Botanic Gardens, Durban)
Acacia glauca	(Botanic Gardens, Lahore)
A. modesta	do.
Agave attenuata	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
A. atrovirens latissima	do.
A. Franzosini	do.
A. horrida var.	do.
A. Milleri var. variegata	do.
A. rigida	do.
A. rigida var. Ixtli	do.
A. schidigera	do.
A. Victoria-reginae	do.
Alocasia Mortfontanensis	(Russell's, Richmond)
A. sanderiana nobilis	do.
Aloe commutata	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
A. Eru	do.
A. mitriformis	do.
Areca Kentia	(Regnard, Mauritius)
A. sapida	do.
A. sp. (from Ramson Island)	do.
Aristolochia Kewensis	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Aquilegia Helenæ	(Herb, Naples)
Artocarpus odoratissimus	(Department of Agriculture, Manila)
Asparagus myriocladus	(Vietch's, London)
Begonia Rex Beauty	(Russell's, London)
B. Rex Masterpiece	do.
Bougainvillea formosa	(Bull's, London)
Brownea Kewensis	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Cæsalpinia Gillessii	(Dr. Stephens, Manila)
Caladium exquisite	(Russell's, Richmond)
C. Golden Queen	do.
C. Her Majesty	do.
C. Miss Elsie Hoffman	do.
C. Pintado	do.
C. President de la Deransuye	do.
C. Prince of Wales	do.
C. Rio de Janeiro	do.
Caladiums (a collection of 50 unnamed varieties)	(R. Hoffman, London)
Cassia beareana	(Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society)
Cattleya schroderæ	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Cereus amecænsis	do.

Clavija ornata	.. (Botanic Gardens, Trinidad)
Clematis brachiata ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Durban)
Clerodendron Baker-i ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
C. fragrans var. fl. pl. ..	.. do. do.
Cocos hybrida	.. (Bull's, London)
Croton sylvaticus ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Durban)
C., six named varieties ..	.. (Veitch's, London)
Curculigo recurvata variegata ..	.. (Bull's, London)
Cymbidium Lowianum ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Cypripedium Boxalli ..	.. (Agri-Horticultural Society, Rangoon)
C. Exul	.. do. do.
C. Parishii	.. do. do.
Cyrtodeira fulgida ..	.. (Bull's, London)
Dendrobium nodatum ..	.. (Agri-Horticultural Society, Rangoon)
Dictyosperma aureum ..	.. (Regnard, Mauritius)
Dracæna atropurpurea ..	.. (Veitch's, London)
D. Doucettii Albertii ..	.. do.
D. Prince Manouk Bey ..	.. do.
Dyckia trigona	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Epidendrum O' Brienianum ..	.. do. do.
Ficus glabrata	.. (Department of Agriculture, Colombia)
Furcræa Watsoniana ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
F. macrophylla	.. do. do.
Gasteria trigona	.. do. do.
Gloriosa virens	.. (Botanic Gardens, Durban)
"Gnoyhba de Chino" ..	.. (Corazza, Italy)
Hæmanthus Katherinæ ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Hexacentris lutea ..	.. (Veitch's, London)
Hibiscus aurora	.. (Bull's, London)
H. Rosea sinensis brilliantissimus	.. (Veitch's, London)
Ipomœa Thomsonii ..	.. do.
I. sidifolia	.. (Department of Agriculture, Manila)
Jacobinia chrysostephena ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
J. magnifica carnea ..	.. do. do.
J. magnifica velutina ..	.. do. do.
Java Cardamom ..	.. (Van der Poorten, Kurunegala)
Kokia Rockii	.. (U. S. Department of Agriculture)
Kraussia floribanda ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Durban)
Lælia-cattleya Amanda ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
L. Pisandra	.. do. do.
L. purpurata	.. do. do.
Latania Loddigesii ..	.. (Regnard, Mauritius)
L. Verschaffeltii	.. do.
Leca macropus	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Lettsomia modesta ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Durban)
Mango "carabao" ..	.. (Department of Agriculture, Manila)
M. "pahutan"	.. do. do.
Maranta insignis ..	.. (Russell's, Richmond)
Marica northiana ..	.. do.
Marsdenia floribanda ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Durban)
Nidularium princeps ..	.. (Russell's, Richmond)
N. Meyendorffii	.. do.
Opuntia crinifera ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
O. curassavica	.. do. do.
O. maxima	.. do. do.
Pandanus furcatus ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Parkia timoriana ..	.. (Bureau of Agriculture, Manila)
Putranjiva Roxburghii ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Lahore)
Pavetta obovata ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Durban)
Pereskia aculeata var. Godseffiana	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Philodendron andreanum ..	.. do. do.
P. Carderi	.. (Bull's, London)
Phœnix Rœbeleni ..	.. (Veitch's, London)
Platycerium Hillii ..	.. do.
Plumbago coccinea superba ..	.. (Russell's, Richmond)
Polypodium Knightæ ..	.. (Veitch's, London)
Premna odorata	.. (College of Agricuture, Philippines)
Pseuderanthemum graciliflorum ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Raphis australis	.. (Bull's, London)
Rollinia sp.	.. (Regnard, Mauritius)
Rubus lasiocarpus ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Ruellia Baikiei	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
R. Portellæ	.. do. do.
Russelia Lemoinei grandiflora ..	.. (Veitch's, London)
Saccolabium Blumei ..	.. (Agri-Horticultural Society, Rangoon)
Sanchezia parvibracteata ..	.. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Seed—Breadfruit ..	.. (Ceylon Agricultural Society)
Spondias cytherea ..	.. (Botanic Station, Seychelles)
Terminalia arjuna ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Lahore)
T. tomentosa	.. do. do.
Tradescantia decora ..	.. (Russell's, Richmond)
T. tricolor	.. do.
"Tugue Yam"	.. (Forest Department, Manila)
Turræa obtusifolia ..	.. (Botanic Gardens, Durban)
Zanthoxylum Thunbergii ..	.. do. do.
Zizyphus trinervis ..	.. (Bureau of Agriculture, Manila)

INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

30. Plants and seeds have been received from the following :—Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; the Botanic Gardens of Durban, Rio de Janeiro, Sydney, Calcutta, Saigon, and Seychelles; the Agri-Horticultural Gardens of Madras, Lahore, Kandawglay, and Lucknow; the Departments of Agriculture, Washington, Trinidad, Bogota, and Manila; the Bureau of Forestry, Manila; the Conservator of Forests, Pretoria; the Forestry Experiment Station, Formosa; the College of Agriculture, Philippines; the Yokohama Nursery Co., Japan; Dr. T. H. Stephens, Manila; Messrs. Veitch & Sons, London; W. Bull & Sons, London; Russell & Co., Richmond; F. H. Bruning & Co., Melbourne; G. Regnard, Mauritius; A. Corazza, Italy; R. Hoffman, England; J. C. Harvey, Mexico; M. Herb, Naples; E. H. High, England; and R. Kanihere, Formosa.

31. Also from the following in the Island:—The Ceylon Agricultural Society; Lt.-Col. Paul; Messrs. John Still, A. J. van der Poorten, A. J. Kellow, E. G. A. Palmer, John Tilly, P. N. Braine, A. E. Rajapakse, E. W. Hartley, W. Wicherly, Mrs. C. Drieberg, Miss Westland, and Miss Tilly.

32. Plants and seeds have been issued gratis or in exchange to the following:—The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Paris, Nogent-sur-Marne, Rio de Janeiro, Marseilles, Java, Darwin, Lahore; the Government Horticultural Department, New Delhi; the Departments of Agriculture, Washington, Saigon, Zomba, San Jose; the Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbados; the Agri-Horticultural Societies of Madras and Rangoon; the Forestry and Scientific Department, Entebbe; the Forest Department, Khartoum; the Experiment Station of Forestry, Taihoku; the Bureau of Forestry, Manila; Municipal Gardens, Bombay; State Gardens, Baroda; the Soudan Government Education Department, Khartoum; Biological Institute, Amani; Agricultural College, Dookie, Queensland; Agricultural Farm, Mandalay; Prof. Lorenzo A. Ruiz, Cuba; Messrs. Sander & Sons, England; A. Corazza, Italy; C. P. Cumming, Paris; J. N. Chakrawarti, Rangpur; M. Colani, Hanoi; A. E. Haliburton, Jamaica; A. Allegra, Catania; M. Herb, Naples; A. V. Coutts, Isle of Pines; J. A. Leopold, Perth, W. A.; J. C. Harvey, Mexico; H. J. Hoare, Peshawar; Oskar Schum, Germany; C. Muller, Germany; F. F. Schultze, Texas; J. N. Standon, Chikalda; Charles Reukart, Villefranche, France; Mrs. Tewksbury, Melbourne; and Mrs. Zurcher, Quelimane.

33. And to the following in the Island:—His Excellency the Governor's Gardens; the Station Gardens, Cotta-road, Watawala, Ambalangoda, Kamburugamuwa, New Peradeniya, Homagama, Kalutara South, Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Kadugannawa, Chunagam, Vavuniya, Kendangamuwa, Madawachchi; the Chief Resident Engineer, Mannar Railway; the School Gardens, Pussellawa, Madipola, Handessa, Keenadeniya, Bandaragama, Kobbekaduwa, Kengalla; the Stock Garden, Colombo; the Local Boards, Badulla, Puttalam, Matale, Negombo; the Police Stations, Cotta, Kurunegala, Kalutara, Negombo, Galle; the General Hospital, Colombo; Hospital Gardens, Moratuwa, Balangoda, Badulla, Koslanda, Ratnapura; the District Engineers, Trincomalee, Ratnapura, Avissawella, Dimbula; the Assistant Government Agents of Matara and Puttalam; the District Judges, Kalutara and Badulla; the Ragama Camp; the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurunegala; the Post Offices, Peradeniya and Deniyaya; the Resthouse, Deniyaya; the Ceylon Agricultural Society; and the Experiment Station, Peradeniya.

RAINFALL.

34. The rainfall for each of the last two years has been abnormal, that for 1912 being 6·72 in. below the average, and that for 1913 nearly 32 in. above the average. The rainfall for the latter year was the heaviest on record, and included three heavy floods, viz., in January, October, and December. The last flood was the highest on record at Peradeniya and up-country generally. October was the wettest month with over 32 inches, and February the driest with ·91 in. The heaviest fall in any 24 hours in 1912 was 4·63 inches (measured on July 10), and in 1913 7·34 inches (measured on October 6).

35. The following is the rainfall for 1912 and 1913, with the average for each month for the last thirty years :—

Months.	Rainfall for 1912. Inches.	Days.	Average, 1884 to 1912, inclusive. Inches.	Rainfall. Days.
January	·39	2	3·01	7
February	—	—	1·81	4
March	4·74	7	4·61	8
April	5·83	9	8·56	14
May	4·20	8	6·14	11
June	9·79	21	10·46	20
July	15·08	16	8·31	19
August	4·59	16	6·15	17
September	2·44	8	6·81	15
October	10·89	24	13·57	21
November	9·67	19	10·10	17
December	14·84	17	8·70	13
Total	82·46	147	88·18	165

Months.	Rainfall for 1913. Inches.	Days.	Average, 1884 to 1913, inclusive. Inches.	Rainfall. Days.
January	22·29	21	3·65	7
February	·91	5	1·78	4
March	3·99	5	4·59	8
April	9·26	15	8·59	14
May	4·43	6	6·08	11
June	7·21	12	10·29	19
July	5·54	15	8·22	19
August	5·20	13	6·12	16
September	2·22	8	6·66	15
October	32·03	21	14·18	21
November	11·14	17	10·14	17
December	16·18	18	8·95	13
Total	120·40	156	89·25	165

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S GARDENS, &c.

QUEEN'S HOUSE GARDEN.

36. This has been maintained in good order as usual. The row of screw-pines (*Pandanus*) which lined the boundary wall on the seaside have all been removed, on the advice of Major James, the mosquito expert. A border of ornamental shrubs lined by a wide path has been made along the wall in place of the screw-pines removed, with several fine flowering trees planted at intervals at the back. Some two dozen of the older trees and palms which grew close to the house in front have been cut down.

KING'S PAVILION GARDEN.

37. The beautiful garden and grounds of the King's Pavilion have undergone some improvements around the plant-shed and rose-garden. As at Queen's House, a number of handsome "traveller's trees" (*Ravenala madagascariensis*), which formed a striking feature here for many years, and of other plants with adaptations for collecting water in their leaf bases, were cut down on medical advice, with a view to reducing the number of mosquitoes.

THE LODGE GARDEN.

38. With the appointment of a permanent gardener here in charge of the grounds and coolies, it has been possible to improve the general state of these gardens. Much superfluous growth has been cleared, and some bamboos were thinned out so as to improve the view of the surrounding hills. The bank above the bungalow has been sloped and put under grass, with some flower beds dotted about. An ornamental mixed hedge has been planted on the upper side along Lady Horton's walk, so as to secure more privacy.

QUEEN'S COTTAGE GARDEN.

39. Several improvements were carried out. The lawns were top-dressed and several depressions filled in. The grass banks near the tennis court were re-turfed, and the designs of some of the flower beds in front of the house were altered. The banks along the new drive were planted up with suitable plants, including Solanum jasminoides, Australian Daisy, Tropœolums, and Rambler Roses.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

40. A large number of cauliflower and cabbage plants were lost owing to the club-root disease, in spite of liberal applications of lime to the soil and the practice of crop rotation as far as possible. Hares and rats did considerable damage to the vegetables.

LORANTHUS.

41. Large quantities of the Loranthus parasite were cut from the *Acacia melanoxylon* trees, many of the branches of which had to be cut off in order to get rid of it. The parasite is spread through the agency of the flower-pecker bird (*Dicæum erythrorhynchum*), the smallest of Ceylon birds and the only one so far known to feed on the berries of the Loranthus.

BOTANIC GARDENS, HENARATGODA.

ORNAMENTAL BEDS.

42. The ornamental beds have been overhauled and manured three times in the past year. The watering of these in the dry weather has involved a considerable amount of labour, owing to the scarcity of water. Some new ornamental beds have been laid out.

IMPROVEMENTS.

43. Towards the end of the year (1913) a considerable number of superfluous or unsightly trees were cut down and removed. This will result in an improvement of the trees and plants remaining, as well as in the lawns and general appearance of the Gardens.

PROPAGATION.

44. Three plants of *Amherstia nobilis* have been successfully propagated by layering (gooteing), and these have been planted out in suitable places in the Gardens.

IPECACUANHA.

45. A larger plot has been devoted to the propagation of this product in order to meet the increasing number of applications for plants. It requires a position under the permanent shade and shelter of trees, with a moist humous soil.

PRICKLY PEAR COMMISSION.

46. A travelling commission, under the superintendence of Dr. Johnston from Queensland, visited the Gardens late in 1912 and instituted an experiment with the object of discovering a satisfactory method of exterminating the prickly pear pest in Queensland, by means of a scale insect. This experiment is still proceeding, a special enclosure being devoted to it.

REVENUE.

47. The following is a statement of revenue for the year 1913:—

		Amount. Rs. c.
From sale of flowering plants, &c.		48 0
Do. rubber plants, &c.		45 0
Do. rubber seed		286 0
Do. firewood and logs		40 0
Do. cinnamon		8 0
Do. rubber biscuits, &c.		2,296 47
	Total ..	2,723 47

METEOROLOGICAL.

48. During the middle part of the year (1913) very strong wind was experienced which caused injury to many of the full grown 22-year old Hevea trees of the second generation. The following table shows the monthly rainfall for 1912 and 1913, and the number of days on which rain fell in each month :—

Month.	1912. Rain. Inches.	1912. Days.	1913. Rain. Inches.	1913. Days.
January	0·42	1	8·98	14
February	3·20	2	4·49	6
March	8·95	8	5·74	5
April	12·87	18	6·31	12
May	19·72	23	8·68	13
June	23·41	28	8·04	10
July	4·21	10	4·87	10
August	3·04	12	—	—
September	5·77	9	3·62	7
October	21·26	20	10·29	15
November	5·97	15	15·02	20
December	4·54	7	10·38	16
Total	113·36	153	86·42	128

49. I attach the report of the Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Hakgala.

H. F. MACMILLAN,
Superintendent of Botanic Gardens

BOTANIC GARDENS, HAKGALA.

IMPROVEMENTS.

THE bank immediately above the entrance gate was re-sloped and planted up with ornamental shrubs, &c. The patana bank outside the entrance was cut back about 12 feet by the Garden and Public Works Department coolies during October, 1913, in order to make the turn easier for motors, especially those entering or leaving the Gardens by the main road below Hakgala.

BUILDINGS, &c.

2. The new summer arbour erected in memory of the late Curator was furnished in August, 1913, with tables and chairs made mostly out of rhododendron wood.

PLANT HOUSES.

The common kinds of ferns from the small lower greenhouse were removed and planted out in the fernery, their place being taken by the orchids which were removed from the greenhouse.

ROSE GARDEN.

3. The beds were well manured and a quantity of clay added to the soil. Several old plants, which had not been flowering well, were taken out and their places filled by better varieties received from Messrs. Benjamin Cant & Sons, England, such as Souvenir de S. A. Prince, Lady Ashtown, Hugh Dickson, Her Majesty, Madame Pernet, Monsieur Paul Lede, Etoile de France, Prince Arthur, Pharisaer, Bessie Brown, Tom Wood, Barbarossa, and Maman Cochet.

The following varieties do best in the Gardens :—Souvenir de la Malmaison, Safrano, Gruss au Teplitz, Enchantress, Frau Karl Druschki, Caroline Testout, Mrs. B. R. Cant, Madame Charles, Charlotte Corday, Amazon, Lady Waterlow, Dupuy Jamain, William Allen Richardson, Pharisaer, Corrina, and Madame Pernet Ducher.

NURSERY.

4. This has been well stocked, and a large number of Cupressus macrocarpa and Knightiana were raised from seed. The labelling was thoroughly overhauled and brought up to date.

FERNERY.

5. A considerable number of plants were put out here, including a number of named orchids, such as Coelogyne cristata, C. ochracea, Dendrobium aureum, D. nutans, Aerides cylindricum, Saccolobium roseum, S. niveum, S. brevifolium, Cirrhopetalum Wightii, S. grandiflorum, Vanda spathulata. In addition to these, a few well grown plants of Lycopodium squarrosum and L. phyllanthum were put out.

FRUIT GARDEN.

6. Several fruit trees have been recently planted here, such as Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), Tree Tomato ("yellow" and "blood-red" varieties), China Guava (*Psidium Cattleyanum*), Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), and a number of Apples and Pears. Some were also planted out in the waste piece of ground opposite the new propagating sheds and are growing well. The Cherimoyer (*Anona Cherimolia*) trees continue to produce a few fruits each season, but they are very small, being only about the size of a cricket ball. A few very fine fruit were grown on Albion estate the last two seasons, some of them weighing over two pounds, and were well flavoured.

The Persimmon or Chinese Date Plum (*Diospyros kaki*) of Japan produced a few fruits.

THE PONDS.

7. Both these were cleaned out in September last. The path round the upper pond was widened and re-turfed. Seven tubs containing White Azalea, Begonia metallica, Begonia sp., Begonia Mrs. Baker, Agave americana variegata, Grass variegated, and Salvia splendens (Scarlet Queen were put round the edge, and the garden seat opposite the arbour painted. The edges of the lower pond were planted with Phormium tenax, Crinum giganteum, Alsophila crinita, Begonias, Arum lilies, &c. A new outlet pipe was fixed, and a retaining wall built at the upper end to prevent wash. The Crinum giganteum on the borders of the upper pond were in full bloom during August and made a very pleasing effect; on one clump 75 flowers were out at once.

ACACIA DECURRENS VAR. MOLLISSIMA.

8. Black Wattle.—A packet of seeds of this wattle was received on October 12, 1912, from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Pretoria, through Peradeniya, and the seeds were sown in two beds in the nursery. Some being soaked in warm water for 12 hours were sown on October 13 and germinated on the 20th. Unsoaked seeds, sown on the same day, germinated four days later. In all about 250 seedlings were raised. Of these, 35 were planted out on the cleared piece of ground below the Casuarina plantation on October 24, 1913, and are growing well. Eighty-four plants were put out on December 20, 1913, in a cleared plot of ground on the patana beyond the laboratory. Unfortunately dry weather set in before the plants had time to become established, and consequently they were severely checked. The remainder of the plants are still in the nursery, and will be planted out when the weather is favourable.

SOYA BEANS (GLYCINE HISPIDA).

9. Ten pounds of seed of this bean were received from Peradeniya for trial at Hakgala and Nuwara Eliya on February 9, 1913. Three small plots were tried at Hakgala.

No. 1 Plot, Patna.—One pound of seeds were sown on February 12 in two unmanured beds on the cleared piece of ground below the Casuarina plantation. The seeds germinated on the tenth day after sowing. The plants were in flower at the end of April and the beans collected on June 4, the yield from the pound of seeds being 15 oz. Unfortunately hares did a certain amount of damage to this plot one night, and it was fenced in next day to prevent further damage being done.

No. 2 Plot, Vegetable Garden.—Two pounds of seeds were sown in manured beds on February 12 and germinated seven days after sowing. The plants were in flower on April 15 and the seed collected on June 6. The yield from this plot was 5 lb. 3 oz.

No. 3 Plot, Old Rock Garden.—Two pounds of seeds were sown in well-dug old nursery beds on February 12 and germinated seven days later. The plants were in flower on April 19. The yield was very poor, being only 9 oz. more than the quantity sown.

The total yield of the three plots was 8 lb. 11 oz.

KOKIA ROCKII.

10. A packet of seeds of this was received from the United States Department of Agriculture in May, 1913. The majority of the seeds were sent to Peradeniya, only 12 being kept here for trial; out of these 2 plants were raised. One of them damped off, but the other is growing well, and is about 7 inches high. The seeds were treated in three different ways before sowing, namely: (*a*) soaking in hot water for 12 hours, (*b*) slightly cracking the seeds, (*c*) clipping the seeds at the opposite side to the hilum. The two plants raised were from seeds which had been soaked in hot water for 12 hours; all the others failed to germinate.

HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM.

11. The plants in the small plot which was planted up in the swampy piece of ground above the fernery during March are growing very slowly. A few were planted at the same time in the grass, and these seem to be doing better than those in the plot specially cleared for their reception.

HEDYCHIUM FLAVESCENS.

12. The plot of plants from which 1,800 stems were cut and sent to Peradeniya in May has grown up again. Some of the stems are fully matured and are only about 5 feet high, *i.e.*, 2 feet lower than the stems cut in May, and the plants look very weak and unhealthy.

INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

13. Plants or seeds were issued gratis or in exchange to the following:—Botanic Gardens, Lalbagh; Bicton Gardens, Devonshire; Department of Agriculture, U. S. A.; M. Herb, Italy; and the following in the Island: Government Agent, Ratnapura; Judges' Bungalows, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya; Local Boards, Hatton, Dikoya, Bandarawela, Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya; Forest Department, Nuwara Eliya; H. E. the Rear Admiral's bungalow, Diyatalawa; R. N. Camp, Diyatalawa; Registrar-General's bungalow, Nuwara Eliya; the Ceylon Agricultural Society; Queen's Cottage Gardens, Nuwara Eliya; Brigadier-General, Nuwara Eliya; Station Master, Ambawela; Victoria Park, Colombo; hospital grounds, Dimbula and Ratnapura; District Engineer, Diyatalawa.

VISITORS.

14. The number of visitors to the Gardens during the year 1913 was 4,306.

OFFICE.

15. The letter register shows as follows:—Inward 1,413, outward 2,016, for the eighteen months under review.

INTRODUCTIONS.

16. The following are the principal additions made to the collections :—

Acacia confusa	(Experiment Station of Forestry, Japan)
Acacia decurrens var. mollissima	(Chief Conservator of Forests, Pretoria)
Acacia pycnantha	(M. Herb, Naples (re-introduced))
Agrimonia eupatoria	(Peradeniya)
Araucaria imbricata	(Bicton Gardens, Devonshire)
Bletia hyacinthina	(E. G. A. Palmer, Madulsima)
B. h. purple var.	do.
Chamæcyparis obtusa	(Yokohama Nursery Co., Ltd., Japan)
Cypripedium adrastus	(E. G. A. Palmer, Madulsima)
C. albertianum	do.
C. ashburtoniæ	do.
C. barbatum	do.
C. Boxalli	do.
C. callosum	do.
Juniperus pachyphœ	(U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington)
Kokia Rockii	do.
Lagerstrœmia subcostata	(Experiment Station of Forestry, Japan)
Lucerne, Peruvian	(Ceylon Agricultural Society)
L. Turkestan	do.
Pinus densiflora	(R. Kanehera, Formosa)
P. massoniana	(Yokohama Nursery Co., Ltd., Japan)
Quercus glauca	(Experiment Station of Forestry, Japan)
Smanisoma atrocarminea	(M. Herb, Naples)
Stephania elegans	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Vitis rumicisperma	do.

METEOROLOGY AT HAKGALA.

17. The rainfall for 1913 was 133·70 inches, or 36 inches above the average for the last twenty nine years. The wettest month was January (37·59 inches), and the driest September, with only 1·46 inch. The greatest number of rainy days in any month was in January, when rain fell on 28 days. The greatest fall in any 24 hours was 6·27 inches, registered at 9.30 A.M. on December 16.

18. The following table shows the rainfall for 1912 and the averages for the last 28 years :—

Months.	Rainfall for 1912. Inches.	Rainfall for 1912. Days.	Average, 1884 to 1912, inclusive. Inches.	Average, 1884 to 1912, inclusive. Days.
January	7·13	7	8·85	16
February	0·70	3	3·21	8
March	5·12	13	4·86	10
April	3·89	16	7·26	16
May	8·93	15	6·92	15
June	4·72	22	8·24	20
July	6·48	23	6·70	20
August	4·84	18	4·48	16
September	2·78	14	6·28	18
October	10·99	26	12·64	23
November	17·35	22	11·87	21
December	21·53	28	14·39	22
Total	94·46	207	95·70	205

19. The mean temperature of the air and the range for each month in 1912 is given in the following table :—

Months.	Mean. Fah.	Range. Fah.
January	63·5	30·2
February	66·9	29·7
March	69·4	26·2
April	69·4	24·2
May	70·7	22·7
June	67·4	28·3
July	59·8	28·8
August	67·7	33·8
September	70·4	33·3
October	67·2	27·8
November	64·2	32·3
December	63·8	27·8

20. The following table shows the rainfall for 1913 and the averages for the last 29 years :—

Months.	Rainfall for 1913. Inches.	Rainfall for 1913. Days.	Average, 1884 to 1913, inclusive. Inches.	Average, 1884 to 1913, inclusive. Days.
January	37·59	28	9·84	16
February	6·53	10	3·32	8
March	5·56	9	4·89	10
April	8·13	17	7·29	16
May	8·24	23	6·97	15
June	4·72	16	8·11	19
July	7·90	22	6·74	20
August	4·20	20	4·47	16
September	1·46	10	6·11	18
October	16·83	21	12·79	23
November	7·82	23	11·73	21
December	24·72	22	14·75	22
Total	133·70	221	97·01	204

21. The mean temperature of the air and the range for each month in 1913 is given in the following table :—

Months.	Mean. Fah.	Range. Fah.
January	62·4	24·7
February	54·4	28·9
March	69·6	27·4
April	71·6	27·6
May	70·9	22·0
June	68·3	20·6
July	65·5	15·8
August	67·2	22·4
September	70·0	24·8
October	67·5	21·5
November	65·1	16·5
December	62·9	27·6

22. The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 154·4 on March 30, against 154·7 Fah. for June 10 of the previous year. The lowest temperature on the grass was 32·4 on March 20, against 31·0 on February 18 and November 6 of the year before.

23. The cloudiest months in 1913 were July, November, and December, with a mean amount of cloud of 8·0, against 5·0 in June, July, October, November, and December of the previous year.

24. The brightest month in 1913 was March, with a mean amount of 3·0.

25. The value of plants and seeds given gratis to Government institutions from the Hakgala Botanic Gardens was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
July to December, 1912	12 50
January to December, 1913	1,315 0
Total	1,327 50

26. The receipts were as follows :—

	Rs. c.
July to December, 1912	205 75
January to December, 1913	509 75
Total	715 50

NUWARA ELIYA EXPERIMENT GARDEN AND PARK.

27. The principal work has been the upkeep of the grounds. The lawns were top-dressed, the paths re-gravelled, and the beds and borders kept in good order.

BUILDINGS.

28. All the plants from the greenhouse were removed to Hakgala in August last, and will be returned as soon as the greenhouse has been rebuilt. A new meteorological shed was erected on the lawn opposite the post office.

GENERAL.

29. A great deal of damage was done to the borders and paths during the flood in December, 1913, and a large number of plants lost. The lawns were covered with mud, and the wooden bridge opposite the post office was washed away and deposited on the waste land between the Park and race-course.

30. The following seeds were received from the Chairman, Board of Improvement, and are to be raised for planting out in Nuwara Eliya :—Abies Douglasi, Cupressus Lawsoniana, Eucalyptus paucifolia, Picea nobilis, Pinus canariensis, P. sylvestris, and Wellingtonia gigantea.

THE MAZE.

31. A wire fence was put round the Maze by the Board of Improvement in October. A gate was erected at the entrance, and is kept open to the public from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

EXPERIMENTS.

32. Of the 10 lb. seed of the Soya bean (*Glycine hispida*) received from Peradeniya in February, 5 lb. were sent to the Nuwara Eliya Garden for trial. The seeds were sown on the 11th of the same month and germinated on the 19th. The plants produced ½ of a bushel of seeds, and these were sown on September 16, germinating in 7 days, but unfortunately the plants were destroyed by the heavy rains in October

ACACIA DECURRENS VAR. MOLLISSIMA.

33. From the seeds sent up for trial, 250 plants were raised. These were planted out near the river, but all except 50 were washed away during the flood on December 16, when the whole of the Park was under water.

JAMES J. NOCK,
Curator, Hakgala Gardens.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LOW-COUNTRY PRODUCTS AND SCHOOL GARDENS.

STAFF.

THE headquarters of the Office of the Superintendent were moved to Peradeniya in October, 1912. The following changes were made in the clerical staff during the period under review :—Mr. W. B. Nonis was transferred in July, 1913, to the Colombo Museum, and Mr. C. D. W. Kannangara from the Colonial Secretary's Office succeeded him as Chief Clerk. Mr. A. D. L. de Zoysa Jayatilleke was appointed as an Agricultural Instructor from August, 1913, and Mr. E. P. Rupesinghe from the Department of Education succeeded him as assistant clerk.

2. Certain changes were also made with reference to the Inspecting Staff. These officers, previously known as Assistant Superintendents of School Gardens, are now designated Inspectors of School Gardens, and have each a definite area to look after. Mr. Alexander Perera has charge of the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Eastern Provinces, Mr. D. D. Fernando of the Western and Southern Provinces, and Mr. C. Wickramaratne of the North-Western, North-Central, and Northern Provinces.

3. During the period under review Mr. Perera travelled 2,168 miles and paid 187 visits of inspection; Mr. Fernando 1,955 miles and 267 visits; and Mr. Wickramaratne 2,650 miles and 297 visits.

STOCK GARDEN.

4. 8,288 packets of seed and 4,496 plants and cuttings were issued to school gardens.

5. Two assistant teachers of Government vernacular schools and three probationary Agricultural Instructors were attached to the Stock Garden for training.

6. Distribution of seeds was facilitated by supplies received from 49 school gardens. The nurseries of different varieties of fruits were replenished as each variety came in season, and they are now well stocked. The natural order garden for students has been improved and added to. Two plant sheds have been erected and seats provided for visitors. New labels for plants have been provided, and direction boards set up to indicate the different sections of the garden. The testing of seeds for the Agricultural Society was done as hitherto. Four hives of *Apis indica* bees were stocked and supplied to applicants.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

7. There are now 282 Government school gardens, and 47 aided schools have been registered for the grants now payable by the Education Department, viz., Rs. 50 for a garden of an acre or more and Rs. 30 for one not less than one-third of an acre in extent.

8. A "Junior Agricultural Reader" was prepared by me for the Department of Education, to be used in vernacular schools. A Senior Reader is in course of preparation. A circular containing instructions on the planting of school gardens was issued to teachers.

9. The results of the work going on in the school gardens are satisfactory and encouraging, and continue to have a healthy influence on the boys and their surroundings. The provision of an enhanced prize fund of Rs. 2,500 now admits of a more equitable distribution of awards than hitherto. Half the sum awarded to each garden is divided among the five students who show the best work both in school and home garden. In the annual judging for prizes the following schools received awards :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.—Mugurugampola, Hunumulla, and Kirindiwela.

Kalutara District.—Bellana, Paragastota, Walallawita, and Kalupahana.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle District.—Nagoda, Magedara, and Polpogoda.

Matara District.—Rotumba, Kotapola, Narandeniya, and Marambe.

Hambantota District.—Mandaduwa, Walasmulla, and Katuwana.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy District.—Ankumbura, Mahamedagama, Udispattu, Nugawela, Mahagama, and Rambukpitiya.

Matale District.—Madawala Ulpota, and Madipola.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Tennepanguwa and Passara.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Ratnapura District.—Opanaike, Madampe, Dippitigala, and Balangoda.

Kegalla District.—Weragala, Kotapola, and Beddewela.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullaittivu District.—Etambagaskada.

Mannar District.—Iranai Illuppaikulam.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Galediulwewa, Mahadiulwewa, Morakewa, Mahamankadawala, Ratmalgahawewa, Tamuttegama, Irambakulama, and Mahaelagomuwa.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Buluwela, Makandura, Nakkawatta, Balalla, Kankaniyamulla, Ambanpola, Wariyapola, and Giriulla.

PADDY.

10. The cultivation of paddy is among the Sinhalese a matter not so much of agricultural enterprise as of social economy, and the production of rice for the consumption of his household is more or less a moral obligation on the cultivator. Where the people have been imbued with the spirit of commercial enterprise this sentiment has given way; but in the remoter parts of the Island, and particularly in the Kandyan districts, it still holds sway, and to eat any but home-grown rice is a reproach.

11. The attractions of coconut cultivation (and even of rubber and tea) have also helped to modify the conditions of village life, and many landowners have given up paddy cultivation with all its risks for the less strenuous life and more certain results associated with the growth of perennial crops.

12. The increase of the local output of paddy, which is so much desired at the present time in connection with the food supply for estate labour, is possible (1) by extending the area under the crop, and (2) by improving the yield of the land at present under cultivation.

13. The opening up of new areas, chiefly in the North-Central Province and the lower portion of the Northern Province, is hardly likely to take place without the intervention of the large capitalist, or the enterprise of the Moorish cultivator from the Eastern Province or the Tamil settler from South India: and with a view to attracting them, it would be necessary to allow land on very easy terms.

14. The question of improving the local yield of paddy by better methods of cultivation has occupied the serious attention of Government since the early eighties, when a School of Agriculture was established mainly to help the native agriculturist. The possibility of raising better crops depends on (1) better tillage, (2) improvement in sowing, and (3) manuring.

15. The officers of the Department have consistently preached and demonstrated the advantages (1) of using improved implements of tillage, in order to bring about a more thorough preparation of the soil with a view to increasing the stock of available plant food and effectually suppressing weed growth; (2) of saving seed paddy and promoting better growth by transplanting seedlings from a nursery by reducing the sowing rate in broadcasting; (3) maintaining the fertility of the land by the application of manure.

16. Under the first head the progress made has been slow, the real difficulty in effecting any improvement on the existing type of implements being the poor character of the cattle available for agricultural purposes; and until the large question of cattle improvement is taken in hand, any extensive alteration in the methods of tillage is not to be expected. The co-operation of the more enlightened landowners (*e.g.*, Messrs. A. E. Rajapakse, V. Cassipillai, and Bibile Ratemahatmaya), who have adopted a better type of plough, has gone a great way towards convincing the village cultivator of what can be done in this direction.

17. "Transplanting" in paddy cultivation is being taken up, chiefly in the Central and Uva Provinces, and the aim at present is to gradually reduce the number of seedlings planted together. A large number of demonstration plots have been worked to prove that there is no object in planting more than three seedlings together, and that planting should not be done less than 6 in. by 6 in. apart. The prospect of transplanting being adopted, wherever local conditions admit, is now more promising.

18. The advantage of adopting a reduced sowing rate in broadcasting is not likely to be appreciated till better tillage comes to be practised, since the suppression of weeds is ordinarily effected by thick sowing and keeping the land under water. It may not be generally known that in some parts of Uva no less than five bushels of seed are sown per acre. The least known seed rate is two bushels, while with proper cultivation a bushel should suffice.

19. The Agricultural Chemist of the Madras Department has expressed the view that "wet" paddy grows under anærobic conditions. If this be admitted, the questions (1) whether this character of the paddy plant has not been induced by environment, and (2) whether it could be altered without detriment, and indeed with advantage to growth and productiveness, are worth investigation.

20. In this connection it may be mentioned that the experience at Sivagiri Farm (Tinnevelly District) has been that very much smaller quantities of water than are usually employed yield entirely successful results, and that it is an advantage to withhold irrigation water until the surface soil begins to crack.

21. As regards manuring, the practice of growing a leguminous green crop to be ploughed in when preparing the field has been found to be the most satisfactory and economical method of fertilizing paddy. This is being demonstrated at different centres, and the results appeal to the paddy grower. The only commercial fertilizer that has so far found favour with cultivators is bone meal; and the employment of green manures supplemented with bone meal will probably come to be generally adopted.

FRUIT.

22. A great deal has been done for the improvement and spread of fruit culture in the Island. The demand for fruit increases yearly owing to a growing population and an expanding port. Among the most important indirect advantages of school gardens is that they act as centres for the spread of fruit culture, since every school garden has a section devoted to fruits. In this way varieties which were once unheard of in certain localities have been now established, and their propagation through the agency of the school children is only a matter of time. As a case in point it may be mentioned that grafted mangoes of the best varieties are now fruiting in remote parts of the North-Central Province.

23. The Agricultural Society has greatly assisted in this work by large distributions of fruit plants among its members and through the gardens worked under its auspices.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

24. Much that has been said in regard to fruit may also be said with reference to vegetables, the cultivation of which has been greatly encouraged through school gardens. Vegetable cultivation appeals more forcibly to the villager, in that he can quickly add to his food supply by growing seeds obtained from school gardens. Indeed, one of the most gratifying results of the school garden movement has been the starting of what are known as "home gardens," *i.e.*, gardens established near their dwellings by the school boys. By this means the cultivation of a number of useful vegetables has been taken up in villages, *e.g.*, Lima beans, Chinese cabbage, Guar bean, Cluster sweet potato, &c.

TOBACCO.

25. Tobacco cultivation has so far only supplied a local demand, except in the case of chewing tobacco, the bulk of which finds a market in Travancore State; but this is gradually being closed against Ceylon. For the Jaffna peninsula, which is very largely devoted to tobacco, what is wanted is a type of leaf that will command a wider market than that now raised. The Department has arranged for the employment of a tobacco expert, and it will be for him to find a practical solution to the difficulty which the Jaffna people have to face. In the meantime a suitable tract of land has been secured near Jaffna for conducting the necessary preliminary experiments.

26. In the Central Province the situation is somewhat different, since here a variety of tobacco believed to have been introduced forty or fifty years ago from Cuba has become naturalized, *i.e.*, acclimatized and modified to local conditions. This variety is being extensively grown in Dumbara, Matale North, and Hewaheta, and its cultivation is spreading. The leaf is, as far as local leaf goes, comparatively small, of a fine texture, and has been found after proper curing more suitable for the

manufacture of cigars of the European type than the tobacco of the North. Recognizing this fact, a local firm has established a curing shed and cigar factory at Teldeniya, and is in this way assisting in the development of an industry which promises to prove of great benefit to the people of the surrounding districts.

COTTON.

27. Cotton cultivation is still in the experimental stage, and definite information as to the most suitable regions and varieties is after repeated trials only now being acquired. The results obtained at Ambalantota (in the Hambantota District) last season were very encouraging, and a further trial is being made in the same locality this season. The yield of seed cotton from 1 acre 2 roods 34 perches was 1,826 lb., of which 1,558 was first grade. After ginning, the lint, which weighed 373 lb., was sent to the British Cotton Growing Association, Manchester, and fetched 9½*d.* per pound first quality and 7½*d.* second quality, with American middling at 7·35*d.*

28. The Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, has granted concessions to *chena* cultivators in order to encourage them to grow cotton on their lands, and 30 to 40 acres have been planted this season. Judging by the figures supplied by the local agents of the British Cotton Growing Association showing distribution of cotton seed, there should be an area of not less than 200 acres under the crop this season. The variety selected for growing in the Island is Allen's long staple American upland.

C. DRIEBERG,
Superintendent, Division of Low-country Products and School Gardens.

February 16, 1914.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER, EXPERIMENT STATION, PERADENIYA.

MR. DUDLEY S. CORLETT took over the management on February 3, 1913.

HEVEA BRASILIENSIS.

2. The following experiments on various methods of tapping have been carried out on the ten-year old trees, and are still in progress :—

Excision.

1.—¼ circumference, 4 cuts 1 foot apart, once a week.
2.—¼ circumference, 4 cuts 1 foot apart, tapped twice a week.
3.—¼ circumference, 2 bottom cuts 1 foot apart, three times a week.
4.—¼ circumference, 2 cuts 2 feet apart, three times a week.
5.—¼ circumference, 1 cut at 3 feet high, daily except Sundays.
6.—¼ circumference, 3 cuts, alternate days, 1 foot apart.
7.—Basal V, alternate days.
8.—Full herring-bone, 2 cuts 1 foot apart, three times a week.
9.—Full herring-bone, 2 cuts 1 foot apart, alternate days.
10.—Full herring-bone, 2 cuts, daily, alternate months.
11.—Quarters, 4 cuts, alternate days.
12.—Quarters, 4 cuts daily on alternate months.

Incision.

1.—Northway's serrated knife, daily.
2.—Northway's serrated knife, alternate days.
3.—Bamber's pricker, vertical channels, 6 feet high, alternate days.
4.—Bamber's pricker, 3 feet from ground, alternate days.
5.—Bamber's pricker, 2 cuts ¾ inch apart, on opposite sides of the tree daily, every alternate fortnight.

3. The following plots, each consisting of two rows, have been manured with the following mixtures, and an unmanured row has been left between each for control ; applied February, 1913 :—

	lb.
(1) Groundnut cake	300
Fish guano	150
Blood meal	100
Steamed bone dust	100
Sulphate of ammonia	40
Muriate of potash	150
Per acre	840

	lb.
(2) Excess of nitrogen.	
Groundnut cake	300
Fish guano	200
Blood meal	150
Steamed bone dust	20
Sulphate of ammonia	90
Muriate of potash	80
Per acre	840

	lb.
(3) Excess of phosphoric acid.	
Groundnut cake	150
Fish guano	200
Steamed bone dust	200
Muriate of potash	100
Basic slag	190
Per acre	840

	lb.
(4) Excess of potash.	
Groundnut cake	200
Fish guano	100
Blood meal	60
Steamed bone dust	100
Muriate of potash	150
Kainit	230
Per acre	840

	lb.
(5) Nitrolim mixture.	
Nitrolim	320
Basic slag	170
Sulphate of potash	174
Per acre	664

4. Bulletins on the result of these rubber tapping and manuring experiments are in course of preparation.

5. Two new clearings of light jungle have been opened up on the hillsides, one of 11 acres 15 perches, called the "Hill Top" plantation, and the other of 7 acres 16 perches, called the "Hill Side."

The "Hill Top" plantation was planted in June, 1913, with Hevea rubber stumps, one year old, from seed of the old Peradeniya trees. The holes were made by dynamiting. 1⅛ acre was planted in clumps of four 10 by 12 by 40 feet giving 69 trees per acre. 2¼ acres were planted in avenues 40 by 15 by 15 feet giving 112 trees per acre. The object of these two plots is to test the value of giving the trees plenty of air space and light at least in one direction. The remainder of this plantation is planted in rows 20 by 20 feet giving 108 trees per acre.

The whole of the "Hill Side" plantation is planted 20 by 20 feet. Owing to the steepness and exposure to the sun the stumps on this plantation did not take root so well as in the "Hill Top." In both plantations *Tephrosia candida* has been sown 4 by 4 feet, requiring about 3 lb. of seed per acre. On the "Hill Side" it did not germinate nearly so well as on the "Hill Top." Both plantations were supplied in August and again in October. In December the *Tephrosia candida* was cut down to a foot from the ground and mulched to the young trees.

6. Plots 14 and 15 of one-year old Hevea trees raised from seed from the famous No. 2 tree at Henaratgoda have been supplied with year old stumps raised from seed from the same source. Several failed by reason of the ensuing drought, though they were well mulched and watered. The plots were kept disc-harrowed and then sown broadcast with *Indigofera arrecta* 4 lb. to the acre. This has been cut once and mulched to the trees and when half-grown again ploughed in.

7. Plot 77 of year-old Hevea trees from No. 2 tree at Henaratgoda, half planted in dynamited and half in hand-dug holes, has been disc-harrowed and sown with *Crotolaria incana*, which has been mulched to the trees. No difference can yet be marked between the two methods of planting.

8. Plots 73 to 76.—These plots have been cleared of old cocoa and coconuts, and were planted in June in dynamited holes, with year-old Hevea stumps from old Peradeniya trees, in avenues 40 by 15 by 15 feet. One acre has been planted in groundnuts, and the other acre twice in green-grams, which were in each case ploughed in after half the crop was gathered. In December the young trees were mulched with dadaps.

9. Plot 67.—This is an acre plot at the end of the five acres of young cocoa, where the cocoa has all failed. Year-old Hevea stumps raised from a black-seeded variety at Henaratgoda have been planted in dynamited holes 33 by 33 feet and mulched with dadaps.

10. Plot 140 B.—An acre of steep, poor soil, newly cleared of bananas. Year-old Hevea stumps of the same black-seeded variety have been planted in dynamited holes 33 by 33 feet, the banana trash being buried round the trees. *Tephrosia candida* was sown, but failed to germinate. *Crotalaria striata* was sown in December.

11. Plot 140 C (below the reservoir).—Half an acre newly cleared of Sisal hemp, and planted in dynamited holes 33 by 33 feet with old Peradeniya stumps. Soil inclined to be marshy.

12. It will be observed that special attention is being given at Peradeniya to the question of spacing, with the object of ascertaining to what extent wide planting could be profitably practised.

MANIHOT GLAZIOVII.

13. Ceara rubber has been tapped by the following methods:—

(1) Full herring-bone, 4 cuts 18 inches apart, twice a week.
(2) Full herring-bone, 3 cuts 1 foot apart, 3 times a week.

Stabbing the trees, the method employed in East Africa, has not proved successful at Peradeniya, the yield being very disappointing.

MANIHOT DICHOTOMA.

14. This has been tapped in the following methods:—

(1) Full herring-bone, 3 cuts 1 foot apart, three times a week.
(2) Full herring-bone, 4 cuts 1 foot apart, twice a week.

Stabbing proved as unsatisfactory as in the case of *M. glaziovii*.

COCOA.

15. The crop for 1913 has been an exceptionally good one, and is still being picked. The dried cocoa has been very favourably reported on. That of the first quality commanded Rs. 62·75 per cwt. in Colombo. The crop from July, 1912, to December, 1913, was 245½ cwt., with an average price of Rs. 55·50 per cwt. for the best quality.

16. The dadaps having been unpruned for three years were all heavily pruned in April and May, as the shade had become too dense and canker prevalent. Canker has been systematically cut out, and all fungus pods collected and buried with lime.

17. Many trees rendered useless by disease have been cut down, and shoots allowed to come up from the stools. These should bear fruit sooner than if re-planted with young trees.

18. Plots 63 to 67 of five-year old *Forastero* cocoa have been systematically pruned every alternate month to get the trees into good shape. A fair number of trees are bearing for the first time. There appear to be four distinct varieties of pods, although the trees were all raised from seed from one tree.

19. A bulletin has been issued on the shading experiments carried out in these plots, and also on the manuring results in the old plots.

20. All the cocoa, except the Nicaragua, has been cured by being placed in small, cement vats lined with plantain leaves. It is left to ferment for three days, but each twenty-four hours it is uncovered and lightly washed, a bucket of clean water being poured over it and the cocoa lightly trampled. It is then taken out and again lightly washed and trampled in baskets, afterwards being spread in the sun, great care being taken to keep it constantly turned, especially the first day, when wet. The Nicaragua cocoa is fermented in a heap covered with plantain leaves, jute hessian, and a final covering of soil half an inch thick. It is kept thus for four days, but uncovered each day and thoroughly mixed, but without any water.

21. The cocoa crop is reckoned as from April to March. Though there are 80 acres, 40 acres are uncultivated, 15½ kept weeded but not manured, leaving 23 acres of manured plots under experiment. Manure has not been applied for two years. The yield from these 23 manured acres for the year 1912–13 is 14,161 lb. of dry cocoa of all grades, or 5½ cwt. per acre for the whole.

22. Taking 1,300 good pods to the hundredweight of first quality dry cocoa, we have the following comparisons :—

	Acres.	No. of good Pods.	Weight of good Cocoa. Cwt.	Yield per Acre. Cwt.
Manured	23 ..	149,306 ..	115 ..	5
Unmanured but cultivated ..	15½ ..	77,622 ..	59¾ ..	3¾
Uncultivated ..	40 ..	26,229 ..	20 ..	½

Again, comparing the manured with the unmanured but cultivated and the uncultivated plots in the yield of good cocoa (excluding black cocoa), and taking 1,300 good pods to the hundredweight of good, dry cocoa, the 23 acres of manured plots yielded 149,306 pods, equal to 115 cwt., or 5 cwt. per acre. The unmanured but cultivated plots of 15½ acres yielded 77,622 good pods, equal to 59¾ cwt., or 3¾ cwt. per acre. The uncultivated and unmanured plots of 40 acres yielded 26,229 good pods, equal to 20 cwt., or ½ cwt. per acre.

COCONUTS.

23. Plots 53–62 consisting of seven-year old trees have borne nuts for the first time. The trees have responded well to ploughing and disc-harrowing.

Parts where the trees were small were let out to villagers for sowing kurakkan and vegetables as catch-crops and then re-ploughed, but this has not proved satisfactory, and will not be repeated, the crops not being properly weeded.

In plots 58 and 59 the three-year old *Tephrosia candida* having only been cut once since planting, and which had grown very rank in consequence, was uprooted and mulched to the trees, the land being ploughed.

24. Besides the Rhinoceros Beetle, the common Red Beetle (*Rhynosphorus signaticollis*) made its first appearance, and attacked several trees. Beetle traps have been instituted, but it is too early to state results as yet.

25. A nursery of nuts obtained from the same source as that of the original trees (Mr. G. T. Nicholas, Goluapokuna) has been set to fill up all vacancies.

26. A fine quality of copra has been obtained by first washing the nut and then carefully sun-drying. The price obtained was Rs. 96·25 per candy in November, 1913.

COFFEE.

27. There has been a considerable demand for seed of the so-called hybrid coffee (*Coffea canephora*) for local planting. Doubt exists as to whether this coffee has been correctly named, and investigations are being made.

28. The *Leucæna glauca* has been pruned and thinned out in three plots.

29. Plot 140 C of *Coffea robusta* has been extended one-tenth of an acre.

30. Green scale (*Coccus viridis*) has made its appearance for the first time on all the species of coffee, and spraying with a mixture of kerosine and whale-oil soap has been carried out. In the robusta plot the fungus *Cephalosporium lecanii* made its appearance; it has almost completely killed out the scale.

31. The hybrid trees planted in 1903 from seed obtained from Messrs. Leobenf of Paris were certified as immune from disease, but this year both the green scale and leaf disease are present, though only in small quantities, doing no injury to the plants. They have had no manure, but are bearing heavily.

32. The six-year old trees planted round the show plots and raised from seed from these trees are attacked both by the scale and the leaf disease (*Hemeleia vestatrix*) on a considerable scale. Several plants have been killed.

TEA.

33. The tea plot experiments have been continued. The plots are of 1 acre each. Plot 144 was planted with dadaps in January, 1912, and has been cut twice, yielding 688 lb. in January, 1913, and 1,566 lb. in December, 1913, to compare the effect of dadap manuring on Assam hybrid tea with the same on Manipuri indigenous. Plot 147, which was originally planted with *Crotalaria striata*, has been sown with *Tephrosia candida*. Plot 149 has had the dadaps cut four times, yielding 11,397 lb. of green stuff.

34. The yield from the plots has been satisfactory.

35. All leaf has been weighed directly after plucking in the fields and again at the New Peradeniya Factory. The average price for the green leaf has been 6¾ cents per lb.

36. All the plots have been pruned during the year, the five Manipuri Indigenous plots having run two years and yielding an average of 466 lb. of green leaf the month previous to pruning, plucking being to the fish leaf.

37. All plots have been manured with basic slag and potash in alternate rows at pruning, the prunings being mulched.

38. Slight traces of Shot-hole Borer have been found in plot 150, and the bushes are under observation for the pest.

39. A bulletin is being issued bringing the yields of the various plots up to December 31, 1913.

CROP YIELDS.

	1912.	1913.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.
Tea (green leaf) ..	51,318 lb. ..	46,502 lb. ..	15 ..	775 lb. made tea
Rubber ..	314 „ ..	1,856 „ ..	10 ..	—
Cocoa ..	18,087 „ ..	21,078 „ ..	80 ..	—
Coconuts ..	77,134 nuts ..	88,498 nuts ..	34 ..	2,603 nuts

40. The drop in the yield in tea is owing to all the plots having been pruned in 1913 and being in full flush in 1912. The yield works out at 775 lb. of made tea per acre for 1913.

41. The rise in the yield of rubber is chiefly owing to the greater number of trees under experiment. But many of the trees are not being tapped, and as each row is a different method, the yield per acre cannot be given.

GREEN MANURES.

42. The *Leucæna glauca* No. 1 show plots yielded for the eighteen months in seven cuttings 1,027 lb. of green mulch, and No. 2 plot in six cuttings 846 lb. *Tephrosia candida* No. 1 plot (only half the bushes remaining) yielded in four cuttings 600 lb. *Crotalaria striata* one cutting yielded 299 lb.

FODDER GRASSES.

43. Over four acres of fine Guinea grass were washed away by the October flood, and new land had to be cleared along the river bank. This was re-planted 2 by 2 feet.

44. The December flood washed away another two acres, and left a deep deposit of sand and soil over all Guinea grass on the bank. This will entail re-planting the greater part during the next rains.

45. Teosinite (Reana) was sown in a small plot and gave a fine crop of green fodder. The seed has been collected for re-sowing on a larger scale and for distribution by the Agricultural Society.

LUCERNE.

46. A small plot of Indian acclimatized lucerne was sown in August and first cut in October, after which it has been cut once a month and is growing again. It has not been irrigated, and the crops have been light.

GRAIN.

47. Two small plots of Early American Cane and Undeniable Sorghum from Messrs. Brunnings, Melbourne, were sown in July, and yielded a good crop in September. The seed was collected and re-sown. In November plots 19 and 20, of 1 acre each, were divided into one-thirds and sown with Hickory King Maize, Ceylon Maize, and Sorghum. Plot 20 was ploughed and manured with 32 cart loads of cattle manure, and plot 19 with a mixture of muriate of potash 90 lb., nitrate of soda 180 lb., sulphate of ammonia 100 lb., coconut ash 150 lb. The former plot shows a markedly taller and healthier growth.

48. The Sorghums provide an excellent flour for native consumption and a good horse provender.

PADDY.

49. The yield from 3 acres planted with Dr. Lock's selected paddy transplanted in October, 1912, 12 by 12 inches, and harvested in March, 1913, was 94 bushels, which is at the rate of 31 bushels per acre. The greater part of the seed has been distributed by the Agricultural Society. The same plot was sown broadcast in April with yala paddy, yielding in July 144 bushels of paddy (or 44 bushels per acre) and 2,200 bundles of straw. The same plot was planted out again in November by transplanting, 6 by 6 inches, with Dr. Lock's selected paddy, the seed having not been specially selected this time, but taken from the bulk of seed from the last crop.

50. The nursery was manured with the following mixture :—Fish guano 38 lb., sulphate of ammonia 20 lb., horn meal 38 lb., precipitate of phosphorus 38 lb. The plots themselves have not been manured, as the land never sufficiently dries to allow of a green manure crop being sown. Both floods rose over the whole plot and left a beneficial silt behind.

REVENUE RETURNS.

51. From January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, Rs. 29,484 ; from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, Rs. 28,085. The deficit of Rs. 1,399 is partly due to the drop in price of rubber, and partly to the fact that the cocoa crop is not yet all sold.

HOLING BY EXPLOSIVES.

52. All holing for rubber, cocoa, coffee, bananas, and fruit trees has been done by means of dynamite, both full and half cartridges being used. The cost worked out at 25 cents per hole, including cost of material and all labour of making and filling the hole ready for planting.

53. A demonstration of the use of dynamite in agriculture was given both at the Station and in the Royal Botanic Gardens by the agent of Messrs. Nobel's Hamburg Explosives Co., Ltd.

SUGAR CANE.

54. This plot has been cut, but the price offered for the canes was very low, and only a small quantity was sold. The canes are ratooning well.

VANILLA.

55. This was supplied with 8 foot cuttings in July. The plants have been heavily mulched with dadaps, indigo, and sugar cane trash.

HEDYCHIUM.

56. Two small plots of *H. coronarium* and *H. flavescens* were planted in July. One plot in a marshy soil of the paddy field has done poorly ; the other on the river bank by the bananas is doing well, but is slow of growth.

FRUIT PLOTS.

57. Sapodilla, cherimoya, lemons have been added to the plots. Grafting of lemon to orange stocks has been carried out.

58. Vegetables, both European and native, have been grown to show how a profitable kitchen garden should be carried on. Tomatoes fetched high prices, and other vegetables and fruits have sold well.

BANANAS.

59. Plot C, ¾ of an acre, was planted in June in dynamited holes 12 by 12 feet, containing each a pound of the following mixture :—Castor cake 140 lb., fish guano 167 lb., precipitated superphosphate 112 lb., sulphate of ammonia 150 lb., muriate of potash 100 lb. The varieties are kolikuttu, suwandel, and hondarawalu. This plot was twice flooded and received a heavy alluvial deposit.

60. Plot 25, 1 acre, next to the camphor plot, was planted 14 by 14 feet and manured with basic slag 300 lb., nitrolim 200 lb., muriate of potash 100 lb., lime 100 lb. in the holes. The varieties are hondarawalu, alukehel, red plantain, table plantain, and anawalu.

61. In both plots the suckers were planted in the West Indian manner ; that is, the sucker when separated from the parent is cut off near the root and laid on its side with an " eye " uppermost in a hole 2 feet deep and covered. Till the plant is nearly ready to flower all suckers are removed. When the plant is seven months old and nearing the flowering time two suckers are allowed to grow up to take the parent's place when cut down.

62. A row of each variety has been planted in the ordinary Ceylon way, the sucker left with a long stem and planted upright, and one row has been planted in hand-dug holes.

CLEARINGS.

63. The large block of 40 acres of old, neglected cocoa, which had been reserved as a possible site for the proposed Imperial College of Agriculture, is being cleared with a view to part of it being laid out in plots of economic products.

CATTLE.

64. The old herd was sold by public auction, and five pairs of Coast bulls bought to replace them for ploughing and cart work.

LABOUR.

65. This has been far from satisfactory, as there is not enough labour obtainable to keep the Station as it should be kept.

RAINFALL.

66. The rainfall has been very unevenly distributed. There was a severe drought in June soon after the north-east monsoon had broken, and in consequence a considerable number of newly-planted and sown products suffered. Heavy rains were experienced in the south-west monsoon.

67. There have been three big floods, the river rising and covering low-lying portions of the Station. The floods occurred in August, October, and December, the two latter being exceptionally high.

VISITORS.

68. His Excellency the Acting Governor and party visited the Station in August, 1913. 635 visitors have signed their names in the book, but there have been many who have not signed.

HENARATGODA.

69. The Conductor, Henaratgoda, Mr. D. F. de S. Gooneratna, reports as follows :—

Rubber Tapping Experiments.—A series of outside tree experiments were started on November 1, 1912, and continued till the end of October, 1913. Thirty-three big rubber trees of the second generation were blown down by strong winds in June, 1913. The continuation of the interval tapping experiment, viz., tapping once in five days and once in four days, was thus interrupted until the fallen trees were cleared. The amount of rubber made in different experiments by the application of coagulants for the whole period is 1,449 lb. 13 oz. of dry biscuit and scrap.

Wickham's Process of Hard Cure.—Started making smoked rubber by means of Wickham's process on July 31, 1913. Nearly 300 trees were marked on the one-third girth system to be tapped alternately. At the start the smoked films of rubber were twisted round poles, as the press was in an unfinished condition. The press being put up permanently, the making of block rubber was started on September 1, 1913. The whole area under tapping for the smoker is divided into four different parts, namely, first, second, third, and fourth plantations. The third plantation alone is tapped one day, whilst all the rest is taken on the next. The rubber smoked by the Wickham process consisted of rolled bands and pressed blocks, weighing 964 lb. 7 oz., including scrap, &c., from July, 1913, to the end of the year.

New Clearing.—The clearing of the jungle in riverside started in November, 1912. A few stumps were extracted by means of the stump extractor, but most have been removed by blasting with dynamite. Soon after clearing was finished the rubbish was heaped up and set fire to. The holes have been made at 33 feet apart ; holing was done by means of dynamite, which proved an excellent process. A bit of jungle just close to the conductor's bungalow has been cleared to open a vegetable garden.

New Rubber Plantation.—Planting rubber stumps in the recently cleared 5-acre block was started in June, 1913. At 33 feet apart 45 stumps have been planted to an acre. The plants are mulched round to keep the ground moist, and are thriving well.

PUBLICATIONS.

70. The Manager assisted in compiling Bulletin No. 5 on Cocoa Manuring and Shading and the Bulletin on the " Use of Explosives in Agriculture." He contributed for the " Tropical Agriculturist " papers on Cotton Growing in Egypt; The Agricultural Bank of Egypt; Tomato Growing; and reviews on several books on Agriculture.

DUDLEY S. CORLETT,
Manager, Experiment Station.

Peradeniya, January 20, 1914.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF THE DRY ZONE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

PERSONAL.

THE Manager acted as Manager of the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, in addition to his own duties from October 1, 1912, until February 1, 1913, and at the same time supervised the rubber tapping experiments at Henaratgoda.

2. With the opening of the Dry Zone Experiment Station at Anuradhapura in August, 1913, his headquarters were transferred to that town in October, 1913, and since then he has visited Maha Illuppallama once or twice a month.

3. The appointment of a conductor for the Dry Zone Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, had not been made by the end of the year. A clerk was appointed to the office at Maha Illuppallama in the person of Mr. J. E. P. Maldeniya in September, 1912. He retired in September, 1913, and Mr. A. W. L. Samarasinha has been appointed to the post, which is now at Anuradhapura, as from January 1, 1914.

4. A coconut trial ground was opened at Chilaw on July 1, 1913, and Mr. R. D. Weerasinha was appointed to the post of conductor there. It has been necessary for the Manager to make one, and sometimes two, visits to Chilaw each month. During the months of February to May, 1913, inclusive, he made a number of journeys in the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces, inspecting possible sites for coconut trial grounds. In the course of these trips he visited Veyangoda, Mirigama, Galle, Matara, Chilaw, &c.

5. The Manager attended an agricultural show held at Chilaw on December 13, 1913, and also one held at Bandaragama on May 17, 1913, and assisted in the judging. He also assisted, from June 25 until July 11, at the All-Ceylon Agri-horticultural Show held in Colombo in July, 1912. During the year 1913 6,000 miles were covered by him in the course of his work.

PUBLICATIONS.

6. Bulletin No. 7: Coconut Experiments at Maha Illuppallama, was published in November, 1913.

COCONUTS.

7. The plantations at Maha Illuppallama have made good progress during the period under review. Since February, 1913, crops have been taken from some of the trees, that is to say, from Plot A. 17 acres of 5-year old trees and from Plot B. 6½ acres of 6-year old trees.

8. Now, although the number of yielding trees rose to 90 by June, yet it was not until the end of the year that there was any further increase, when it rose to 123, an increase of 36 per cent. This figure—123 yielding trees—represents but a small proportion of the trees in these plantations, and is therefore not of much consequence, but an examination of records to date of crop returns and copra outturns goes to prove a state of things which can be described as distinctly promising as regards the possibilities of coconut cultivation on a plantation scale on land under some of the large irrigation schemes in the North-Central Province.

For the last nine months of 1913 the average yield per producing tree worked out at 50 nuts on the irrigable and cultivated Plot A., and 42 nuts on the unirrigable and uncultivated Plot B., and this, too, with the omission of three good yielding months of the year.

9. The number of nuts required to produce a candy (560 lb.) of copra has varied from 1,147 to 1,393, with an average of 1,278 from the combined plots.

10. The annual census of trees which have arrived at, or are approximate to, the yielding stage, when taken in June, 1913, was as follows :—

	Age.	Yielding.	Bearing.	Flowering.
Plot A. (17 acres) ..	5 ..	82 ..	173 ..	173
Plot B. (6½ acres) ..	6 ..	8 ..	22 ..	40

The general condition of the plantations continues to demonstrate most clearly the benefits and advantages to be derived from frequent cultivation of the soil for young coconuts growing in dry districts.

11. The only pest requiring attention, other than the black or rhinoceros beetle, which is always present in small numbers, is the red beetle (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, F.), which has accounted for a few trees. Constant attention has, however, kept it well in hand. The way in which the pest has devoted its attention, chiefly to trees on Plot B., and with fatal results far more often than in the case of affected trees on Plot A., is, I think, a sign of the lack of vitality in the case of the former, due to want of cultivation and moisture in the soil.

PADDY.

12. Previous trials at Maha Illuppallama, extending over a period of three years, have mostly been directed towards showing the advantages to be obtained from the system of transplanting, as against the local method of broadcast sowing. Now, although the advantages of the former method are considerable, namely, in the saving of seed, the increase of yield, and the economy of water, which last is of prime importance in these regions, yet there are conditions locally affecting the goiya, chiefly sparse population, which prevent the adoption of this system by him. Furthermore, the advantages of transplanting are not so marked on this rich soil as on the poor hillside soils of Kandy, for instance. At the same time, the system would be well worth the attention of paddy growers on a large scale. There being, as yet, practically no growers of this class in the North-Central Province, attention has been directed towards discovering how the yields of village crops can be improved by other means.

The opinion being pretty generally expressed that the villager uses far too much seed when sowing his fields, our trials have latterly been directed towards finding out how far this surmise is correct. An experiment on these lines was carried out early in 1912. Acre plots situated side by side were treated as follows :—

(1)	Transplanted at 12 inches ..	¼ bushel per acre.
(2)	Broadcast	2 do.
(3)	Do.	1 do.
(4)	Do.	¾ do.

A 4-months paddy called "kaivarisamba" was used in every case. Unfortunately a severe attack of paddy bug prevented any results being obtained, beyond a further reduction in the cost of transplanting to Rs. 4 per acre.

13. A further investigation of this proposition was made the following season with 3- and also 4-months paddy. As in the previous case, acre plots were treated. The crops were sown in May and June and harvested in September. The results were :—

Kaivarisamba (4-months Paddy).		*Heenativi* (3-months Paddy).	
1 bushel sowing gave	37½ bushels	2½ bushel sowing gave	38 bushels
¾ Do.	38¾ ,,	2 Do.	27 ,,
½ Do.	37 ,,	1 Do.	35¾ ,,
¼ Do.	43½ ,,	¾ Do.	27 ,,
		½ Do.	37 ,,

14. These results, although in no wise conclusive, indicate that considerable reductions from the usual rate of sowing 3- and 4-months paddy could be made without any appreciable reduction in crop return. Similar trials will have to be repeated many times before any definite conclusions can be arrived at.

15. Our efforts have also been directed towards introducing varieties of paddy from sources outside the Province. An introduced variety, which is being taken up to an increasing extent by cultivators under the Kalawewa-Yodi-ela scheme, is kaivarisamba—a 4-months variety. The paddy commonly grown by the villagers is heenativi—a 3-months variety. This kaivarisamba paddy, which has repeatedly given excellent results at our trials, is a hardy variety, giving a white rice of superior quality.

16. Should it come about that schemes mature which have as their object the production of estate cooly rice from lands within this Province, I think that in kaivarisamba growers will have the kind of paddy they require.

17. In the hope of introducing some kind of 3-months paddy which would prove superior to the local heenativi, the following trial was carried out in the maha season of 1913. Acre plots were treated as before, and in each case two bushels of seed were sown broadcast :—

Name of Variety.	District of Origin.	Yield per Acre. Paddy. Bushel.	Straw. Cwt.	Bushel Weight of Grain. lb.	Age. Months.
Kantiribalamavi ..	Galle	48¾ ..	15½ .	42½ ..	3½
Heenativi ..	Ambalangoda .	43½ ..	16½ .	43¾ ..	3
Marandanivi ..	Kurunegala ..	42 ..	18 ..	47¼ ..	3
Heenativi ..	North-Central Province ..	41 ..	22¼ ..	52 ..	3
Suduratavi ..	Galle	41 ..	13½ ..	45¾ ..	3
Balavi ..	Henaratgoda ..	38½ ..	18½ ..	47½ ..	2½
Kirinaranvi ..	Matara	38 ..	20¾ ..	36¼ ..	3½
Nanduheenativi ..	Galle	37½ ..	17½ ..	42¾ ..	3
Murungavi ..	Kurunegala ..	27½ ..	14¾ ..	45½ ..	3

As can be seen from the table of results, this object was not achieved. However, in most cases the yields were well above the average yields of the paddies in their respective districts. An interesting feature was that in the case of three varieties there was a variation in the age.

SISAL HEMP.

18. Growing on unirrigable land. The plants have arrived at the poling stage—at an age of rather more than four years from the time they were planted out as small suckers 9 inches in height. The growth of the plot has been quite regular, the plants being very little affected by the dry seasons. The leaves of the plants have reached an average length of 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet. The rather premature poling has, I think, been induced by the quantity of suckers which were left growing at the base of the plants. These suckers were not removed, in the first place, owing to an insufficiency of labour, and subsequently owing to the difficulty experienced in removing them, rendering the cost prohibitive.

PINEAPPLES.

19. Two plots, 1–100th of an acre each, were in November, 1912, laid out with pineapple suckers: one plot of Kew, and the other of Mauritius pines. The pines were grown under light shade, and were also irrigated whenever necessary. Good crops of fruit were obtained during the months of March to June inclusive of the following year. Of the two varieties, the Kew proved more satisfactory, the fruits being altogether larger and better flavoured.

CITRUS FRUITS.

20. A number of orange, tangarine orange, and pumelo trees, planted out on unirrigable land in April, 1907, have just started producing fruit, *i.e.*, at seven years of age.

CASTOR OIL.

21. In October, 1911, 1 acre was sown with red erundi (the seed being derived from a small plot grown the previous year from seed obtained from India). Owing to excessive rains during the early stages of growth the crop did not develop satisfactorily, and not more than 10 bushels of seed were collected in 1912. The crop was left standing for a second year, but only 6 bushels of seed were obtained in 1913. A marked feature of the trial was the way in which the seed deteriorated as regards size. It would appear that the crop must be grown as an annual one if the original quality of the seed as regards size is to be retained, as the plant, with age, rapidly reverts to the wild type. Given a ready market, and it is apparently to be found in connection with the tea industry, there seems no reason why the cultivation of the castor oil plant, treated as an annual crop, and with careful seed selection, should not prove a profitable occupation for village cultivators in the North-Central Province.

COTTON.

22. Ten acres sown with Allan's long-stapled Upland with the rains in October, 1912, gave indifferent results, owing to excessive and prolonged rains which fell in January, 1913 (12·40 inches falling, whereas the normal rainfall does not exceed 2 inches). A return of 220 lb. of seed cotton was obtained. Two acres sown with Sakkelarides Egyptain gave a return of 228 lb. of seed cotton. This cotton was also affected by the rains, though not to the same extent.

RAINFALL AT MAHA ILUPPALLAMA.

	1912.	1913.	Average for 6 Years 1906–1911, inclusive.
January	0·04	12·40	2·90
February	—	2·97	2·08
March	1·85	1·64	2·95
April	5·04	7·06	5·51
May	1·58	0·39	1·72
June	6·58	0·89	1·45
July	0·03	3·45	2·36
August	1·69	0·03	2·48
September	1·47	0·17	1·99
October	7·67	16·28	11·66
November	8·30	6·59	9·91
December	3·12	8·12	10·19
Total	37·37	59·99	55·20

23. The years have both been good ones from an agricultural point of view, the falls of rain during both the north-east monsoons having been above the average. Also, there was not much protracted drought.

PRODUCTS OF THE DRY ZONE.

24. With reference to the possibilities of profitable agriculture in the North-Central Province for the planter, whether European or Ceylonese, with some capital behind him (and I believe that only by inducing some agriculturists of this kind to take up land in the Province can the poor cultivator or goiya be gradually raised to a state of prosperity and agricultural enlightenment), the one crop which is really showing promise of being a highly profitable one to grow is coconuts.

25. Fruit growing and the cultivation of fibre-producing plants should prove useful as auxiliaries to the main coconut crop.

26. Sisal hemp, although it has not yet actually proved itself, has at any rate given results sufficiently encouraging to justify a further trial, and would be a suitable crop for planting on the high unirrigable ridges of lands bordering on the irrigable coconut lands.

27. Pineapple and plantain growing, given a suitable and handy market, is well worth attention, and I believe that the same will come to be said of mango and citrus fruit growing, although there is, as yet, no reliable data to go upon.

28. Paddy growing is well worth the attention of agriculturists, even if the sole object is the production of a high grade and economical food stuff for estate coolies. There is no reason why the crop should not earn a direct profit as well, though to what extent depends on many things, amongst others, the class of paddy grown, the extent of the water supply, the conditions and arrangements under which the crop is grown.

29. Not much can be said in favour of cotton growing in the North-Central Province. It is too uncertain a crop, due chiefly to the prevalence of abnormal and unsettled weather and insect pests. At the same time it is a crop which the small cultivator might well be encouraged to grow as a pure rotation crop on his high lands, but not as a mixed crop amongst his so-called chena crops.

ANURADHAPURA.

30. This new station was opened in August, 1913. The land selected for the purpose lies 2½ to 3 miles from Anuradhapura on the great North road, which road forms its eastern boundary. It is situated close to the ancient monastery of Puliankulama, and the main Northern Railway line runs through the middle of it. For the sake of future reference, that portion of the land lying east of the railway, and between it and the Jaffna road, will be called Block A, and that portion lying west of the railway will be called Block B. The area of the land is 90 acres at present, but it can be extended in a westerly direction to very many times its present size. This land was acquired for the use of this Department through the good will of Bulankulama Ratemahatmaya, to whom it belonged, and who very considerately consented to exchange it for another block. The experimental block of land, when it was taken over by Government, consisted for the most part of good average-sized jungle. This applies more particularly to Block B.

31. Of Block A, the lower portion had been chenaed within recent years, while the upper portion had been under-brushed, with a view to its being chenaed, but for some reason a crop had not been taken from it.

32. The tree growth consisted largely of veera, with a number of buruta (satinwood), palu, and kaluwara (ebony), but most of the serviceable timber had been removed.

33. *Progress Report.*—Fourteen acres of jungle at the upper end of Block A were felled and well cleared during August and September, 1913. Four acres of this area were freed from stumps by the end of the year. Fifteen mud and wattle cooly rooms have been built and are in occupation; some temporary rooms have also been erected. A cattle shed to hold three pairs of Coast bulls has been constructed, and also a mud and wattle store consisting of three rooms. A round-post and barbed wire fence is in course of erection enclosing Block A. A labour force of 80 coolies, consisting of both Indian and Jaffna Tamils, men and women, has been established.

COCONUT TRIAL GROUND, CHILAW.

34. This trial ground was opened on July 1, 1913. The original site selected was a block 20 acres in extent of 12 to 20-year old trees, situated on Millicent estate—one of the group of estates forming what is known as Martin Coconut Estates of Chilaw, Limited. This block of land was lent to the Department on certain terms for the purpose of carrying out various experiments. As regards the selection of a suitable site, the Department is much indebted to Mr. N. J. Martin, who, with the concurrence of his co-directors, put every facility in our way. Unfortunately, after the lapse of a few months, the original site had to be abandoned owing to the Puttalam railway trace running through it, and a fresh site, also on Millicent estate, was chosen. This site, as compared with the original one, has the advantage of being half a mile closer to the town, but there is a reduction in the acreage, the block being one of 15 acres only. Also, there is a slight increase in the average age of the trees.

35. A scheme of experimental work has been drawn up. The block of land has been divided up into acre plots. Necessary buildings of a temporary nature are being erected. A barbed wire fence is being constructed for the purpose of separating the plots from the rest of the Millicent estate.

G. HARBORD,
Manager.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, BOARD OF CONTROL, CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

STAFF.

MR. R. N. LYNE, the Director of Agriculture, was appointed, in addition to his own duties, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies from February 15, 1913, *vice* the Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam (now Sir P. Arunachalam), Registrar-General.

2. A Board called the Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies, to control the Government loans to societies, consisting of the Hon. the Treasurer (Chairman), the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province, and the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, was appointed from the same date.

3. Mr. N. Wickramaratne, a Senior Agricultural Instructor of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control on April 1, 1913.

4. Mr. S. V. Solomons of the Public Works Department was appointed clerk from July 14, 1913.

5. Mr. A. M. Muttukumaru, late of the Sanitary Board Department, Kuala Lumpur, was appointed Tamil Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies in December, 1913.

EXPEDITIONS.

6. The Registrar has travelled in all the Provinces, and addressed meetings or held conferences at the Ratnapura, Galle, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Puttalam, Mannar, and Badulla Kachcheries, and at Bandaragama, Harispattu, Tamankaduwa, Murungan, and Henaratgoda, on Co-operative Credit Societies.

7. Mr. C. Drieberg, Superintendent, Low-country Products and School Gardens, and Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society, has addressed a number of meetings and published a pamphlet on Co-operative Credit Societies.

8. The Secretary has attended 52 meetings and conferences at forty different centres in all the Provinces, except the Northern Province.

9. In May last the Director of Agriculture addressed the officers of the various sub-departments and of the Ceylon Agricultural Society on the subject of Co-operative Credit Societies at the Library at Peradeniya. All the Agricultural Instructors were detailed off for two months to travel about in their respective districts and speak to the people on Co-operative Credit Societies, and to diffuse knowledge of the movement. They received the co-operation of the Government Agents, Assistant Government Agents, the Chief and Minor Headmen in arranging meetings and conferences in all parts of the Island where they travelled.

SOCIETIES.

10. Societies have been formed in all the Provinces of the Island, 31 having been registered to the end of December, 1913. Of these, only three societies had been registered before February, 1913. The following is the list :—

Registered No.	Name of Society.	Proposed Capital. Rs.	District.	Province.
1	The Wellaboda Pattu	4,000	Galle	Southern
2	The Hinidum Pattu	1,000	do.	do.
3	The Weligam Korale	2,000	Matara	do.
4	The Galboda and Kinigoda	10,000	Kegalla	Sabaragamuwa
5	The Puttalam	1,000	Puttalam	North-Western
6	The Akmimana	2,000	Galle	Southern
7	The Galle Gangaboda Pattu	1,000	do.	do.
8	The Magam Pattu	5,000	Hambantota	do.
9	The Harispattu	1,000	Kandy	Central
10	The Nanaddan West	500	Mannar	Northern
11	The Nanaddan East	500	do.	do.
12	The Mantai South	500	do.	do.
13	The Tellippalai	1,000	Jaffna	do.
14	The Henaratgoda	10,000	Colombo	Western
15	The Uva	1,000	Badulla	Uva
16	The Three Korales	5,000	Kegalla	Sabaragamuwa
17	The Walapane	1,000	Nuwara Eliya	Central
18	The Copay	1,000	Jaffna	Northern
19	The Mantai North	1,000	Mannar	do.
20	The Talpe Pattu	10,000	Galle	Southern
21	The Tamankaduwa	1,000	Anuradhapura	North-Central
22	The Kandaboda Pattu	2,000	Matara	Southern
23	The Handapangoda	500	Kalutara	Western
24	The Batticaloa District	25,000	Batticaloa	Eastern
25	The Tampiluville	1,000	do.	do.
26	The Hiriyala Hatpattu	1,000	Kurunegala	North-Western
27	The Uda Hewaheta	2,000	Nuwara Eliya	Central
28	The Galagedara	500	Kandy	do.
29	The Uduppiddi Parish	5,000	Jaffna	Northern
30	The Medagama	500	Badulla	Uva
31	The Makulla	500	do.	do.
	Total—Rs.	98,500		

From the above list it will be seen that societies have been formed in remote places, where they are greatly needed. The Batticaloa is intended for a central society to finance smaller societies subsequently to be formed in the district. A few of the societies, especially those in the Tamil districts, have not yet come into proper working order, but it is hoped with the appointment of the Inspector these will begin work. In addition to the above societies, there are at present about 21 projected societies, making in all 52 formed and forming.

SPECIMEN BY-LAWS.

11. A set of specimen by-laws for the use of societies was prepared in consultation with the Hon. the Attorney-General. Printed copies will shortly be available for general use.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

12. So far no application has been received from societies for Government loans. This is no doubt due to the fact that the societies do not come to the Government for help until their own funds are nearly all utilized.

BOOKS AND FORMS.

13. A number of new forms and books necessary for working these societies had to be prepared. These are now available at this office. The forms were printed at the Government Press. The necessary books, such as Pass Books, Members' Register, Cash Books, Ledgers, &c., were supplied free of cost to the societies through the generosity of Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapaksa of Negombo and Mr. P. Covis Appuhamy of Hikkaduwa, who placed at the disposal of the Registrar Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 respectively for supplying them. This considerably facilitated the work, as otherwise the societies had no available funds to meet the required expenditure at the beginning.

GENERAL.

14. Considerable energy and perseverance are required in furthering a movement like this quite new to the people, and many doubts have to be removed from their minds, especially in the more inaccessible parts of the country, before they realize the value of the movement. On the other hand, it has been the experience that when a man comes to understand the real situation, and is convinced of the good of the movement, he becomes a firm supporter of his society.

15. The Secretary has during the period under review done his best to attend to all calls from the people. He has also found that owing to many appointments for meetings falling on the same day, meetings had either to be postponed or the dates altered, thereby inconveniencing parties concerned. It is hoped that with the appointment of the Inspector for Tamil districts his work in such districts will be facilitated. It has been decided to do the auditing of the societies' accounts by this Department.

16. Among the societies established three are the outcome of private enterprise, while all the others are in one way or another connected with Government officials or headmen.

17. The "Govikam Sangarawa," the Sinhalese magazine of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, has devoted columns of its pages for the diffusion of knowledge on Co-operative Credit Societies. The press in devoting space to popularize the movement has contributed largely to its success. A full report of the work will be available after April next, which starts the financial year of the societies.

N. WICKRAMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies.

THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1912–13.

IT is satisfactory to record a period of considerable activity during the last eighteen months. Valuable additions have been made to the Museum collections, and considerable improvement has been effected in their arrangement; the library has increased at an extraordinary rate, and has almost outgrown its present quarters; for the first time the entomological collections have been placed in the care of a competent assistant; but, perhaps, the most important change is in regard to the scientific investigations of the pearl oyster fisheries, which have been placed under the control of the Director. An Assistant Marine Biologist is to be appointed, who will also be attached to the Museum.

During the year the Museum Committee has lost two of its members by retirement: Sir Stanley Bois and Mr. E. Ernest Green, formerly Government Entomologist. Sir Stanley Bois showed a very keen interest in the administration of the Museum, and Mr. Green was of the greatest service to the Museum by reason of his continuous advice and assistance in entomological matters extending over many years.

The Director has been engaged for a considerable time on the investigations connected with the pearl oyster fishery and the window-pane oyster fishery. He has also been occupied with a monograph on the Holothurioidea of the Indian Ocean, and already three preliminary papers have been published in "Spolia Zeylanica."

The Director has visited the following places:—

August, 1912.—Hakgala, Horton Plains: general collecting. The tanks of the North-Central Province: fresh-water fishery investigations.
September, 1912.—Lake Tamblegam: window-pane oyster investigations.
December, 1912.—Horton Plains: general collecting.
March–April, 1913.—Ceylon pearl banks.
August–September, 1913.—Visits to Chilaw, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Mannar, Jaffna, Mullaittivu, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Lake Tamblegam, and Batticaloa District: mainly on fishery investigations.
December, 1913.—Ceylon pearl banks.

WORKERS AT THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

During the year the following gentlemen have worked in the Museum laboratory or have made use of the Museum collections:—

(a) Local Workers.

Mr. E. Ernest Green (Insecta).
Mr. F. M. Mackwood (Lepidoptera).
Mr. O. Wickwar (Hymenoptera).
Rev. P. T. Cash (Arachnida).
Mr. C. T. Symons (Chiroptera).
Mr. W. A. Cave (Aves).
Mr. W. E. Wait (Aves).
Mr. Frederick Lewis (Aves).

(b) From other Countries.

Professor L. Plate, University of Jena (general).
Mr. S. W. Kemp, Indian Museum, Calcutta (Crustacea).
Major E. W. Mayor, Mammal Survey (Mammalia).
Mr. F. Potts, University of Cambridge (general).
Captain R. B. Seymour Sewell, I.M.S. (Copepoda).

VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the number of visitors from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913:—

Ceylonese	282,750
European residents	2,468
Strangers	47,838
Total ..	333,056

For purposes of comparison the following figures are given:—

	July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.
Ceylonese	169,843	191,859	182,712
European residents ..	2,780	2,407	1,872
Strangers	18,734	34,293	35,199
Total ..	191,357	228,559	219,783

The following are the reports of (I.) the Secretary and Librarian, (II.) the Assistant in Systematic Entomology, and (III.) the Taxidermist :—

(I.) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

BESIDES the ordinary routine work of the office and library, I compiled the index to volume VIII. of "Spolia Zeylanica," giving subject-index, name-index, and Latin-index. Mr. A. E. Jayasinghe, the Inspector of Watchers, assisted me in the work.

I acted in 1913 as Director of the Museum, in addition to my own duties, from April 30 to May 9, September 22 to September 30, and October 6 to October 15.

I went to Kandy and visited the temples in the district, inspecting flags for the purpose of the forthcoming monograph on the subject to be issued by this Department.

Opening of the Library on Sunday Mornings.—It was represented to the Council of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Museum Committee that the libraries of both institutions should be kept open on Sunday mornings. Upon the recommendation of the Museum Committee this was approved by Government, and from April 6, 1913, the library was kept open from 7.30 to 12 noon, in addition to the usual hours of 3 to 6 P.M. on Sundays, the clerk in charge and peon being paid overtime allowances for the extra hours. So far readers have not shown much appreciation of the facilities afforded them to make use of the libraries on Sundays.

Work in Library and Office.—The work in the library and office has considerably increased within the last three years. The correspondence is very heavy compared with former years; the number of outward and inward letters in 1910 was 1,314 and in 1913 2,955. The Department has grown in every way.

Accessions.—The number of volumes added to the Museum was 3,400, as against 245 volumes in 1911–12. Among the more important additions were :—

Donations.

Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1911. Washington, 1912.
The Crinoids of the Indian Ocean (published by the Trustees of the Indian Museum). A. H. Clark. Calcutta, 1912.
The Cypinodonts : Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard. Vol. XIX., No. 1. S. Garman. Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A., 1895–1897.
General Index to a Hand List of the Genera and Species of Birds, Vols. I. to V. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. London, 1912.
Guide to the Exhibition of Animals, Plants, and Minerals mentioned in the Bible. London, 1911.
A Revision of the Ichneumonidæ based on the Collection in the British Museum. Part I., 1912. Part II., 1913. C. Morley.
Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalænæ in the British Museum : Noctuidæ, Vol. XI. Sir G. F. Hampson. London, 1912.
National Antartic Expedition, 1901–1904 : Natural History, Zoology, and Botany, Vol. VI. London, 1912.
Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum : Asteroidea of the North Pacific and adjacent Waters, Bulletin 76. Washington, 1911.
Zoological Pamphlets presented by Dr. Joseph Pearson.
New York State Museum Annual Reports.
The Publications of the Monaco Museum.
The Poisonous Terrestrial Snakes of our British Indian Dominions (including Ceylon), and how to recognize them. Major F. Wall. Bombay, 1913.
Publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, U. S. A.
Proceedings of the Fourth International Fishery Congress, U. S. A.
Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum.
Letters and Recollections of Alexander Agassiz. London, 1913.
Catalogue of the Mammals of Western Europe (exclusive of Russia) in the Collection of the British Museum. Gerrit S. Miller. London, 1912.
Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum (N. H.), Vol. V. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. London, 1912.
Catalogue of the Heads and Horns of Indian Big Game bequeathed by A. O. Hume, C.B., to the British Museum (N. H.). R. Lydekker, F.R.S. London, 1913.
Catalogue of the Chætopoda in the British Museum (N. H.): Polychæta, Part I., Arenicolidæ. J. H. Ashworth, D.Sc. London, 1912.
A Descriptive Catalogue of the Marine Reptiles of the Oxford Clay based on the Leeds Collection in the British Museum (N. H.), Part II. C. W. Andrews, D.Sc. London, 1913.
British Museum (N. H.) Economic Series. No. 1 : the House-fly as a Danger to Health, its Life-history, and how to deal with it. E. E. Austen. London, 1913.
The History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum. Appendix : General History of the Department of Zoology from 1856–1895, Vol. II. Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S. London, 1912.
The Hope Reports, presented by Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S.
The Reports of the Fishery Board of Scotland.
The complete set of the Publications of the Conseil Permanent Pour l'Exploration de la Mer. Copenhagen.
Catalogue of the Ungulate Mammals in the British Museum. London, 1913.
Catalogue of the British Species of Pisidium (Recent and Fossil) in the British Museum. London, 1913.
Transactions and Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London, presented by Dr. Joseph Pearson.
The Commentary on the Dhammapada, Yamaka, and Epigraphia Zeylanica, presented by the Ceylon Government.
Old Plan of the Fort and Colombo, presented by the Hon. Mr. C. T. D. Vigors.
Ceylon Ordinances, 1834–1835, presented by Mr. H. C. Cottle, Government Printer, Ceylon.
Year Book of the Planters' Association, Ceylon, by the Planters' Association.
A Graduated Pali Course, by Rev. Suriyagoda Sumangala.
A Report on Smallpox as it appeared in Ceylon, presented by Dr. A. Nell.
The first copy of the "Ceylon Observer," presented by Captain J. A. Legge.

Purchases.

Gem Stones and their Distinctive Characters. G. F. H. Smith. London, 1912.
Tile-Mosaics of the Lahore Fort, Vol. XIV., No. 118. J. Ph. Vogel. London, 1912
Porcelain, and how to collect it. E. Dillon. London, 1910.
Delftware, Dutch and English (Collector's Handbooks). N. H. Moore.
Chats on Oriental China. J. F. Blacker.
The A B C of collecting old English China (giving a short history of the English Factories, and showing how to apply tests for unmarked China before 1800). J. F. Blacker.
Old China Porcelain (Masterpieces of Handicraft). Egan Mew.
Ticks, a Monograph of the Ixodoidea, Part I. G. H. F. Nuttall. Cambridge, 1908.
The Heritage of Dress. W. M. Webb. London, 1912.
The Work of Aristotle translated into English. J. A. Smith and W. D. Ross. Oxford, 1910.
The Mutation Theory: Experiments and Observations on the Origin of Species in the Vegetable Kingdom, Vol. I. Hugo de Vries. London, 1910.
The Age of Mammals in Europe, Asia, and North America. H. F. Osborn. New York, 1910.
The Work of Aristotle translated into English: De Generatione Animalium. J. A. Smith and W. D. Ross. Oxford, 1909.
The Fishes of Malabar. Francis Day.
English Synonyms Explained. G. Crabb.
Indian Drawings: Second Series, chiefly Rajput. A. K. Coomaraswamy. London, 1912.
The Early Naturalists, their Lives and Work (1530–1789). L. C. Miall. London, 1912.
The Depths of the Ocean. Sir J. Murray and Dr. J. Hjort. London, 1912.
Monographs on Biochemistry: the Physiology of Protein Metabolism E. P. Cathcart. Calcutta, 1912.
The Life of Crustacea. W. T. Calman. London, 1911.
The Wanderings of Peoples. A. C. Hadden. Cambridge, 1911.
Primitive Animals. G. Smith. Cambridge, 1911.
India under Curzon and after. Lovat Fraser. London, 1911.
Medusæ of the World, Vols. I., II., and III. A. G. Mayer. Washington, 1910.
Catalogue of Coins of the Shahs of Persia in the British Museum. London, 1887.
The Danish Ingolf Expedition, Vol. III., No. 3. H. J. Hansen. Copenhagen, 1913.
Fauna of British India: Hymenoptera. C. Morley. London, 1913.
The Validivia Expedition (Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition auf dem Dampfer Valdivia, 1898–1899). 52 volumes.
The Siboga Expedition (Siboga-Expeditie: Resultats des Explorations Zoologiques, Botaniques, Océanographiques, et Géologiques Entreprises aux Indes Neerlandaises Orientales en 1899–1900 a bord du Siboga). 7 volumes.
Genera Insectorum.
The Mammals of Illinois and Wisconsin. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
The Journal of Indian Art and Industry.
The Ibis: a Quarterly Journal of Zoology. 58 volumes.
A Handbook to the Birds of British India. E. W. Oates.
Stray Feathers: a Journal of Ornithology for India and its Dependencies, by Allan Hume. 12 volumes.
Articles d'Ornithologie. R. P. Lesson. Paris, 1913.
Webster's Condensed Dictionary.
The Bulletins de la Societe Zoologique, France, 1893. Tome XVIII., 1896; Tome XXI., 1899; Tome XXIV., 1900; Tome XXV., 1903; Tome XXVIII., 1905; Tome XXX.
Annales de la Societe Entomologique de France. Comptes-rendus. 1858–1910.
Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France, 1905–1910.
Bulletin de la Societe Philomathique de Paris, 1876–1908.
Bulletin Scientifique de la France et de la Belgique. 1893–1905.
The Transactions of the Zoological Society of London. Vol. X., 1878–1879, Parts IV. to XIII. and Index; Vol. XI., 1880–1885, Parts I. to XI.; Vol. XII., 1886–1890, Parts I. to X.
Bulletin du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, 1895–1907. 13 volumes.

Books on Ceylon.

The Census of Ceylon, 1911: Town and Village Statistics. E. B. Denham.
The Census of Ceylon, 1911: Tables showing the Population by Sex, Race, Religion, Age, Civil Condition, Education, Birthplace, and Infirmity. E. B. Denham.
The Census of Ceylon, 1911: Estate Statistics, the Estate Population by Sex, Religion, Age, Civil Condition, Education, and Birthplace. E. B. Denham.
Ceylon Administration Reports, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910–11.
Papers laid before the Legislative Council of Ceylon, 1904, 1905–06, 1908–09, 1909–10, 1909–11.
Old Plan of the Fort of Colombo with special reference to the wells: a map.
Ceylon Ordinances, 1834–1835 (Sinhalese).
A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon from the earliest times to the present day. V. A. Smith. Oxford, 1911.
Archæological Survey of Ceylon: Epigraphia Zeylanica, Vol. I., Part VI. D. M. D. Z. Wickremasinghe. London, 1912.
Manuscript, by Alexander Oswald Brodie.
Visvakarma: Examples of Indian Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Handicraft, Part I. A. K. Coomaraswamy. London, 1912.
Ceylon at the Census of 1911, being the Review of the Results of the Census of 1911. E. B. Denham. Colombo, 1912.
The Ceylon Manual, 1912–13.
The Census of Ceylon, 1911: Occupation Statistics, showing the Occupations of the Population by Race and Sex. E. B. Denham. Colombo, 1912.
A Report on Smallpox as it appeared in Ceylon in 1833–34, with an Appendix. J. Kinnis. Colombo, 1835.
Ceylon during the Portuguese Era, being a History of the Island for the period 1505–1658. P. E. Pieris. Colombo, 1913.
Ferguson's Ceylon Handbook and Directory, 1913–14.
Ceylon Stone Implements. John Pole. Calcutta, 1913.

Purchase and Binding of Books.—Rs. 4,490·13 was spent on the purchase and binding of books. Besides this, a special vote of Rs. 750 was given for binding, which was utilized in binding a large accumulation of serials and books which could not be paid for from the ordinary sub-vote.

Books issued for Home Reading.—255 books were issued to those engaged in special research for home study under amended rule No. 14.

Books issued in the Library.—1,115 books were issued in the library to readers.

Readers.—197 tickets were issued to readers for the year.

Serials.—Dr. Pearson, the Director, circularized many institutions in regard to permanent exchanges, the supplying of back numbers and missing parts. We offered in return our Memoirs, "Spolia Zeylanica," Guides to the Museum, Handbooks of the various Collections, Administration Reports dealing with the Colombo Museum and the Fisheries of Ceylon. In answer to the circulars this institution has been considerably enriched by receiving a great quantity of valuable publications of learned societies and institutions bearing on archæological, ethnographical, and zoological subjects.

The following are now on the permanent exchange list of this institution :—

America.

State Laboratory of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana.
Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago.
Library of Congress, Washington.
Smithsonian Institute, Washington.
American Museum of Natural History, New York.
Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Zoological Department, Columbia University, New York.
Carnegie Museum, Schenly Park, Pittsburgh.
Leland Stanford Junior University, California.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
University of Chicago.
Tuft's College Library, Medford, Mass.
United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Washington.
Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Boston Society of Natural History, Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.
Exchange Department University Library, Berkeley, California.
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Madison, Wisconsin Arts and Letters.
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.
The United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.
Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Holl.
American Museum of Natural History, New York.
Museum of Zoology, Chicago University, Chicago.
Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut.
Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
George Town Museum, British Guiana.
California Academy of Science, San Francisco.
The Zoological Society of New York.
The Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.
Willey, Dr. A., F.R.S.
Willis, Dr. J. C., F.L.S.
Cincinnati Society of Natural History, Cincinnati.

Australia and New Zealand.

Queensland Museum, Brisbane.
Linnean Society of New South Wales, Sydney.
Australian Museum, Sydney.
Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Sydney.
Department of Fisheries, Sydney.
National Museum, Melbourne.
Royal Society of Victoria, Melbourne.
South Australian Public Museum, Adelaide.
Public Library Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.
Colonial Museum, Wellington.
New Zealand Institute, Dominion Museum, Wellington.
The Museum, Christchurch.
Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart.

Austria.

K. K. Naturhistorische Hofmuseum, Wien.
Editor, "Wiener Entomologische Zeitung."
Stadt. Museum, Trieste.
Zoolog. Zoot. Institut, K. K. Carl-Franzens-Universitat in Graz.
Der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien.
K. K. Zoologisch-botanische, Gesellschaft, Wien.

Belgium.

Academie Royal des Sciences de Belgique, Brussels.
Musee Royal d'Historie Naturelle de Belgique, Brussels.
Societe Entomologique de Belgique, Brussels.
Gillet, Professor S. Joseph.

Ceylon.

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
The Editor, "Times of Ceylon," Colombo.
The Editor, "Ceylon Observer," Colombo.
The Editor, "Morning Leader," Colombo.
The Editor, "Ceylon Independent," Colombo.
The Editor, "Ceylonese," Colombo.
The Editor, "Amicus," Colombo.
The Editor, Royal College Magazine.
The Members of the Colombo Museum Committee.
Ceylon Agricultural Society, Peradeniya.
Principal Mineral Surveyor.
Government Agent, North-Central Province, Anuradhapura.
Government Agent, Province of Uva, Badulla.
Government Agent, Eastern Province, Batticaloa.
Government Agent, Western Province, Colombo.
Government Agent, Southern Province, Galle.
Government Agent, Central Province, Kandy.
Government Agent, North-Western Province, Kurunegala
Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura.
Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota.
Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara.
Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar.
Assistant Government Agent, Matale.
Assistant Government Agent, Matara.
Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu.
Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam and Chilaw.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.
General Post Office Library.
Assistant in Systematic Entomology, Colombo Museum.
Legge, Captain J. A., Colombo.
Lee, George C., Colombo.
Symons, C. T., Colombo.

Cape Colony and South Africa.

South African Museum, Cape Town.
Albany Museum, Grahamstown.
Rhodesia Museum, Bullawayo.

Denmark.

Bureau du Conseil Permanent Internal pour l'Exploration de la mer, Copenhagen.
Zoologiske Museum, Universitet, Copenhagen.
Jungersen Professor, Zoology Museum, University of Copenhagen.
Hansen, Dr. H. J., Copenhagen.

England.

Librarian, University College, London.
Editor, "Nature."
Zoological Society of London.
Marine Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.
British Museum, Cromwell Road, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
University Library, Cambridge.
Editor, "Athenæum," London, E.C.
Linnean Society of London, Piccadilly, London, W.
Royal Colonial Institute, London, W.C.
Manchester Museum, Owen's College, Manchester.
Royal Society of London, Piccadilly, London, W.
Entomological Society of London.
Morphological Laboratories, Cambridge.
Biological Laboratory, Liverpool.
Editor, "Knowledge," London, W.C.
Editor, Journal of Economic Biology, Birmingham.
Balfour Library, Zoological Laboratory, the Museums, Cambridge.
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool.
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.
Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
Editor, Imperial Bureau of Entomology, London, S.W.
Museum Association, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.
Corporation Museum and Art Gallery, Newport.
Jameson, Dr. H. Lyster, Berks, London.
Lankester, Sir Ray, K.C.B., F.R.S., London.
Poulton, Professor E. B., the Hope Laboratory, University of Oxford.
Shipley, A. E., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.
Coomaraswamy, Dr. A. K., Highgate, London, N.
Herdman, Professor W. A., University of Liverpool.
Green, E. E., Kent.

Hong Kong.

Eliot, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., University of Hong Kong.

Egypt.

Government Zoological Gardens, Giza, near Cairo.
School of Medicine, Cairo.
Welcome Research Laboratory, Khartoum, Sudan.

Federated Malay States

Director of Museums, Kuala Lumpur.
Director of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.

France.

Le Directeur, Musee, Oceanographique, Monaco.
Museum de Histoire Naturelle, Jardin des Plantes, 57, Rue Cuvier, Paris.
Revue Biologique du Nord de la France, Lille.
Societe Zoologique de France, Paris.
Academie des Sciences, Paris.
Societe Entomologique de France, Paris.
Le Directeur du Progress Agricole et Viticole Villefranch, Rhone.
Societe de Biologie, 7, Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine, Paris.

Germany.

Director, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wiesbaden.
K. B. Akademie der Wissenschaften, München, Bayern.
Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaftliche Insekten-Biologie, Berlin.
Kg. Museum fur Naturkunde N4 Invalidenstr, 43, Berlin.
Zoologisch-Zootomisches Institut, Gottingen.
Zoologisch-Zootomisches Institut und Museum, Leipzig.
Director, Naturhistorisches Museum, Hamburg.
Deutsches Entomologisches Nationalmuseum, N.W. 52, Thomasin strasse, 21, Berlin.
Senckentergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt.
International Revue dergesanten Hydrobiologie und Hydrographic, Gautsch, Leipzig.
Director, Kgl. Zoologisches und Anthropologisch-Ethnographisches Museum, Dresden.
Kgl. Sachische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Leipzig.
Zoologisches Institut Zoolog. Sammlung. d. Staates Neuhauser strasse, 51, Munchen.
Secretary, Internationaler Entomologischer Verein, Frankfurt.
Konigliche Biologische Anstalt auf Helgoland, Helgoland, Prussia.
Naturhistorisches Museum, Hamburg.
Kgl. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
Bibliothek der Zool. Staats. Zoologische, Sammlung, des Bayerischen Staates, Munchen den Neuhauser strasse, 51.
Editor, Laboratorium und Museum, Berlin, N.W., 5.
Secretary, Deutscher Fischerei-Verein, Dessauer strasse, 14, Berlin, S.W., 11.
Deutscher Seefischerei—Verein Potsdamerstrassee, 22a, Berlin, W., 9.
Institut fur Meereskunde an der Konigl Universitat, Georgen strasse, 34–36, Berlin, N.W., 7.

Holland.

Musee Teyler, Haarlem.
Director, Museum (Natural History), Leyden.
Zoologisch Institut en Museum Amsterdam.
The Secretary, Nederlandsche Entomologische Vereeniging, Rotterdam.

Hungary.

Directeur de la Section Zoologique du Museum, National Hongrois, Budapest.
Director, Magyar Ornithologiai Kozpont, Budapest.
Ungorische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest.

India.

Madras Government Museum.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
Bombay Natural History Society.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
Fisheries Department, Government of Madras.
Fletcher, T. B., Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore.

East Indies.

Sarawak Museum, Sarawak.

West Indies.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Ireland.

Royal Dublin Society, Dublin.
Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Fisheries Branch), Dublin.
Science and Art Museum, Dublin.

Italy.

Laboratorie d'Entomologia agraria, Portici.
Stazione Zoologica Villa Nazionale, 56, Arbeitsplatze, Naples.
Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Villeta Dinigro, Genoa.
R. Museo Zoologico Universita, Turin.
Museo Zoologico della R. University, Naples.
Royal Academy of Sciences, Bologna.

Japan.

Zoological Institute, University of Tokio.
Zoological Society of Tokio, Tokio.
Director, College of Science, Imperial Univeraity, Tokio.
Imperial Fisheries Bureau, Tokio.

Java.

Fishery Expert to the Government of Java, Batavia.
The Secretary, Koninkliike Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsche Indue, Weltevreden.
Sunier, Dr. A. L., Zoological Association, Batavia.

Norway.

Museum, Bergen.

Philippine Islands.

Library, Bureau of Sciences, Manila.

Portugal.

M. B. Secretaire, Societe Portugaise des Sciences Naturelles, Lisbon.

Russia.

Zoologisches Museum, Kais-Akademie der Wissenschaften, St. Petersburg.
Societe Imperiale des Naturalistes, Moscow.
Academie Imperiale des Sciences, St. Petersburg.
Societe Entomologique de Russie, St. Petersburg.
Le Directeur de la station Biologique de Sebastopol.
Societe des Naturalishes de St. Petersburg.

Scotland.

Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh.
University of Glasgow, Natural History Department, Glasgow.
Library, University of Edinburgh.
Secretary, Fishery Board for Scotland, Edinburgh.

Singapore.

Director, Raffles Museum.

Sweden.

Academie Royal des Sciences, Stockholm.
Royal Society of Sciences, Upsala.
Naturhistorska Riks Museum, Stockholm.
Kong Svenska Vetenskaps, Akademien, Stockholm.

Switzerland.

Librarian, Naturforschende Gasellschaft, Basle.

Periodicals.—The following periodicals are regularly received :—

Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.
Journal of Indian Art.
Zoological Record.
Genera Insectorum.
Nature.
Annals and Magazine of Natural History.
Fauna of British India.
Science.
Science Progress.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London.
Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society.
Transactions of the Entomological Society.
Siboga Expedition.
Bronn's Thier Riechs.
Das Tierreich.
Zoologischer Anzeiger.
Zoologische Jahrbucher.
Zeitschrift fur wissenschaftliche Zoologie.
Monographie des Buprestides.
Fauna and Flora, Naples.
Annals of the Zoological Society.
Bedrock.
Parasitology.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Librarian.

(II.) REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT IN SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY.

I COMMENCED duties as Assistant in Systematic Entomology on July 1, 1913. The entomological collections of the Museum had been seriously neglected for several years, so that there is a good deal of work to be done in sorting out, arranging, and classifying the existing material, much of which is in a very poor state. This work has engaged most of my time up to the present. The numerous specimens of various groups which were scattered about in many store boxes in utter confusion have been properly classified, so that it is now

possible to find particular species without searching through the whole collection. This is especially the case with the beetle collection, which, next to the moths and butterflies, is the most extensive insect collection that we have. Much collecting will have to be done, however, before anything approaching a representative collection of beetles will be attained, but when this is the case, the beetle collection will be a magnificent one, as the Coleoptera of Ceylon are so numerous and so little known.

I have already commenced to make collections of Diptera, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, and such little-worked-at groups, of which the Museum at present possesses practically nothing. I find that the grounds of the Museum offer a good field for collecting on a small scale.

On October 17, 1913, I proceeded to Hatton for the purpose of packing and removing to the Museum the late Mr. John Pole's Lepidoptera collection, which was lying at Scarborough estate bungalow, and negotiations for the purchase of which by the Colombo Museum were then proceeding. I found the collection to be in excellent preservation, despite the fact that it had been neglected for some months. Some time was spent in going through the collection and attending to its immediate needs in the way of applying suitable preservatives, &c., and in restoring such specimens as had contracted blue mould. This collection and that of Mr. W. Vaughan are at present waiting to be incorporated with the general moth and butterfly collection of the Museum. When this is done the Museum will be very handsomely equipped as far as Lepidoptera are concerned.

On December 1, 1913, I left for Calcutta with the object of working for two months at the Indian Museum under the supervision of Mr. Gravely, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the insects, and Dr. Annandale, the Superintendent. I thus gained a good working knowledge of Asiatic Coleoptera, Diptera, Rhynchota, and several obscure groups, and I also made some acquaintance with the extremely scattered and difficult literature which deals with Oriental Entomology. On two occasions of several days each I was privileged to see Dr. Annandale's and Mr. Gravely's methods in the field at the Chilka lake, and the knowledge I thus gained will be valuable in the task of improving the entomological collections of the Colombo Museum. My thanks are due to Dr. Annandale for the valuable help he gave me, and to Mr. Gravely for his kind supervision of my work and the many useful hints that he gave me in the proper preservation and care of entomological specimens.

Steady collecting of specimens and records is necessary before the Entomological Department will afford much material for scientific work. It is essential therefore that periodic visits should be made to the various districts of the Island, with the two-fold object of collecting entomological material and of making observations upon seasonal and regional distribution.

G. M. HENRY,
Assistant in Systematic Entomology.

(III.) REPORT OF THE TAXIDERMIST.

Field Work.—I left Colombo on a collecting tour to Hambantota and Palutupana with my Assistant, Mr. Alwis, and Collector John Singho, on August 14, and returned on September 5, 1912.

I went to Matara from March 3 to 5, 1913; to Panadure district from October 6 to 11, for securing a Purple-faced monkey for the British Museum.

On December 1, 1913, I left Colombo with my Assistant and Collector David for Negombo and Chilaw to collect seabirds, and returned on December 15, 1913.

Work of the Staff.—In addition to my ordinary work of mounting and stuffing of birds and mammals, I was engaged with my staff at various times in assisting Major Mayor of the Bombay Natural History Society, and in the work of arranging the exhibits, and contributed a paper to the "Spolia Zeylanica," Volume VIII., Part XXXII., on the Stripe-necked Mungoose (*Herpestes viticollis*), the Indian Tailor Bird (*Orthotomus sutorius*), and the White-browed Fantail Flycatcher (*Rhipidura albifrontata*).

Mr. Alwis, Assistant Taxidermist, rendered much help in preserving and mounting natural history specimens, arranging exhibits, and supervising the opening of cases and the cleaning of specimens.

With great regret I have to mention the accidental death of Collector Don Edwin, which occurred in August last at Batticaloa, whose services were loaned to Major Mayor. In him the Museum has lost a hardworking and faithful collector.

Six large show cases received this year, and the specimens of corals and sponges, which were exhibited under table cases, have been removed and placed in the two new coral cases.

I give below an account of the work executed by the Taxidermist's staff:—

Mammalia.—The male, female, and young of the Jackal (*Canis aureus*) which were collected in Hambantota District have been mounted in a group with their natural surroundings and exhibited in the Mammalian Gallery, and the following specimens were placed in the duplicate collection:—

2 Madras Langur (*Semnopethecus priamus*).
3 Purple-faced Monkey (*Semnopethecus cephalopterus*).
2 Ruddy Mungoose (*Herpestes smithii*).
1 Indian Mungoose (*Herpestes mungo*).
3 Ceylon Brown Mungoose (*Herpestes fulvescens*).
3 Indian Mole Rat (*Nesocia bengalensis*), new to the collection.
4 Indian Chevrotian or Meminna (*Tragulus meminna*).

The skeleton of the Indian Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), presented by Mr. L. S. Wolff, late Assistant Government Agent of Hambantota; a young bear cub (male) from Anuradhapura, presented by Mr. E. R. Ayrton, Archæological Commissioner; and an adult male of the Fishing Cat (*Felis viveriana*), and male, female, and young of Loris (*Loris gracilis*), which were acquired by purchase, have been mounted.

The fœtus of an elephant was presented by Mr. W. T. Mapitigama, of Avissawella; the specimen is preserved in formaline and exhibited in a trough in the Mammalian Gallery.

The Taxidermist's staff also assisted Major Mayor in stuffing about 30 specimens of small mammals, and also procured from the Panadure district a male, female, young, and skeleton of the Purple-faced Monkey and preserved them in formaline for the British Museum.

Birds.—The following have been collected and mounted:—

2 Ceylonese Babbler (*Crateropus rufescens*).
2 Ceylon Wren Babbler (*Rhopocichla nigrifrons*).
2 White-vented Brongo (*Dicrurus leucopygialis*).
2 Tickell's Flowerpecker (*Dicæum erythrorhynchus*).
2 Red-backed Woodpecker (*Brachypternus erythronotus*).
2 Malabar Rufous Woodpecker (*Micropternus gularis*).
2 Yellow-fronted Barbet (*Cyanops flavifrons*).
2 small Ceylon Barbet (*Xantholæma rubricapilla*).
1 semi-albino of the Pied-crested Cuckoo (*Coccystes jacobinus*).
2 Indian Goshawk (*Astur badius*).
1 Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).
5 Jungle Fowl (*Gallus lafayetti*) of different stages of plumage.
2 Turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*).

4 Black-winged Stilt (*Hemantopus cand.*) with their nest and eggs have been exhibited.
2 Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*).
2 Cora or Water Cock (*Gallicrex cinerea*).
2 Purple Moor Hen (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*).
2 Green-backed Goose Teal (*Nettapus coromandelianus*).
3 Garganey Teal (*Querquedula circia*).
4 Panyan Tern (*Sterna anæstheta*).
3 Black-bellied Marsh Tern (*Hydrochelidon hybrida*).
3 Smaller Crested Tern (*Sterna media*).
2 Grey-rumped Terulet (*Sterna saundersi*).
1 Noddy (*Anous stolidus*).
1 Forest Eagle Owl (*Huhua nepalensis*), presented by Mr. G. H. Canagasaby, Mudaliyar, of Batticaloa.
1 Small Cuckoo (*Cucylus poliocephalus*), presented by Mr. Donald Obeyesekere, and 1 young Painted Snipe (*Rostratula capensis*, by Mr. A. H. Pertwee.
1 Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phæthon flavirostris*).
2 Ceylonese Concal (*Centropus chlorhynchus*).
2 Sociable Lapwing (*Chettusia gregaria*).
1 Great Black-headed Gull (*Larus ichthyætus*), acquired by purchase; the last two named species were placed in the duplicate collection.

Fishes.—The duplicate specimens of fishes were numbered, arranged, and fresh spirit and formaline used, the troughs of exhibited fishes and corals were re-mounted and painted white, and the collections of marine specimens sent from the pearl banks were assorted and preserved with fresh spirit and formaline and placed in the Marine Biology room.

Reptiles.—The skeleton of the crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*), about 13 feet long, which was shot at the Minneri tank in 1900 by Mr. C. Hartley, Principal of the Royal College, was mounted and suspended from the ceiling in the Reptile Gallery.

The duplicate collections of Reptilia and Batrachia, which were kept in the Director's laboratory, have been removed for want of room, and placed in my charge with other duplicate specimens. As several of these specimens were without their numbers, I had to classify and number them according to our Reptile Catalogue and put them into fresh spirit and formaline.

A rare specimen of *Callophis bumaculatus* from Anuradhapura was acquired by purchase, and the rare red variety of *Dipsas forstenii*, presented by Mr. J. H. Stork, of Kalutara South, was preserved and placed in the duplicate collection, while a large female python, about 8 feet long, presented by Mr. Stanley S. Walbeoff, of Weuda, has been mounted and exhibited in the Reptile Gallery.

Insects.—The Assistant Taxidermist, Mr. Alwis, went carefully through the collection, cleaned the specimens, and put in fresh camphor and naphthaline. He proceeded to Badulla last June and brought back a valuable collection of moths and butterflies, presented by Mr. W. Vaughan.

H. F. FERNANDO,
Taxidermist.

ADDITIONS TO THE STAFF.

On July 1, 1913, Mr. G. M. Henry assumed the new office of Assistant in Systematic Entomology, and Mr. C. Solomons, formerly Laboratory Assistant in the Biology Department of the Ceylon Medical College, succeeded him as Draughtsman and Laboratory Assistant.

Mr. Arthur M. Karunaratne was appointed Clerk on October 16, 1911, and Mr. W. B. Nonis was transferred from the Department of Agriculture on July 10, 1913, as Clerk to the Marine Biologist.

One new collector for Marine Biology and one new peon were added to the staff.

The appointment of an Assistant Marine Biologist has been sanctioned, and steps have been taken to obtain a suitable man from England. Up to the present no appointment has been made. The creation of this new post will greatly strengthen the scientific side of the Museum work.

"SPOLIA ZEYLANICA."

During July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, Volume VIII., Parts XXXI. and XXXII., and Volume IX., Parts XXXIII. and XXXIV., of "Spolia Zeylanica" were published.

Part XXXI. is a Guide to the Collections of the Colombo Museum: Part I., Archæology and Ethnology, while the following papers appeared in the other parts:—

Abercromby, A. F.—Notes on the "Distribution of Snakes in Ceylon," "How Snakes Swallow," "Whipsnakes," "Breeding Habits of some Ceylon Snakes and Reptiles," and "How a Crocodile Feeds."
Bobeau, Dr. G.—"On the minute structure of the poison gland of the Cobra."
Drieberg, C.—Note on the "Kabaragoya raiding a Crow's Nest."
Fernando, H. F.—Notes on the "Stripe-necked Mungoose," "The Indian Tailor Bird," and "White-browed Fantail Flycatcher."
Green, E. E.—(1) "Some Suggestions for Members of the Ceylon Natural History Society," (2) "On some Aberrations of Ceylon Butterflies," (3) "Catalogue of Isoptera (Termites) recorded from Ceylon," and notes on "A Collection of Transfers of the Wings of Ceylon Butterflies, prepared by Mr. C. C. Gilbert of Ratnapura," "A Stridulating Reduviid Bug," and "Dragon Flies capturing Butterflies."
Hartley, C.—"Stone Implements of Ceylon."
Henry, G. M.—"Window-pane Oyster Investigations, January and May, 1913," and a note on "A Predatory Red Ant."
Henderson, J. R.—Note on the "Occurrence of *Melanitis ismene* (Cramer) at Sea."
Holmgren, N.—"On some Termites collected by Mr. Green in Ceylon."
Joseph, G. A.—Note on "Donations and Loan Collections for the Colombo Museum."
John, Oscar.—"Notes on some Termites from Ceylon."
Lewis, F.—Notes on "A Cup-marked Rock found at Kudagama, in the Kende Korale, North-Central Province," "The Mathematical Boy, Arumugam," and "Further Note on the Cup-marked Rock at Kudagama."
Lewis, J. P.—Notes on "Pioneers of Natural History in Ceylon," "Some Pioneers of Natural History in Ceylon," and "Fight between Snake and Mungoose."
Mackwood, F. M.—"Some Notes on Butterflies and their distribution."

Ormiston, W.—Notes on "'Bloodsucker' Lizards eating small Birds" and "Length of Life of Butterflies in the perfect stage."
Pearson, Joseph.—(1) "A Review of the Scientific Work on the Ceylon Pearl Banks from 1902 to 1912," (2) "Report on the Window-pane Oyster Investigations, 1912," (3) "Notes on the Holothurioidea of the Indian Ocean: the Genus Holothuria," and "A 'Thunderbolt' near Colombo."
Pieris, P. E.—Notes on "Cave Inscription at Kurunegala" and "Some Dutch Medals."
Pertwee, A. H.—"Notes on the Fresh-water Fishes of Ceylon."
Southwell, T.—"Remarks on Dr. Pearson's Review of the Scientific Work done on the Ceylon Pearl Banks from 1902 to 1912."
Stephenson, J.—"On a Collection of Oligochæta, mainly from Ceylon."
Stapleton, G.—Note on "A Lunar Rainbow at Sea."
Symons, C. T.—"A Note on the Occurrence of '*Parus antriceps*' (the Grey-back Titmouse) in Colombo"; "Proceedings of the Ceylon Natural History Society."
Wait, W. E.—"Notes on the Eggs, Nests, and Breeding Seasons of some Ceylon Birds."

MEMOIRS OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

One memoir is at present in the press—"The Bronzes of the Colombo Museum," by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy. This is to be illustrated by twenty-eight plates.

A memoir on "Ceylon Flags," by Mr. E. W. Perera, is now ready for the press, and will be issued at the beginning of 1915.

The following are in course of preparation:—

"The Termites of Ceylon," by Dr. E. Bugnion, Professor of Zoology in the University of Lausanne.
"The Holothurioidea of the Indian Ocean," by Dr. Joseph Pearson.
"The Cestodes found parasitic in Ceylon Fishes," by Mr. T. Southwell, Deputy Director of Fisheries, Bengal.
"Ceylon Bali Ceremonies," &c., by Mr. W. A. de Silva.
"Ceylon Fishing Appliances," by Dr. Joseph Pearson.
"Ceylon Birds' Eggs," by Mr. W. E. Wait, M.A., C.C.S.

HANDBOOK OF CEYLON BIRDS.

A committee consisting of Mr. W. E. Wait, M.A., C.C.S., Mr. Frederick Lewis, F.L.S., and Mr. W. A. Cave, with the Director of the Colombo Museum as editor, is compiling an illustrated handbook of Ceylon birds, which will be specially written for beginners. It is hoped that this handbook will be ready by the beginning of 1915.

COIN CATALOGUE.

Mr. H. W. Codrington, B.A., C.C.S., has been engaged in the compilation of a new coin catalogue. This is now in the press, and will be issued about the middle of 1914. I am greatly indebted to Dr. O. Codrington, who has consented to see the publication through the press in England.

COMMITTEE.

Four committee meetings have been held during the year:—

(1) October 8, 1912. Mr. F. M. Mackwood in the chair. Present:—Sir Stanley Bois, Mr. E. E. Green, Mr. R. N. Lyne, Dr. Joseph Pearson, and the Secretary.
(2) February 28, 1913. Mr. F. M. Mackwood in the chair. Present:—Messrs. R. N. Lyne, E. Human, Tudor Rajapakse, Dr. Joseph Pearson, and the Secretary.
(3) July 23, 1913. Mr. R. N. Lyne in the chair. Present:—Messrs. E. R. Ayrton, J. Harward, V. A. Julius, E. A. Vanderstraaten, Tudor Rajapakse, Dr. Joseph Pearson, and the Secretary.
(4) November 12, 1913. Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs in the chair. Present:—Hon. Mr. H. R. Freeman, Messrs. F. M. Mackwood, V. A. Julius, Tudor Rajapakse, Dr. A. Nell, Dr. Joseph Pearson, and the Secretary.

The principal business transacted was as follows:—

(1) *Assistant in Systematic Entomology.*—In view of the very unsatisfactory condition of the entomological collections in the Colombo Museum, the Committee recommended that an Assistant in Systematic Entomology should be added to the staff without delay. Government approved, and Mr. G. M. Henry was appointed to the post from July 1, 1913.
(2) *Marine Aquarium.*—The Director laid before the Committee a scheme for the establishment of a marine aquarium at Colombo.
(3) *Resignations.*—Sir Stanley Bois and Mr. E. Ernest Green, formerly Government Entomologist, resigned. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to make the following appointments on the Museum Committee:—The Archæological Commissioner, Mr. J. Harward, and Mr. V. A. Julius.
(4) *Reserve Land.*—On the proposal of the Committee, Government has taken over from the Colombo Municipality about seven acres of land on the north side of the Museum. It is proposed to enclose this land and add it to the Museum grounds.
(5) *Director's Bungalow.*—The Committee has on more than one occasion emphasized the importance of having the Director's bungalow near the Museum, and Government has now agreed to consider the question when the Director's bungalow is to be built.
(6) *Opening the Library on Sunday Mornings.*—Acting upon the Committee's recommendation, Government has agreed to open the Museum library on Sunday mornings from 7.30 to 12 noon.
(7) *Sunday Opening of the Museum.*—Dr. Nell proposed that the Museum should be open to the public from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Sundays, instead of from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. as at present. Although the proposal was approved by a majority of the Committee, the matter is at present in abeyance.

DONATIONS.

The following donations were received from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 :—

Praying Mantis, *Gongylus gongylodes.* C. C. Spittel, Vavuniya.
Collection of Green Beetles (Spotted Locust), *Aularchus miliaris.* Basil A. Jansz, Kurunegala.
Cement statue of a Goiya. D. C. Hanti Appuhamy, Matara.
Snake, *Chrysopelea ornata.* H. C. P. Bell, Anuradhapura.
An ancient Sinhalese brick. J. W. Yusuf, Tissamaharama.
Spotted Locust, *Aularchus miliaris.* W. Poulier, Kandy.
Forest Eagle Owl, *Huhua nepalensis.* G. H. Canagasaby, Batticaloa.
Praying Mantis, *Gongylus gongylodes.* J. A. Moraes, Ambanpola.
Snake, *Cylindrophis maculatus.* X. C. Silva, Ratnapura.
White-breasted Kingfisher, *Halcyon smyrnensis.* Master Neil Joseph, Colombo.
Pin-tailed Snipe (young), *Rostratula capensis.* A. H. Pertwee, Colombo.
Brown Wood Owl, *Syrnium indrani.* Hugh J. Stork, Kalutara.
Shining Beetle, *Sternocera stermcornis.* A. C. Livera, Anuradhapura.
Moth, *Actias selene.* A. F. Abercromby, Anuradhapura.
Caterpillar of Butterfly, *Euthalia garuda.* B. S. Fernando, Colombo.
Tic Polonga, *Vipera russellii.* H. S. de Livera, Colombo.
Eggs of common Tortoise, *Emydd vittata,* and an old anchor. Captain J. A. Legge, R.N., Colombo.
Bats, *Xantharpyia amplexicaudata* and *Cynopterus marginatus.* O. S. Wickwar, Colombo.
Atturu Havaskada from the palace of King Narandra at Kundasale. Rambukwella Madankara Terrunnanse, of Kundasale Vihare.
An ancient carved pillar from Degaldoruwa Temple. Piyaratana Terunnanse, Kandy.
Two ancient carved pillars from Malwatte Vihare. Saranankara Unnanse, Malwatte.
Three eggs of Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* H. C. P. Bell, Sigiriya.
Land Planarian. T. A. Pitfield, Matale.
Land Planarian. A. W. Seymour, Vavuniya.
Praying Mantis, *Gongylus gongylodes.* C. H. Oorloff, Minuwangoda.
Eggs of Tortoise, *Necoria trijuga.* Mrs. Stephens, Colombo.
Snake, *Lycodon aulicus.* Mrs. E. E. Ridge, Colombo.
Shining Beetle, *Sternocera chrysis.* R. H. S. Schrader, Ratnapura.
Copper coin, quarter stuiver, marked V. O. C. and +. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S., Kegalla.
Water Beetle, *Belostoma indica,* and Praying Mantis, *Gongylus gongylodes.* A. E. Caldicott, Colombo.
Two Sinhalese copper coins, Parakrama Bahu I. and Nisanka Malla. Dr. Sydney Joseph, Trincomalee.
Green Mantis, *Hierodula.* John Henry, Namunukula.
Stick Insect, *Lonchodus pseudopurus.* F. H. Dawbarn, Nawalapitiya.
Caterpillar of Moth, *Acherontia lachesis.* Master Noel Somanader.
Stick Insect, *Phibalosoma hypharpax.* M. F. Gamble, Udugama.
Inscribed stone, Delvt A° 1700. N. D. H. Abdool Caffoor, Colombo.
Tortoise Beetle. S. M. Yoosoof, Gampola.
Bear Cub, *Melursus ursinus.* E. R. Ayrton, Anuradhapura.
Persian coins (all countermarked with monogram V O C); Safi I., 1629–42, mahmudi; Abbas II., 1642–66, mahmudi; Sulaiman II., 1666–94, 7 abbasis (mint, Tiflis Erivan), 2 mahmudis, 15 mahmudis (mint, Huwaiza of various dates); 2 larins. Presented by J. Still, Kandy.
Indo-Portuguese coins: 2 double tangas, Malacca, 1632, countermarked V C; 1 tanga, D. S. type, [164]2, countermarked V C; 1 tanga, D. S. type, 1642(?), legend reversed, countermarked V O C. Presented by J. Still, Kandy.
Snake, *Lycodon aulicus.* N. S. Bostock, Colombo.
Snake, *Tropidonotus stolatus.* W. F. Thornhill, Avissawella.
Python moult, *Python molurus.* P. G. Perera, Matugama.
Leaf Insect, *Pulchriphyllium crucifolium.* W. C. Fernando, Peradeniya.
Nest of Indian Tailor Bird, *Orthotomus sutorius.* Miss K. C. Ievers, Nuwara Eliya.
Crab, *Doclea.* R. Hallock, Trincomalee.
Collection of Butterflies. W. Ormiston, Haldummulla.
Cobra, *Naia tripudians.* Mrs. N. C. Thome, Galle.
Snake, *Lycodon aulicus.* H. E. Dias Bandaranayake, Colombo.
Grasshopper, *Sathrophylla rugosa,* Beetle, *Aspidomorpha limbipennis.* B. Austin Keyser, Veyangoda.
194 specimens of Ceylon woods and three jakwood cabinets. Frederick Lewis, Colombo.
Whipsnake, *Dryophis mycterizans.* Messrs. C. & F. Beven, Veyangoda.
Indian Otter, *Lutra vulgaris.* Francis Beven, Veyangoda.
Spider, *Pœcilotheria fasciata,* and Scorpion, *Palamnæus indus.* W. A. Tytler, Matale.
Nest of Indian Tailor Bird, *Orthotomus sutorius.* Mrs. C. Hartley, Colombo.
Centipede and a collection of Fishes. Commander H. Kitson, R.N., Trincomalee.
Beetle, *Nothopeus hemipterus.* Master Frank Beven, Veyangoda.
Hawk Moth, *Chærocampa vigil.* L. F. Foucar, Colombo.
Nest and eggs of Southern Wren Warbler, *Prinia jerdoni,* and small Cuckoo, *Cuculus poliocephalus.* Donald Obeyesekere, Colombo.
Nest and specimen of Wasp, *Icaria marginata.* I. C. Jayasinghe, Colombo.
A collection of "Stone Implements." C. Hartley, Colombo.
330 V. O. C. copper coins found at Mount Lavinia when putting in foundations for a signal. The Chief Construction Engineer, Railway Extensions.
Snakes, *Tropidonotus plumbicolor;* Cobra, *Naia tripudians.* Lieut.-Col. A. B. Harvey, Colombo.
Bagworm larva of a Moth. G. W. Sturgess, Colombo.
Polmal Karavala, *Chrysopelea ornata.* W. T. Southorn, Matale.
Daddy-long-legs, *Tipula.* Felix L. Koelmeyer, Namunukula.
Scorpion Spider, *Phrynichus indicus.* A. H. Thomas, Kadugannawa.
Snake, *Python molurus.* Stanley S. Walbeoff, Weuda.
Snake, *Cylindrophis maculatus.* Miss Elsie de Soysa, Moratuwa.
Snake, *Lycodon aulicus.* Mrs. K. D. Bruce, Colombo.
Shining Beetle, *Sternocera chrysis.* Emile M. J. Abeyesinghe, Colombo.
Nests and eggs of Ceylonese Blackbird, *Turdus kinnissi.* R. Maclure, Maskeliya.
Water Beetle, *Dytiscus limbatus.* Mrs. L. F. Foucar, Colombo.
Snake, *Lycodon aulicus.* N. J. Davidson, Colombo.

Polmal-karavala, *Chrysopelea ornata*. D. T. Perera, Mount Lavinia.
Beetle, *Anomala viridis*; Plant Bug, *Leptocorisa acuta*; and Beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros*. Ven. F. H. de Winton, Colombo.
House Rat, *Mus musculus*. H. Lionel Elwell, Maskeliya.
Atlas Moth, *Attacus atlas*. E. V. G. Bandaranayaka, Ja-ela.
Spider, *Pœcilotheria fasciata*. S. W. Dassanaike, Maradankadawela.
Stick Insect, *Phibalosoma hypharpax*. E. E. Davidson, Colombo.
Water Snake, *Tropidonotus asperrimus*. V. A. Julius, Colombo.
Snake, *Ancistrodon hypnale*. A. J. Bamforth, Colombo.
Cocoons of Atlas Moth, *Attacus atlas*. W. Astell, Ruanwella.
Mantis, *Mantispa*. Gerard L. Andree, Colombo.
Yellow-haired Caterpillar. L. M. Dias, Balangoda.
Moth, *Attacus atlas*. C. A. Maartensz, Padukka.
Sea Snake, *Hydrus platurus*. W. Daniel, Colombo.
Longicorn Beetle, *Batocera ferruginea*. J. Ferguson, Colombo.
Polmal-karavala, *Chrysopelea ornata*. W. N. Goonewardene, Matugama.
Praying Mantis, *Gongylus gongylodes*. Vincent Pedris, Colombo.
Buddhist priest's robe. W. Dheeralankara Bhikku, Ambalangoda.

The following is a list of birds added to the duplicate collection, shot by Mr. W. E. Wait, C.C.S., in the Southern Province in February, 1913, and in the North-Central Province in August, 1913, and presented to the Museum :—

1 Green Bulbul (*Chloropsis jerdoni*).
1 Blue Nuthatch (*Sitta frontalis*).
2 White-vented Drongo (*Dicrurus leucopygialis*).
1 Ashy-wood Swallow Shrike (*Artamus fuscus*).
1 Pigmy Woodpecker (*Iyngipicus gymnophthalmus*).
1 Malabar Rufous Woodpecker (*Micropternus gularis*).
1 Golden-backed Woodpecker (*Brachypternus aurantius*).
5 Red-backed Woodpecker (*Brachypternus erythronotus*).
2 Black-backed Woodpecker (*Chrysocolaptes festivus*).
3 Layard's Woodpecker (*Chrysocolaptes stricklandi*).
1 Brown-headed Barbet (*Thereiceryx zeylanicus*).
1 Crimson-breasted Barbet (*Xantholæma hæmatocephala*).
1 Indian Roller (*Coracias indica*).
1 Little Indian Kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*).
1 Stork-billed Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis gurial*).
1 Crowned Hornbill (*Anthracoceres coronatus*).
3 Ceylonese Hornbill (*Lophoceros gingalensis*).
1 Ceylonese Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus monileger*).
2 Drongo Cuckoo (*Surniculus lugubris*).
1 Pied-crested Cuckoo (*Coccystes jacobinus*).
1 Indian Koel (*Eudynamis honorata*).
1 Crow Pheasant (*Centropus sinensis*).
2 Rose-ringed Paroquet (*Palæornis torquatus*).
1 Ceylonese Loriquet (*Loriculus indicus*).
1 Bar-tailed Fish Eagle (*Polioætus ichthyætus*).
1 Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur indus*).
1 Pale Harrier (*Circus macrurus*).
1 Marsh Harrier (*Circus æruginosus*).
1 Indian Goshawk (*Astur badius*).
1 Shahin Falcon (*Falco peregrenator*).
1 Kestrel (*Tinnunculus alaudarius*).
1 Ceylonese Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*).
2 Pompadour Green Pigeon (*Osmotreron pompadora*).
2 Indian Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columbia intermedia*).
1 Eastern Baillon's Crake (*Porzana pusilla*).
1 White-breasted Water Hen (*Amaurornis phœnicurus*).
5 Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*).
2 Purple Moorhen (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*).
1 Stone Curlew (*Œdicnemus scolopax*).
2 Great Stone Plover (*Esacus recurirrostris*).
2 Pheasant-tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*).
2 Mongolian Sand Plover (*Ægialitis mongolica*).
1 Common Sandpiper (*Totanus hypoleucos*).
2 Wood Sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*).
1 Red Shank (*Totanus calidris*).
2 Green Shank (*Totanus glottis*).
1 Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*). Very rare.
3 Curlew Stint (*Tringa subarquata*).
1 Gull-billed Tern (*Sterna anglica*).
3 Little Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax javanicus*).
1 Large Cormorant or Shag (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).
1 White-necked Stork (*Dissura episcopus*).
1 Openbill or Shell Ibis (*Anastomus oscitans*).
1 Eastern Purple Heron (*Ardea manillensis*).
1 Large Egret (*Herodias alba*).
1 Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus coromandus*).
1 Little Green Heron (*Butroides javanica*).
2 Night Heron (*Nycticorax griseus*).
2 Eastern Little Bittern (*Ardetta sinensis*).
5 Green-backed Goose Teal (*Nettapus coromandelianus*)

EXHIBITS (ADDITIONS) FROM JULY 1, 1912, TO DECEMBER 31, 1913.

Purchases.

1. Iron katty inlaid with brass.
2. Brass spoon.
3. Rattan stand for priest's begging bowl.
4. Three blue dishes, china.
5. Two blue dishes with centre dragon, china.
6. Two small blue dishes with centre horse, china.
7. Large blue flat oval dish (landscape), china.
8. Blue sauce tureen and plate, china.
9. Blue goblet, bottle, china.
10. Hand painted fruit plate, china.
11. Large dish, panel flowered, china.
12. Large flat plain dish, centre flower, china.
13. Large flat plain dish, 4 flowers, china.
14. Deep plate, blue flower and landscape, china.
15. Deep plate, red rose centre and round, china.
16. Flat plate, red flowers and birds, china.
17. Flat plate, centre red and blue flowers, china.
18. Small flat plate, centre letters, china.
19. Dutch plate, pattern with vase and flowers, china.
20. Antique brass arecanut cutter.
21. Large Kandyan lacquered bow and arrow.
22. Gold Kandyan necklace (Siribo Malaya).
23. Gold locket for charms.
24. Ivory toothpick.
25. Large china bowl.
26. Large china jar.
27. Antique sword.
28. Old Dutch chest with brass fittings.
29. Old Dutch chest with brass fittings, large size.
30. Brass ancient temple lamp.
31. Thirty-two sets of "Yantaras" for different purposes.
32. Brass betel tray.
33. Ancient copper gilt box.
34. Ancient Kandyan box (brass bound).
35. Old swan pattern (Garunda) betel box with bo-leaf shaped lid.
36. Jaggery mould.
37. Jaggery mould, lotus pattern.
38. Folding Kandyan chonka board.
39. Kandyan chonka board on stand, with lions and birds.
40. Old Kandyan brass water jug.
41. Ancient brass kinissa with lion.
42. Old silver and tortoise-shell scent sprinkler.
43. Old brass kettle.
44. Brass kotale (Aralugedi design).
45. Old lamp with bird and lion.
46. Brass "Gabadandiya" measure, bigger than the usual size.
47. Old Kandyan knife with lion.
48. Old olinda board.
49. "Govilalla" (paddy plan) with auspicious signs and marks.
50. Ancient Kandyan water jug.
51. Brass Aralugedi design killote.
52. Ancient carved makara torana in ivory.
53. Ancient ivory medicine receptacle used by Buddhist priests.
54. Old "Wansalkaduwa" in silver with chain of silver.
55. Ancient "Ketchagan" of gold and crystal.
56. Kandyan "Kiribath" mould, lion pattern.
57. Spanish dollar or "Piece of eight."
58. Ivory figure (Ratemahatmaya).
59. Ivory figure (Kumarihamy).
60. Ivory-handled magnifying glass.
61. Old flint lock gun with brass barrel and bayonet, single barrel.
62. Eight-cornered dish, willow pattern.
63. Oval dish.
64. Round large plate (broken).
65. Round small plate.
66. Small flat plate.
67. Medium size oval flat dish.
68. Large eight-cornered flat dish.
69. Square curry dish.

70. Dutch almirah.
71. Dutch chest of drawers.
72. Old Dutch wooden chest.
73. Old Kandyan standing lamp for three wicks, "serpendiya" pattern, with bird on the top.
74. Painted large china bowl.
75. Large Dutch almirah (nadun wood).
76. Unique Dutch hand painted glass with lady fully dressed (*temp.* George II.) lying on a canopied bed, with a baby also fully dressed in her arms. At a table is another lady, and before her a table and on it a decanter and wine-glass. "HET WELVAARN VANDE KRAEM VROW EN HET KINTYE." "The welfare of the lady in the childbirth and infant."
77. Dutch hand engraved glass with frigate and a house by the sea, with inscription "TWEL VAAREN VAN ONS VATERLAND." "To the welfare of our fatherland."
78. Combined almirah and secretaire of the Dutch period.
79 Large old brass lamp with 15 branches.
80. Ancient gold charm called "Panchaudha," the five weapons of "Vishnu."
81. China bowl, large size.
82. China plate, inside plain, back hand painted.
83. Eighteenth century chair.
84. Brass figure, probably King Dutugemunu or Nathadeviyo.
85. A figure of a lion with lamp issuing from mouth.
86. Old brass makara torana with standing Buddha.
87. Kandyan brass box with carvings of Dalada Maligawa and several scenes of the perahera.
88. Antique brass Kindura figure supporting two lamps.

DONATIONS.

1. Silk kambaya woven in a hand loom, Gampola, by Mrs. Gerard A. Joseph.
2. Handkerchief woven in a hand loom, Gampola, by Mrs. Gerard A. Joseph.
3. Persian box, by Captain J. A. Legge.
4. Four pieces of old carved Aturu hansakada from the palace of King Narendrasingha at Kundasale in Kandy, by Rubukwala Medhankara Thero, of Kundasale Temple.
5. Old carved Kandyan pillar from Degaldoruwa Temple, Kandy, by Amunugama Piyaratana Thero.
6. Three Maldive mats, by Ceylon Government.
7. Six Maldive lacquer boxes, by Ceylon Government.
8. Two copper coins, by Dr. Sydney Joseph, Trincomalee.
9. Currency note, Diyatalawa Camp, 50 cents, by John Still, Esq., Kandy.
10. Persian coins (all countermarked with monogram V O C): Safi I., 1629–42, mahmudi; Abbas II., 1642–66, mahmudi; Sulaiman II., 1666–94, 7 abbasis (mint, Tifiis Erivan), 2 mahmudis, 15 mahmudis (mint, Hawaiza of various dates); 2 larins. Presented by J. Still, Kandy.
11. Indo-Portuguese coins: 2 double tangas, Malacca, 1632, countermarked V C; 1 tanga, D. S. type, [164]2, countermarked V C; 1 tanga, D. S. type, 1642(?), legend reversed, countermarked V O C. Presented by J. Still, Kandy.
12. Two coins, 1753 and 1786, unearthed when dredging the Colombo lake.
13. Two coins, Ceylon Government, elephant-marked (12), 1801 and 1812, found in dredging the east lake near Parson's road bridge, Colombo.
14. Brass eating bowl, Tamil, discovered in Colombo lake, by Chief Resident Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme.
15. Dutch sword 1778, with brass fittings, discovered in Colombo lake, by Chief Resident Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme.
16. Small piece of sword, broken, discovered in Colombo lake, by Chief Resident Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme.
17. Small dagger, discovered in Colombo lake, by Chief Resident Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme.
18. Scabbard for two small daggers, discovered in Colombo lake, by Chief Resident Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme.
19. Three iron cannon balls, discovered in Colombo lake, by Chief Resident Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme.

China lent by Mrs. R. Meaden.

1. Mandarin famille vase (rose), Yung Fichi.
2. Kang He vase and Staffordshire top, 1662, early period.
3. Worcester cup and saucer, square mark, early period.
4. Ming plate, 1500.
5. Old Persian salt jar.
6. Plymouth sucrier and stand.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was as follows :—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	—	35,057 32
Other Charges :—		
Purchase, collection, preparation, &c. ..	10,072 19	
Travelling	3,984 59	
For "Spolia Zeylanica"	1,396 58	
Bulletins, Memoirs, &c.	2,149 56	
Maintenance of grounds	1,894 83	
Furniture	2,581 5	
Purchase and binding of books ..	4,490 13	
Incidental expenses	2,421 59	
	—	28,990 52
Special Expenditure :—		
Binding old books	613 75	
Bookcases for library	640 0	
Museum show cases	1,328 0	
Cultural operations at lake Tamblegam ..	1,873 1	
Fresh-water fishery investigation	1,346 54	
Improvement of Museum grounds	922 25	
Minimax fire extinguishers	200 0	
Lantern slides	182 15	
Museum "Guide"	647 42	
	———	7,753 12
Total ..		71,800 96

March 15, 1914.

JOSEPH PEARSON,
Director.

MARINE BIOLOGY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MARINE BIOLOGIST FOR 1912-13.

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I.—CEYLON PEARL OYSTER FISHERIES.

(1) INTRODUCTION.

THE inspections of 1913 revealed no change in the condition of the banks. For six years the banks have been absolutely barren, and in consequence no investigations on the pearl oyster have been possible during that period.

Government resumed control of the pearl banks in 1912, and for the first time the Director of the Colombo Museum, in his capacity as Marine Biologist, was placed in charge of the scientific investigations. This is a distinct addition to the duties of the dual post, and in consequence the work of the present officer has been nearly doubled.

For various reasons no inspection was made in 1912, so that the 1913 inspection is the first one undertaken by Government since their resumption of control of the banks. As soon as money was available in the financial year 1912-13, large orders for scientific apparatus were placed with various firms in England and Denmark, but the instruments were not ready for the annual inspection which commenced early in March. In consequence the plan of inquiry which had already been carefully outlined was only partially carried out.

The list of apparatus which was ordered and received subsequent to the 1913 inspection includes the following :—

Otter trawls.
Dredges.
Ordinary tow-nets with silk bolting cloth.
Nansen nets and numerous spare parts.
Sherbrut netz.
Yngel trawls.
Agassiz trawls.
Large specially-made tow-nets.
Nansen-Petterson water bottles with thermometers.
Reversing water bottles.
Ekman current meter.
Lucas sounding machine.
Richter reversing thermometers.
Set of floating long lines.
Complete apparatus for determining the salinity of sea water.
400 fathoms of stranded bronze wire for use with the water bottles and current meters.
400 fathoms of stranded steel wire with a hemp core suitable for use with the various surfaces and mid-water nets.

Two visits were paid to the pearl banks in 1913, the first being the regular inspection in March and April, and the second being a three-weeks' visit in December. In addition to these extended cruises, which will be repeated every year, it is proposed to send the ss. "Violet" on quarterly hydrographical cruises. These have already been commenced. For this purpose that part of the Gulf of Mannar lying north of a line between Colombo and Cape Comorin is divided into fourteen stations (see Chart 1).

During the quarterly cruises complete hydrographical and meteorological records are kept. Samples of water are taken at various depths, and the current meter is used at the surface and bottom in shallow water and at the surface, 20 fathoms, 50 fathoms, and 100 fathoms in deep water. Temperature of the air and the various layers of water are kept and, where possible, the tow-net is also used.

During the inspections of the pearl banks, in addition to the above-mentioned investigations, trawling, dredging, and tow-netting are carried out every day, and complete records of the catches are made, and all the fish are examined in detail.

In the present report it is not proposed to analyse the results obtained, for the mere reason that such an analysis would have very little value unless records for several years were available.

The zoological material collected will be sent to specialists for examination, and the reports will be published in the *Spolia Zeylanica* as they are received.

Some time ago I had occasion to criticise Mr. T. Southwell, formerly Scientific Adviser to the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, for not having placed on record the results of his examination of the fishes caught on the pearl banks. He has now been good enough to send for publication a record of his examination of the stomachs of fishes, together with a series of faunistic notes extending over several years. It is extremely important that these should be placed on record, and I therefore propose placing them as appendices to the present Administration Report.

(2) TRAWLING AND DREDGING RESULTS.

The ss. "Violet" trawled at sixty stations during 1913. Thirty-five of these were north of Karaitivu beacon, twelve between Karaitivu beacon and Tallaivillu Point, and thirteen between Tallaivillu Point and Colombo. It should be noted that at each of these stations four or five trawling operations were carried out. The trawl was down from 45 to 60 minutes at each operation. The dredging operations were carried out by two dredges, one of which was hauled in every five minutes. Each dredging station probably represents one hour's operations. In the meantime I give the trawling results without any comments. As in the other sections of the work, these will be analysed after three or four years' work.

(*a*) *Trawling and Dredging Results of the March-May Inspection.* (See Charts 2 and 3.)

In those stations marked * the dredge was used. At all other stations an otter trawl was used.

No. 1.—North of Cheval Paar.

Station 1. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 58′ N., Long. 79° 39½′ E., Southern part of Nadukkada Paar; March 19, 1913; 4½ fathoms:—

179 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 3 *Ephippus* sp., 19 *Drepane punctatus*, 17 *Pristipoma* sp., 12 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, 9 *Scolopsis bimaculatus*, 63 *Sciæna* sp., 6 *Upeneus indicus*, 13 *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*, 6 *Caranx* sp., 4 *Diagramma pictus*, 13 *Serranus malabaricus*, 246 *Equula* sp., 7 *Diagramma* sp., 1 *Caranx* sp., 1 *Trachynotus* sp., 7 *Caranx gallus*, 1 *Saurida tumbil*, 12 *Polynemus* sp., 5 *Triacanthus strigilifer*, 4 *Monacanthus setifer*, 11 *Ostracion punctatus*, 3 *Ostracion cornutus*, 2 *Ostracion turritus*, 2 *Tetrodon inermis*, 8 *Tetrodon maculatus*, 8 *Tetrodon patoca*, 30 *Trygon kuhlii*, 5 *Ephippus orbis*, 15 *Teuthis oramin*, 6 *Diagramma griseum*, 5 *Pellona* sp., 2 *Upeneoides* sp., 19 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 1 *Serranus undulosus*, 4 *Pristipoma* sp., 1 *Scolopsis vosmeri*, 1 *Pempheris macrolepidotus*, 2 *Chætodon pictus*, 1 *Acanthurus mata*, 2 *Synaptura thomasoniana*, 5 *Arius* sp., 2 *Monacanthus* sp., 6 *Trygon imbricatum*, 7 *Panulirus* sp., 20 Cuttlefish, 1 *Stichopus chloronotus*, 1 Echinoid, many Sponges, 1 *Astrape dipterygia*, several Crinoids, numerous Crabs.

No. 2.—Cheval Paar Group, including Periya Paar.

Station 2. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 41′ N., Long. 79° 49′ E., S. E. Cheval; March 7, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

4 *Serranus* sp., 1 *Zanclus cornutus*, 8 *Chætodon* sp., 1 *Hokacanthus xanthurus*, 1 *Trygon kuhlii*, 2 *Lethrinus undulosus*, 1 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 1 *Ostracion turritus*, 1 *Ostracion nasus*, 3 *Aplysia*, 2 Squids, several Sponges, several *Clypeaster humilis*, several Starfish, several *Spongodes* sp.

Station 3. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 42′ N., Long. 79° 48′ E., E. Cheval; March 7, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

Weed, 20 *Clypeaster humilis*, 1 Sponge sp., 1 *Holothuria atra*.

Station 4. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 45′ N., Long. 79° 49′ E., N. E. Cheval; March 7, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

3 *Holothuria atra*, 1 *Holothuria edulis*, 118 *Clypeaster humilis*, several *Pentaceros lincki*, several Starfish, 2 *Fasciolaria trapezium*, 1 black fleshy Sponge, 3 Astræid Corals, several pieces of *Porites* sp.

Station 5. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 44′ N., Long. 79° 48′ E., March 7, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

10 Nullipore balls, 10 *Clypeaster humilis*, 3 black fleshy Sponges, 2 gray mamillated Sponges, 2 *Fungia* sp.

Station 6. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 42½′ N., Long. 79° 48½′ E.; March 7, 1913:—

1 *Holothuria atra*, 1 Starfish sp., 1 crab, 8 *Clypeaster humilis*.

Station 7. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 42½′, N., Long. 79° 46½′ E., E. Cheval; March 8, 1913:—

1 large Ray, 4 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Holothuria atra*, 1 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 *Stichopus variegatus*, *Peneus* sp., Starfish, 1 Echinoid, many Clypeastrids, various Sponges.

Station 8. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 42′ N., Long. 79° 43½′ E., W. Cheval; March 13, 1913:—

2 *Holocanthus annularis*, 2 *Holocanthus xanthurus*, 1 *Holocanthus* sp., 2 *Zanclus cornutus*, 2 *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, 2 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 1 *Lutjanus roseus*, 1 *Diagramma griseum*, 1 *Serranus undulosus*, 1 *Tetrodon stellatus*, 1 *Tetrodon lunaris*, 2 *Chætodon melanotus*, 1 *Lutjanus* sp., 3 *Ostracion turritus*, 8 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Panulirus ornatus*, 6 *Actinopyga serratidens*, many *Clypeaster humilis*, many Starfish, many Sponges, 2 Squids, 1 large Nudibranch, many Alcyonarians.

Station 9. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 42½′ N., Long. 79° 48′ E., E. Cheval; March 13, 1913:—

1 *Rhinobatus* sp., 1 *Ostracion cornutus*, 10 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 1 *Saurus myops*, 1 *Teuthis* sp., 1 *Tetrodon* sp., 6 *Trygon kuhlii*, 3 Squids, many Starfish, Greenish-white Echinoids, several *Aplysia*, many sea blue Medusæ, White Opistobranchs, 1 Nudibranch, various Sponges, many Ascidians.

Station 10. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 43½′ N., Long. 79° 43′ E., W. Cheval; March 15, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

A huge mass of weed, 2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 2 *Lethrinus, nebulosus*, 1 *Discosoma* sp., 1 *Hippospongia clathrata*, 1 Squid, 1 *Pentaceros lincki*, 2 *Holothuria atra* 1 *Stichopus* sp., 1 *Fierasfer* sp.

Station 11. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 47′ N., Long. 79° 44½′ E., N. Cheval; March 15, 1913:—

1 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 5 *Acanthurus mata*, 1 *Chætodon melanotus*, 1 Crinoid, 1 Medusa, Many Echinoids.

Station 12. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 47½′ N., Long. 79° 48′ E., N. Cheval; March 15, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

Much weed, many yellow and black Starfish, 6 *Aplysia* sp., 1 Opisthobranch, grayish-yellow, 1 Opisthobranch yellow ochre, 1 Opisthobranch, rich brown, 1 Opisthobranch, white, various Crabs, many Clypeastroids, many purple-spined Echinoid, various Sponges, no fish.

Station 13. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 46½′ N., Long, 79° 45′ E., N. Cheval; March 15, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

1 *Serranus malabaricus*, 2 *Scolopsis* sp., 1 *Ostracion cornutus*, 3 *Trygon kuhlii*, many *Aplysia* sp., 1 Opisthobranch, dark brown, many Echinoids, many Starfish, various Crabs, 1 Squid, various Sponges.

Station 14. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 45½′ N., Long. 79° 47½′ E., N. Cheval; March 16, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

A huge mass of weed, 1 *Rhinobatus columnæ*, 1 *Monacanthus chærocephalus*, 1 *Platycephalus scaber*, 1 Holothurian, 2 *Holothuria atra*, 1 small Squid, numerous *Aplysia*, numerous Clypeastroids.

Station 15. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 43′ N., Long, 79° 51½′ E., near Aripu Reef; March 16, 1913; 3½ fathoms:—

1 *Lutjanus rivulatus*, 2 *Diagramma griseum*, 2 *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*, 5 *Acanthurus mata*, 1 *Tetrodon stellatus*, 4 *Trygon kuhlii*, 4 *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, 2 *Zanclus cornutus*, 3 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 5 *Ostracion cornutus*, 7 *Amphisile scutata*, 7 *Scolopsis bimaculatus*, 12 *Lutjanus lineolatus*, 1 *Upeneoides* sp., 1 *Tetrodon lineatus*, 1 *Tetrodon hypselogenion*, 1 *Pterois zebra*, 1 *Monacanthus setifer*, 1 *Teuthis* sp.

Station 16. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 45½′ N., Long. 79° 51′ E.; March 22, 1913; 4½ fathoms:—

5 *Stichopus chloronotus*, 2 *Stichopus variegatus*, 9 *Holothuria edulis*, 23 Specimens of *Holothuria atra*, *Holothuria vagabunda*, *Actinopyga serratidens*, 2 *Serranus malabaricus*, 7 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Monacanthus setifer*, 1 *Scorpæna armata*, 1 *Murex ramosa*, 1 Squid, many *Aplysias*, Starfish, Urchins, Crabs, Sponges, and much weed.

Station 17. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 43′ N., Long. 79° 52½′ E.; March 22, 1913; 3½ fathoms:—

2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 2 *Tetrodon immaculatus*, 3 *Pempheris molucca*, 1 *Dactylopterus volitans*, many *Amphisile scutata*, various Crabs, Sponges, Urchins, and Starfish.

Station 18. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 44′ N., Long. 79° 48′ E.; March 24, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

3 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Ostracion turritus*, 1 *Pegasus draconis*, 2 *Holothuria atra*, many Clypeasters, few Starfish and Sponges.

Station 19. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 40½′ N., Long. 79° 49½′ E., S. E. Cheval; March 24, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

5 *Scolopsis bimaculatus*, 1 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 1 *Ostracion turritus*, 1 *Ostracion cornutus*, 1 *Monacanthus setifer*, 1 *Chelone imbricata*, 3 Squids, various Crabs, Sponges, Aplysia.

Station 20. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 41½′ N., Long. 79° 48½′ E., S.E. Cheval; March 24, 1913; 4¾ fathoms:

1 *Rhinobatus columnæ*, 1 *Ostracion cornutus*, 1 *Fungia* sp., 1 Squid, several Aplysias, Sponges, and Starfish, 1 *Sole*.

Station 21. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 42½′ N., Long. 79° 41½′ E., W. of W. Cheval; March 18, 1913; 8¾ fathoms:—

9 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 1 *Lethrinus karwa*, 1 *Lutjanus rivulatus*, 2 *Ostracion turritus*, 1 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 Sea Snake, 2 Squids, 1 *Panulirus ornatus*, 2 *Actinopyga serratidens*, many Sponges, 1 *Megalapastas nigra*, weed.

Station 22. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 44′ N., Long. 79° 39′ E., Periya Paar; March 20, 1913; 9¾ fathoms:—

2 *Lutjanus rivulatus*, 1 *Balistes stellatus*, 1 *Balistes mitis*, 1 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 1 *Diagramma cinctum*, 2 *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*, 1 *Serranus undulosus*, 1 *Chilinus undulatus*, 7 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Ostracion turritus*, 1 *Diodon sp.*, many red and orange Sponges, weed.

No. 3.—Between Cheval Paar and Muttuvaratu.

Station 23. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 31½′ N., Long. 79° 50½′ E., Portugal Bay; March 4, 1913; 4½ fathoms:—

20 *Thenus orientalis*, 3 *Penens monodon*, various Crabs, large *Sabella* tube, *Hippospongia clathrata*, *Stichopus variegatus*, 2 Squids, 1 *Fistularia serrata*, 1 *Sphyræna commersonii*, Starfishes, Sea Urchins.

Station 24. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 33½′ N., Long. 79° 44′ E.; March 6, 1913; 4 fathoms:—

2 *Aplysia*, 5 Dorids, 3 Scyphomedusæ, A number of yellowish-red Worms, various Echinoids, Crabs, Soles, *Platycephalus sp.*

Station 25. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 36′ N., Long. 79° 43′ E.; March 6, 1913; 5½ fathoms:—

1 *Trygon kuhlii*, 2 *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, 1 *small Monacanthus* sp., 2 *small Fistularia serrata*, 1 *Upeneoides* sp., Starfish and Clypeastroids, many orange cup-shaped Sponges (*Phakellia donnani*), various Crabs, 1 living Gasteropod.

Station 26. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 32′ N., Long. 79° 49½′ E., Portugal Bay; March 8, 1913; 4 fathoms:—

Much weed, 1 Sponge, 3 *Murex trispinosus*, 18 *Thenus orientalis*, 3 Portunid Crabs, 13 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, 5 *Ostracion cornutus*, 1 *Ostracion cubicus*, 1 *Caranx armatus*, 8 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 1 *Trygon kuhlii*. Several *Fistularia serrata*, 5 Squids, 2 *Aplysia*, 4 *Stichopus* sp., various Starfish, various Crabs.

Station 27. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 31′ N., Long. 79° 49½′ E., Portugal Bay; March 8, 1913:—

1 *Rhynchobatus djeddensis*, 35 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, 9 *Depane punctatus*, 11 *Ephippus orbis*, 2 *Pteroplatea micrura*, 6 *Caranx armatus*, 2 Portunid Crabs, 2 *Platycephalus insidiator*, 6 Squids, 7 *Synagris tolu*, 4 *Saurida tumbil*, 9 *Gerres*, sp., 1 small *Therapon*, sp., 1 *Arius serratus*, 1 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 1 *Chorinemus toloo*, 1 *Equula fasciata*, 6 *Tetrodon lunaris*, 3 *Thenus orientalis*, 5 *Tetrodon immaculatus*.

Station 28. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 33′ N., Long. 79° 48½′ E., Portugal Bay; March 8, 1913:—

Parapeneus vitiensis, *Pentaceros lincki*, 1 *Pentaceros* sp., *Clypeaster humilis*, *Holothuria atra*, *Holothuria edulis*, *Actinopyga echinites*, *Actinopyga serratidens*, Red Starfish, *Aulospongus tubulatus*, several *Fasciolaria trapezium*, Astræid Corals, Crinoids, Alcyonarian, Coral Fish.

Station 29. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 34′ N., Long. 79° 45′ E.; March 17, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

11 *Lutjanus lineolatus*, 3 *Scolopsis vosmeri*, 4 *Scolopsis bimaculatus*, 3 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 1 *Lutjanus fulviflamma*, 2 *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*, 1 *Chætodon melanotus*, 1 *Naseus brevirostris*, 2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Serranus undulosus*, 2 *Monacanthus setifer*, 1 *Apogon sp.*, 2 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 *Actinopyga echinites*, 1 *Cavernularia* sp., 2 Crinoids, 1 large medusa, 1 *Discosoma* sp., Sponges, many Clypeasters.

No. 4.—Muttuvaratu Group.

Station 30. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 28′ N., Long. 79° 41½′ E., Alanturai Paar; March 22, 1913; 7½ fathoms:—

Calcrete and Coral, 4 *Stichopus chloronotus*, 2 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 *Holothuria vagabanda*, 1 *Holothuria monacaria*, 1 *Actinopyga echinites*, 1 Nudibranch.

Station 31. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 29½′ N., Long. 79° 41½′ E., Alanturai Paar; 9 fathoms:—

Several Starfish and Sponges, 1 *Ostracion turritus*, 1 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 2 *Thynnus* sp.

Station 32. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 29′ N., Long. 79° 42′ E.; March 31, 1913; 6-9 fathoms:—

Calcrete, 1 *Actinopyga maculata*, 2 *Holothuria* atra, 1 *Tetradrachmum trimaculatum*, 1 Black oyster, many small *Polypus* sp.

Station 32. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 29′ N., Long. 79° 43′ E., Alanturai Paar; April 1, 1913; 6-9 fathoms:—

Living madrepores.

Station 32. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 29′ N., Long. 79° 43′ E., Alanturai Paar; April 2, 1913; 6-9 fathoms:—

1 *Stichopus variegatus*, 1 Crinoid, 1 *Tetradrachmum trimaculatum*, 2 *Tetradrachmum* sp., 1 *Actinopyga serratidens*, 1 *Holothuria monacaria*, 1 *Holothuria impatiens*, Living Corals, Crabs, Cuttlefishes.

Station 33. XIII. a,* Lat. 8° 28′ N., Long. 79° 44′ E.; March 31, 1913; 4½-8 fathoms:—

2 *Holothuria* monacaria, Living Coral.
3 *Holothuria* edulis, 3 Crinoids.

Station 34. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 27′ ½″ N., Long. 79° 41′ E.; 8 fathoms:—

Weed, Calcrete, 2 *Holothuria* edulis, many Squillas, Alpheids and Nullipore.

Station 35. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 30′ N., Long. 79° 41′ E., Karativu Paar; March 31, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

1 *Serranus undulosus*, 2 *Pseudoscarus capistratoides*, 1 *Coris formosa*, 2 *Ostracion rhinorkynchus*, 1 *Ostracion tetragonus*, 1 *Trygon kuhlii*, several *Stichopus variegatus*, 1 *Holacanthus xanthurus*, 1 *Chætodon vittatus*, 1 *Chætodon pictus*, 3 *Chætodon melanotus*, 2 *Chætodon* sp., 1 *Lutjanus bohar*.

No. 5.—Between Muttuvaratu and Talavilla.

Station 36. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 20′ ½″ N., Long. 79° 42′ E.; April 5, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

Turbinaria crater, 1 Crinoid, 1 *Holothuria atra*.

Station 37. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 20′ N., Long. 79° 43′ E.; April 13, 1913; 4½ fathoms:—

1 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 7 *Drepane punctatus*, 1 *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, 1 *Gerres filamentosus*, 4 *Caranx ornatus*, 1 *Caranx malabaricus*, 18 *Ephippus orbis*, 1 *Ephippus sp.*, 1 *Equula* sp., 110 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, several *Holothuria atra*, Sponges, Starfish and Crinoid, 1 *Echeneis naucrates*, 1 *Caranx sansun*, 8 *Sphyræna jello*, 4 *Caranx armatus*, 1 *Caranx gallus*, 1 *Arius* sp., 1 *Chorinemus toloo*, 1 *Saurida tumbil*, 2 *Cynoglossus quinquelineatus*, 1 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 3 *Ætobatis narinari*, 1 *Platycephalus insidiator*, 2 *Tetrodon reticularis*, 1 *Trygon imbricata*, 1 Portunid Crab, 1 *Holothuria edulis*.

Station 38. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 22′ N., Long. 79° 45′ ½″ E., Dutch Bay; April 14, 1913; 3 fathoms:—

2 *Caranx gallus*, 10 *Caranx armatus*, 8 *Sphyræna jello*, 1 *Echeneis naucrates*, 1 *Equula fasciata*, 1 *Caranx sansun*, 7 *Arius*, sp., 1 *Chorinemus toloo*, 28 *Ephippus orbis*, 1 *Saurida tumbil*, 2 *Cynoglossus quinquelineatus*, 2 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 3 *Ætobatis narinari*, 1 *Platycephalus insidiator*, 2 *Tetrodon reticularis*, 176 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, 1 *Trygon imbricata*, 4 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Rhynchobatus djeddensis*, 7 *Drepane punctatus*, 1 *Pristipoma hasta*, 5 *Gerres filamentosus*, 2 *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, 4 *Tetrodon immaculatus*, 1 *Holothuria atra*, 1 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 *Serranus malabaricus*, 1 *Tetrodon lunaris*, 1 *Trygon uarnak*, 1 *Ostracion* sp., 2 Portunid Crabs, 3 Medusæ, several Ascidians.

Station 39. XIII. a, *Lat. 8° 19′ N., Long. 79° 41′ E.; April 16, 1913; 6¼ fathoms:—

Living madrepore, Astræids, several Sponges, Crabs, Alpheids, Anomura.

Station 40. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 20½′ N., Long. 79° 41′ E.; April 18, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

Calcrete, Astræids, several Sponges, 1 *Actinopyga echinites*, 1 *Stichopus variegatus*, many Crabs, Anomura, Alpheids.

Station 41. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 16′ N., Long. 79° 41′ E.; April 19, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

3 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 *Holothuria atra*, many Crinoids, Living Madrepores, Astræids. Large number of *Actinopyga serratidens*, 1 *Holothuria spinifera*, 2 *Platophrys pantherinus*; 10 *Ostracion cornutus*, 4 *Fistularia* sp., 2 *Tetrodon immaculatus*, 1 *Dactylopterus orientalis*, 1 *Xyrichthys pavo*, Sponges, Starfish, Crabs.

Station 42. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 11′ N., Long. 79° 39′ E.; April 20, 1913; 7 fathoms:—

1 *Upeneus* sp., 1 *Chætodon pictus*, 1 *Scorpæna sp.*, 1 *Aplysia* sp., Sponges, Weeds, *Halimeda* sp., *Turbinaria crater*.

No. 6.—Between Talavilla and Chilaw.

Station 43. XIII. a,* Lat. 8° N., Long. 79° 40′ E.; April 21, 1913; 8 fathoms:—

Caulerpa, much ribbon-like weed, *Sargassum*, Crinoids and Ophiuroids, several Madrepores, Astræids.

Station 44. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 43′ N., Long. 79° 39½′ E.; April 22, 1913; 10 fathoms:—

4 *Diagramma griseum*, 4 *Serranus undulosus*, 6 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 1 *Tetrodon* sp., 1 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 *Holothuria vitiensis*, 1 Squid. Gorgonids, several Sponges.

Station 45. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 39′ ½″ N., Long. 79° 39′ ½″ E.; April 24, 1913; 10 fathoms:—

4 tons of weed, 1 *Ostracion turritus*, 6 immature *Teuthis* sp., 1 *Diagramma* sp., several Sponges.

Station 46. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 36′ ½″ N., Long. 79° 44′ E.; April 25, 1913; 9 fathoms:—

1 *Tetrodon stellatus*, several Starfishes, 1 *Calappa* sp., 1 Sponge, 1 Clypeastroid.

Station 47. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 34′ ½″ N., Long. 79° 39′ ½″ E.; April 26, 27, 28, 1913; 9 fathoms:—

Sponges and weed, Foraminiferal sand, 3 *Amphioxus* sp., Corals, 1 *Murex ramosus*, several Starfish and Crinoids; *Turbinaria crater*, Sand containing heart urchins.

Station 48. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 34′ ½″ N., Long. 79° 46′ E.; April 29, 1913; 4 fathoms:—

9 *Sciæna* sp., 6 *Otolithus argenteus*, 7 *Cynoglossus quinquelineatus*, *Cynoglossus macrolepidotus*, 7 *Narcine timlei*, *Pteroplatea micrura*, *Trygon kuhlii*, *Trygon sephen*, 2 *Trygon uarnak*, 2 *Platycephalus macracanthus*, 10 *Trygon imbricata*, 240 *Arius malabaricus*, 94 *Arius gagora*, 1 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 124 *Pristipoma maculatum*, 12 *Tetrodon oblongus*, 17 *Drepane punctatus*, *Caranx armatus*, *Cybium* sp., 15 *Pteroplatea micrura*, 2 *Carcharias* sp., 6 *Trichiurus savala*, 5 *Ophisthopterus tartoor*, 1 *Polynemus* sp., 10 *Arius thalassinus*, 8 *Arius jatius*, 3 *Lates calcarifer*, 1 *Cybium commersonii*, 2 *Lutjanus sp.*, 1 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 1 *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*, 196 *Gazza minuta* several *Equula ruconius*, 10 *Equula edentula*, several, *Equula daura*, 9 *Equula* sp., *Gerres filamentosus*, 4 *Pristipoma furcatum*, 3 *Lactarius delicatulus*, 1 *Platycephalus insidiator*, 2 *Saurida tumbil*, 5 *Ætobatis narinari*, 2 *Arius* sp., 1 *Tripterodon orbis*, 5 *Tetrodon oblongus*, 3 *Panulirus ornatus*, several *Peneus monodon*.

Station 49. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 37′ N., Long. 79° 46′ E.; April 30, 1913; 4 fathoms:—

3 *Ætobatis narinari*, 7 *Pteroplatea micrura*, 1 *Narcine timlei*, 1 *Trygon sephen*, 16 *Arius thallassinus*, 8 *Arius gagora*, several *Arius jatius*, 2 *Cynoglossus quinquelineatus*, 2 *Cynoglossus* sp., 2 *Trichiurus savala*, 1 *Rhinobatus granulatus*.

Station 50. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 38′ N., Long. 79° 45′ E.; May 1, 1913; 7½ fathoms:—

1 *Novacula* sp., 1 *Small Tetrodon* sp., 1 *Serranus undulosus*, 2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 3 *Ostracion turritus*, 1 *Holothuria atra*, 1 *Holothuria* vagabanda, 1 *Actinopyga serratidens*, many Sponges, many Crinoids, various Crabs, Starfish, 1 Aplysiid.

No. 7.—Between Chilaw and Colombo.

Station 51. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 25′ N., Long. 79° 46′ ½″ E.; May 3, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

2 *Cynoglossus quinquelineatus*, 226 *Gazza minuta*, 7 *Equula edentula*, 6 *Equula* sp., 1 *Lates calcarifer*, 3 *Sciæna* sp., 9 *Sciæna* sp. (different kind), 4 *Otolithus argenteus*, 1 *Stromatens cinereus*, 19 *Drepane punctatus*, 1 *Ephippus orbis*, 1 *Tripterodon orbis*, 15 *Pristipoma maculatum*, 2 *Pristipoma furcatum*, 13 *Lactarius delicatulus*, 5 *Polynemus* sp., 1 *Arius* sp., 1 *Platycephalus macracanthus*, 4 *Pteroplatea micrura*, 4 *Trygon imbricata*, 1 *Trygon sephen*, 1 *Panulirus ornatus*, 5 Portunid Crabs.

Station 52. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 23′ N., Long. 79° 46′ ½″ E.; May 3-4, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

4 *Cybium interruptum*, 338 *Gazza minuta*, 14 *Lactarius delicatulus*, 32 *Drepane punctatus*, 8 *Equula* sp., 26 *Pristipoma maculatum*, 5 *Sciæna* sp., 2 *Otolithus argenteus*, 13 *Pteroplatea micrura*, 2 *Trygon imbricata*, 1 *Trygon uarnak*, 2 *Sciæna* sp., 2 *Arius thalassinus*, 5 *Arius* sp., 3 *Osteogeniosus stenocephalus*, 4 *Polynemus* sp., 5 *Tetrodon oblongus*, 9 *Peneus monodon*, 2 *Cynoglossus macrolepidotus*, 1 *Trygon kuhlii*, several *Holothuria vagabunda*, 1 *Cybium guttatum*, 2 *Ephippus orbis*, 9 *Otolithus* sp., 9 *Arius gagora*, 25 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, 2 *Pteroplatea micrura*, 2 *Ætobatis narinari*, 2 *Trygon imbricata*, 4 *Narcine tumleii*, 1 *Saurida tumbil*, 3 *Gerres abbreviatus*, 2 *Gerres oblongus*, 2 *Pseudorhombus triocellatus*, 1 *Teuthis* sp., 3 Portunid Crabs, several Starfish, several Crinoids, 1 *Serranus malabaricus*, 5 *Diagramma griseum*, 2 *Holothuria edulis*, 2 *Holothuria atra*.

Station 53. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 13′ N., Long. 79° 45′ E.; May 5, 1913; 8 fathoms:—

10 *Diagramma* sp., 1 *Diagramma griseum*.

Station 54. XIII. a, Lat. 7° 11′ N., Long. 79° 45′ ½″ E.; May 6–7, 1913; 8 fathoms:—

27 *Gazza minuta*, 33 *Equula* sp., 1 *Tripterodon orbis*, 60 *Drepane punctatus*, 3 *Lactarius delicatulus*, 1 *Cynoglossus quinquelineatus*, 1 *Caranx armatus*, 1 *Polynemus* sp., 1 *Otolithus argenteus*, 1 *Sciæna* sp., 1 *Pristipoma furcatum*, 9 *Pristipoma maculatum*, 2 *Narcine timlei*, 1 *Holothuria vagabunda*, 2 *Diagramma* sp., 1 *Chætodon pictus*, 1 *Lutjanus rangus*, 1 *Liomonacanthus pardalis*, several Sponges, several Starfish.

(*b*) *Trawling and Dredging Results of the December Inspection.* (See Chart 4.)

Station 1. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 58′ N., Long. 79° 39′ ½″ E., Nadukkadu Paar; December 22, 1913; 5¼ fathoms:—

1 *Serranus* sp.

Station 31. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 32′ N., Long. 79° 49′ ½″ E., Portugal Bay; December 24, 1913; 4½ fathoms:—

1 *Platycephalus macracanthus*, 1 *Drepane punctata*, 3 *Triacanthus brevirostis*, 10 Lobsters, 1 *Neptunus pelagicus*, 1 Sponge, 2 Soles.

Station 38. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 22′ N., Long. 79° 45½′ E., Dutch Bay; December 31, 1913; 4 fathoms:—

1 *Cybium interruptum*, 1 *Ephippus orbis*, 9 *Tetrodon lunaris*, 1 *Triacanthus brevirostus*, 1 Crab, 1 *Pachychalina spinilamella*, 1 *Pentaceros lincki*, 1 *Aulospongus tubulatus*, 2 Compound ascidian, 10 *Holothuria edulis*, 6 Jellyfish, weeds.

Station 55. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 40½′ N., Long. 79° 40′ E.; December 19, 1913; 10 fathoms:—

1 *Balistes viridiscens*, 3 *Serranus* sp., 2 Red Starfishes, many *Petrosia testudinaria*, 4 *Aulospongus tubulatus*, 1 Black Crinoid, 2 *Diagramma griseum*, 1 *Acanthurus strigosus*, Living Coral, few Starfish, few Sponges.

Station 56. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 32′ 30″ N., Long. 79° 40′ 30″ E., Karativu Paar; December 23, 1913; 5 fathoms:—

1 *Sphyræna obtustatus*, 4 *Trygon uarnak*, 1 *Trygon walga*, 4 *Serranus corramandelicus*, 6 *Drepane punctata*, 2 *Chrysophrys berda*, 1 *Caranx armatus*, 1 *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, 1 *Upeniodes tragula*, 1 *Lutjanus lineolatus*, 15 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, 1 *Arius* sp., 4 *Neptunus pelagicus*, 10 Soles, 1 *Holothuria atra*.

Station 57. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 40½′ N., Long. 79° 46½′ E., E. Cheval; December 18, 1913; 6 fathoms:—

20 *Lethrinus karwa*, 18 *Scolopsis phaeops*, 1 *Serranus* sp., 2 *Upeniodes tragula*, 5 *Upeneus indicus*, 12 *Lutjanus lineolatus*, 7 Soles, 1 *Platycephalus* sp., 3 *Saurus indicus*, 1 *Ostracion cornutus*, 1 *Ostracion turritus*. 1 *Echeneis neucrates*, 1 *Diodon hystrix*, 2 *Rita* sp., 2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 25 *Gazza minuta*, 1 *Holothuria vagabunda*, 2 *Peneus* sp., 4 *Chætodon pictus*, 1 red Starfish, 1 *Urogymnus asperrimus*, Sponges, Weeds, Corals, Jellyfish, and Crabs.

Station 58. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 41′ N., Long. 79° 44′ E., W. Cheval; December 20, 1913; 7 fathoms:—

4 *Lutjanus rivulatus*, 2 *Diagramma griseum*., 1 *Lutjanus* sp., 1 *Serranus* sp., 1 *Upeneus indicus*, 16 *Ostracion turritus*, 1 *Polypus* sp., 1 *Pentaceros lineki*, 1 Octopus, living Coral, small *Portunid* Crabs, 9 *Lutianus lineolatus*, 11 *Scolopsis* sp., 2 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 1 *Upeneoides vittatus*, 1 Starfish, Sponges, Coral, 2 Oyster spat, Spatangoid sp.

Station 59. XIII. a, Lat. 8° 49′ N., Long. 79° 41′ E.; True Venkalai Paar; December 21, 1913; 10 fathoms:—

2 *Diagramma griseum*, 9 *Lutjanus* sp., 6 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 3 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Trygon sephen*, 1 *Diagramma* sp., 1 *Ostracion turritus*, 6 *Serranus* sp., 40 *Olypeaster humilis*, 6 *Pentaceros lineki*, 37 *Antinopyga serratidens*, 2 *Holothuria marmorata*, 1 *Holocanthus annularis*, 1 *Stichopus variegatus*, numerous Sponges.

Station 60. XIII. a, Lat. 9° 0′ 45″ N., Long. 79° 36′ 30″ E., Anaivilunduin Paar; December 22, 1913; 4¾ fathoms:—

1 *Lutjanus* sp., 4 *Lethrinus nebulosus*, 1 *Rhynchobatus djeddensis*, 6 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Diodon hystrix*, 1 *Thenus orientalis*, 1 *Cynoglossus sindensis*, 1 Starfish, 1 *Chalma subaridigera*, 2 *Aulospongus tubulatus*, 2 *Acarnus carteri*, 1 *Megalopastas nigra*, Oysters. *Olypeaster humilis*.

(3)—CONTENTS OF FISHES' STOMACHS.

I give below, without any comment, a list of 744 fishes which were examined in detail during the year. It should be stated that the measurements given in the case of the Rays and Skates is the greatest width; in all other cases the greatest length is given.

Genus, *Pseudoscarus*.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Pseudoscarus oktodon	35 XIII. a	31–3–13	26·5	—	—	—	Mud
Pseudoscarus capistratoides	do.	do.	37·5	—	—	—	do.

Genus, *Cybium*.

Cybium commersonii	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	69	—	—	—	—
Cybium guttatum	53 XIII. a	5–5–13	60	—	♀	¾ ripe	1 fish

Genus, *Osteogeneiosus*.

Osteogeneiosus sthenocephalus	52 XIII. a	3–5–13	23·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	—	—	—

Genus, *Ætobatis*.

Ætobatis narinari	38 XIII. a	14–4–13	65	—	—	—	1 crab
Do.	do.	do.	45	—	—	—	Ophiuroids
Do.	do.	do.	53	—	—	—	—
Do.	49 XIII. a	30–4–13	65·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	62·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	70	—	♀	—	—*
Do.	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	40·5	—	♂	—	—*
Do.	53 XIII. a	5–5–13	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	48	—	♂	—	Remains of shells

Genus, *Narcine*.

Narcine timlei	48 XIII. a	29–4–13	35	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	37·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	49 XIII. a	30–4–13	45	—	♀	—	Worms
Do.	48 XIII. a	do.	43	—	♂	—	1 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	48	—	♂	—	Worms
Do.	53 XIII. a	5–5–13	40	—	♂	—	—*
Do.	54 XIII. a	7–5–13	40·5	—	♂	—	—

Genus, *Platophrys*.

Platophrys pantherinus	2 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	1 prawn (*Peneus* sp.)
Do.	9 XIII. a	13–3–13	23·5	—	—	—	1 small fish
Do.	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	22	—	—	—	—
Do.	38 XIII. a	15–4–13	23·5	—	—	—	1 small fish
Do.	7 miles south 84° W. of Oodoo-pekoroi	22–4–13	27·6	—	—	—	1 crab, 1 fry
Do.	58 XIII. a	20–12–13	22	171	—	¼ ripe	—

* Cestodes in intestines.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Genus, *Cynoglossus.*							
Cynoglossus quinquelineatus	49 XIII. a	30–4–13	33	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	—
Do.	48 XIII. a	do.	37·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	45	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	43	—	—	—	—
Do.	54 XIII. a	7–5–13	35·5	—	♂	—	—
Genus, *Tetrodon.*							
Tetrodon stellatus	8 XIII. a	13–3–13	55	—	—	—	Clypeastroid remains
Do.	15 XIII. a	16–3–13	70	—	—	—	Crabs
Do.	37 XIII. a	12–4–13	67·5	—	—	—	Remains of crabs
Do.	46 XIII. a	25–4–13	25	—	—	—	Small crabs
Tetrodon lunaris	8 XIII. a	13–3–13	30·5	—	—	—	Small gastropods
Genus, *Rhynchobatus.*							
Rhynchobatus djeddensis	27 XIII. a	15–4–13	—	—	—	—	Several large prawns*
Do.	39 XIII. a	do.	128	—	—	—	1 prawn, many crabs
Genus, *Rhinobatus.*							
Rhinobatus columnæ	9 XIII. a	13–3–13	62·5	—	—	—	Prawns
Do.	14 XIII. a	16–3–13	62·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	20 XIII. a	24–3–13	65·5	—	—	—	do.
Genus, *Acanthurus.*							
Acanthurus mata	15 XIII. a	16–3–13	35	—	—	—	Sand
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—
Acanthurus strigosus	55 XIII. a	19–12–13	32	142·5	♂	—	—
Genus, *Carcharias.*							
Carcharias laticaudus	Between Periya Paar Karai and True Vankalai Paar	18–3–13	79·5	—	♂	—	—
Genus, *Holocanthus.*							
Holocanthus annularis	8 XIII. a	13–3–13	33	—	—	—	Sand
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	Sand and small crabs
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	—	—	Sponge, greenish matter, and worm
Genus, *Ephippus.*							
Ephippus orbis	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	15–4–13	20·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	3–5–13	20	—	♂	—	—
Do.	53 XIII. a	5–5–13	15·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	—	18	—	♂	—	—
Do.	38 XIII. a	31–12–13	42	1596	♀	—	Weeds and mud
Ephippus sp.	57 XIII. a	12–4–13	33	—	—	—	Weeds
Genus, *Upeneoides.*							
Upeneoides tragula	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	17	57	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16	85·5	♀	¼ ripe	—
Upeneoides vittatus	58 XIII. a	20–12–13	6	57	♂	—	—
Genus, *Upeneus.*							
Upeneus indicus	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	25	228	♀	½ ripe	Small fish
Do.	do.	do.	21	171	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22	171	♂	—	Polychæte worm
Do.	do.	do.	16	171	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	14	114	♀	—	Small fish
Do.	59 XIII. a	20–12–13	22	114	♂	—	Polychæte worms
Genus, *Platycephalus.*							
Platycephalus tuberculatus	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	11	114	♂	—	—
Platycephalus macracanthus	31 XIII. a	24–12–13	40	456	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	3–5–13	27·5	—	—	—	1 large squilla
Platycephalus insidiator	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	53	—	—	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	49	—	♀	—	—

* Cestodes in intestines.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
		Genus, *Ginglymostoma.*					
Ginglymostoma concolor	4 miles S. 59° W. of Dutch Bay Beacon	15–4–13	162·5	—	♀	Not pregnant	Skeleton of a large fish*
		Genus, *Stromateus.*					
Stromateus cinereus	52 XIII. a	3–5–13	37·5	—	♂	—	—
		Genus, *Polynemus.*					
Polynemus sp.	54 XIII. a	7–5–13	21·5	—	♀	—	—
		Genus, *Ostracion.*					
Ostracion cornutus	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	33	171	♂	—	—
Ostracion turritus	do.	do.	30	141	♂	—	—
Do.	58 XIII. a	20–12–13	18	57	♂	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	114	♂	—	—
Do.	59 XIII. a	21–12–13	11	342	♂	—	—
		Genus, *Echeneis.*					
Echeneis neucrates	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	44	285	♂	—	—
		Genus, *Saurus.*					
Saurus indicus	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	19	85·5	♂	—	Small fish
Do.	do.	2–8–11	22	114	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17	85·5	♂	—	—
		Genus, *Diodon.*					
Diodon hystrix	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	12	171	♂	—	—
Do.	60 XIII. a	22–12–13	10	114	♂	½ ripe	—
		Genus, *Triacanthus.*					
Triacanthus brevirostris	38 XIII. a	31–12–13	7	85·5	♂	—	—
Do.	31 XIII. a	24–12–13	12	57	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	10	42·5	♂	—	Brittle stars
Do.	do.	do.	16	57	♂	—	—
Do.	56 XIII. a	23–12–13	18	85·5	♀	—	—
Triacanthus strigilifer	60 XIII. a	22–12–13	10	85·5	♂	½ ripe	—
		Genus, *Pterois.*					
Pterois miles	55 XIII. a	19–12–13	22	142	♂	—	Empty
		Genus, *Rita.*					
Rita sp.	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	68	2508	♂	—	Prawns, crab fish
Do.	do.	do.	34	456	♂	—	Empty
		Genus, *Sphyræna.*					
Sphyræna commersoni	23 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	3 small fry
Sphyræna jello	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	65	—	—	—	Small fry
Do.	do.	do.	62·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	62·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	60	—	—	—	Polychæte worms
Do.	do.	do.	65	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	60	—	—	—	Small fry
Do.	do.	do.	60	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	65	—	—	—	—
Sphyræna obtusata	56 XIII. a	23–12–13	57	998	♂	½ ripe	—
		Genus, *Cybium.*					
Cybium interruptum	38 XIII. a	31–12–13	50	912	♂	½ ripe	Digested food
		Genus, *Caranx.*					
Caranx armatus	26 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	1 *Gerres* sp.
Do.	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	40·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	28	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	—	—	Small fry
Do.	do.	15–4–13	23	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	21	—	—	—	Prawns
Caranx gallus	1 XIII. a	19–3–13	15·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	Small crabs and shells
Do.	37 XIII. a	12–4–13	40	—	—	—	do.
Do.	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	40·5	—	—	—	Crabs
Do.	do.	15–4–13	40·5	—	—	—	do.
Caranx sansun	Bar reef	7–4–13	40·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	62·5	—	—	—	Prawns
Caranx malabaricus	37 XIII. a	12–4–13	27·5	—	—	—	Prawns and fish
Caranx nigrescens	d0.	12–4–13	62·5	—	—	—	Small crabs

* Many cestodes.

Genus, *Lactarius*.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Lactarius delicatulus	52 XIII. a	2-5-13	25·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22·5	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	3-5-13	25	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	53 XIII. a	5-5-13	25	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30·5	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	28	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	♀	¼ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	♀	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂	—	1 fish
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	♂	—	—
Do.	54 XIII. a	7-5-13	25·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	28	—	♂	—	1 fish
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♂	—	—

Genus, *Chorinemus*.

Chorinemus tolоo	27 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	A small fish
Do.	do.	11-3-13	100	—	—	—	Several small fry*
Do.	3 mls. E. of Shoal Buoy	24-3-13	115	—	—	—	Fish
Do.	38 XIII. a	13-4-13	48	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	26-4-13	100	—	—	—	Small fish
Chorinemus moadetta	Bar-reef	7-4-13	45	—	—	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	do.

Genus, *Drepane*.

Drepane punctatus	27 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	Number of small brittle stars
Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Do.	1 XIII. a	19-3-13	18	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	Sand
Do.	37 XIII. a	12-4-13	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	37·5	—	—	—	Many worms
Do.	39 XIII. a	13-4-13	40	—	—	—	Small crabs
Do.	do.	do.	42	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	37·5	—	—	—	Ophiuroids
Do.	38 XIII. a	15-4-13	37·5	—	—	—	Shells and prawns
Do.	do.	do.	37·5	—	—	—	1 small fry and crabs
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2-5-13	33	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	3-5-13	23·5	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	5-5-13	18	—	♂♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	12	—	♂♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	27	—	♂	—	—
Do.	53 XIII. a	do	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	♂	—	—
Do	do.	do.	20	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	19·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	31 XIII. a	24-12-13	40	1368	♂	—	Brittle stars
Do.	56 XIII a	23-3-13	13	57	♂♀	¼ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	57	♂	do.	Mud and digested food
Do.	do.	do.	40	1824	♀	Quite ripe	Crabs and prawns
—	—	—	41	1596	♂♀	do.	Brittle stars
—	—	—	42	1824	♂♀	—	—
—	—	—	32	1140	♂	½ ripe	Small fishes
Do.	do.	23-12-13	40	2152	♀	Quite ripe	Brittle stars
Do.	do.	do.	20	228	♂	¼ ripe	Polychæte worms
Do.	do.	do.	15	57	♂	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	14	85½	♀	¼ ripe	Polychæte worms

Genus, *Lethrinus*.

Lethrinus nebulosus	8 XIII. a	13-3-13	50	—	—	—	1 squid, small fish
Do.	do.	do.	48	—	—	—	—
Do.	10 XIII. a	15-3-13	30·5	—	—	—	1 squid, 5 small fish
Do.	11 XIII. a	do.	52·5	—	—	—	Sand and small fish
Do.	21 XIII. a	18-3-13	48	—	—	—	Green and white matter

* Cestode cysts.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Lethrinus nebulosus	21 XIII. a	18-3-13	50	—	—	—	Sand and small shells
Do.	do.	do.	52·5	—	—	—	Green and white matter
Do.	do.	do.	50·5	—	—	—	Sand and indistinguishable matter
Do.	do.	do.	52·5	—	—	—	Green and white matter
Do.	do.	do.	52·5	—	—	—	Sand and small shells
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	—	—	Six small fish
Do.	do.	do.	55	—	—	—	Sand and shells
Do.	do.	do.	52·5		—	—	1 fairly large fish
Do.	1 XIII. a	19-3-13	23	—	—	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	52·5	—	—	—	Sand and small shells
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	—	—	6 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	55	—	—	—	Worms
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	21·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	—	23	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	—	23	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	—	23	—	—	—	1 small fish
Do.	22 XIII. a	20-3-13	51·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	19 XIII. a	24-3-13	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	46 XIII. a	2-5-13	37·5	—	♀	—	1 small holothurian
Do.	59 XIII. a	21-12-13	59	2508	♂	Mature	11 sardines and 1 porturid crab
Do.	do.	do.	52	1596	♂	—	Small starfish
Do.	do.	do.	56	2508	♀	½ ripe	12 small fishes
Do.	do.	do.	53	1596	♀	do.	Pieces of mollusc
Do.	do.	do.	52	—	♀	Ripe	7 fishes
Do.	56 XIII. a	22-12-13	50	1824	♂	Full ripe	Fish scales
Do.	do.	do.	50	1596	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	53	2152	♀	½ ripe	Crabs and chanks
Do.	do.	do.	49	1596	♀	do.	Chanks
Genus, *Lethrinus*.							
Lethrinus kærwa	57 XIII. a	18-12-13	12	28·5	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	1-1-14	52	1596	♂	—	Empty
Do.	do.	do.	55	2152	♀	—	—
Do.	21 XIII. a	18-3-13	37·5	—	—	—	Indistinguishable matter
Do.	do.	19-3-13	20·5	—	—	—	Broken shells
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	57 XIII. a	18-12-13	52	1596	♂	—	Crabs and starfish
Do.	do.	do.	51	2152	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	47	1824	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	49	1368	♀	Immature eggs	Crabs
Do.	do.	do.	49	1482	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18	114	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	24	114	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18	114	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	13	85·5	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16	57	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	14	114	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	12	114	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	114	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16	85·5	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	14·5	85·5	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	14	57	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	13	57	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	12	28·5	♂	—	—
Genus, *Arius*.							
Arius thallassinus	48 XIII. a	30-4-13	25·5	—	♂	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	—	♂	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2-5-13	45	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	3-5-13	45	—	♂	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	42·5	—	♂	—	do.
Do.	49 XIII. a	do.	55	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	32·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	32·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	48 XIII. a	do.	30·5	—	♂	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	♂	—	Crab
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	♂	—	—

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Arius thallassinus	48 XIII. a	3-5-13	25·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	♂	—	Prawns
Arius gagora	49 XIII. a	30-4-13	30	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	—	—	—
Do.	48 XIII. a	do.	25	—	♂♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	32·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♀	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	♂	Unripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	♂	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	16·5	—	♀	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	♀	—	Worms
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	21	—	♀	—	Ophiuroids
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♂	do.	Hermit crabs
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♂♀	½ ripe	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♀	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2-5-13	20·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	—
Do.	53 XIII. a	3-5-13	27·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	♂	—	1 fish
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	♂	—	1 small fish
Arius jatius	49 XIII. a	30-4-13	28	—	—	—	—
Arius malabaricus	48 XIII. a	do.	20	—	♂	—	Crabs
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2-5-13	30	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	♂	—	—
Arius serratus	27 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	Scales of a fish and small crabs
Arius sp.	38 XIII. a	15-4-13	42·5	—	—	—	Crabs
Do.	do.	do.	68	—	—	—	—
Do.	48 XIII. a	30-4-13	25	—	♀	¼ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	♂♀	Ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♀	do.	—

Genus, *Sciæna*.

Sciæna (with black marks)	1 XIII. a	19-3-13	20·5	—	—	—	Small shells
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	1 crab
Do.	48 XIII. a	30-4-13	48	—	—	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2-5-13	47·5	—	♂	—	1 fish
Do.	do.	do.	32·5	—	♂	—	Crab
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	♂	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	3-5-13	18	—	♂	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	18·5	—	♂♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	13	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	♂♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	80	—	♀	½ ripe	1 fish and 1 prawn
Do.	do.	do.	62·5	—	♀	do.	1 squilla sp.
Do.	do.	do.	60	—	♀	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	♂	—	—
Sciæna sp.	48 XIII. a	29-4-13	70	—	—	—	Small fishes
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	37·5	—	—	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	—	—	1 squid
Do.	do.	do.	32·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35·5	—	—	—	Prawns

Genus, *Otolithus*.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Otolithus argenteus	48 XIII. a	30–4–13	33	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	Small fish
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	1 fish
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	do.
Do	do.	do.	22·5	—	—	—	Small fry
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	35·5	—	♀	¾ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	♂♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	3–5–13	23·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	♂♀	¼ ripe	Small prawns
Do.	do.	do.	37·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	32·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	53 XIII. a	5–5–13	53	—	♀	½ ripe	Fish
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	33·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	♀	—	Fish
Do.	54 XIII. a	7–5–13	28	—	♂	—	do.

Genus, *Pteroplatea*.

Pteroplatea micrura	27 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	—*
Do.	48 XIII. a	29–4–13	35·6	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	45	—	♂	—	1 fish
Do.	do.	do.	45·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	60	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	37·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	55	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	♀	—	Small fish
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	49 XIII. a	30–4–13	60	—	♀	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	56·5	—	♀	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	48	—	♀	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	43	—	♀	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	43	—	♀	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	41	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	48 XIII. a	do.	67	—	♀	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	53	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	♂	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	43	—	♂	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	48	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	65	—	♀	—	—‡
Do.	do.	do.	43	—	♀	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	♂	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	41	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	43	—	♂	—	1 small fish
Do.	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	33	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	37	—	♂♀	—	—
Do.	do.	3–5–13	47	—	♂	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	75	—	♀	—	—§
Do.	do.	do.	55	—	♀	—	—‖
Do.	do.	do.	52	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	65	—	♀	—	1 fish¶
Do.	53 XIII. a	5–5–13	50	—	♂	—	—*
Do.	56 XIII. a	23–12–13	20	912	♀	—	—†

* Cestodes.
† Cestodes; one embryo.
‡ One embryo in right oviduct, two in left oviduct; cestodes.
§ Very young embryo.
‖ One embryo in each oviduct.
¶ One embryo in right oviduct, one embryo in left oviduct.

Genus, *Trygon*.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Trygon kuhlii	7 XIII. a	11-3-13	27·5	—	—	—	Indistinguishable matter*
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	Several polychæte worms†
Do.	8 XIII. a	13-3-13	30	—	—	—	Mucous‡
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	—	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	1 worm and a prawn†
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	Sand
Do.	do.	do.	28	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	28·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	26	—	—	—	—‡
Do.	do.	do.	28	—	—	—	Prawns
Do.	9 XIII. a	do.	32·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	32·5	—	—	—	Sabellas and a prawn
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	10 XIII. a	15-3-13	30	—	♀	—	Polychæte worms§
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	—
Do.	13 XIII. a	15-3-13	25·5	—	—	—	1 small fish
Do.	15 XIII. a	16-3-13	27·5	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♂	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.			25·5	—	♂	—	—†
Do.	21 XIII. a	18-3-13	35	—	♀	—	Very small fry§
Do.	1 XIII. a	19-3-13	23	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	Small prawns
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	24	—	—	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	28	—	—	—	Very small crustacea‖
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	26	—	—	—	—‖
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	26·5	—	—	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	—	—	—‖
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	—¶
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	22 XIII. a	20-3-13	35·5	—	—	—	Crustacea¶
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	30·5	—	—	—	—‡
Do.	do.	do.	32·5	—	—	—	Crustacea
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	27	—	—	—	—
Do.	16 XIII. a	22-3-13	25·5	—	—	—	Crabs‡
Do.	18 XIII. a	24-3-13	32·5	—	♀	—	—§
Do.	do.	do.	30·5	—	♀	—	Prawns**
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—††
Do.	35 XIII. a	31-3-13	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	38 XIII. a	15-4-13	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	—‡‡
Do.	do.	do.	25·6	—	—	—	—‡‡
Do.	7 miles S. 84° W. of Oodoopekoroi	22-4-13	30	—	—	—	—*
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27	—	—	—	1 worm
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	—††
Do.	51 XIII. a	1-5-13	27·6	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	27	—	♂	—	—
Do.	53 XIII. a	4-5-13	17·5	—	—	—	—‡‡
Do.	57 XIII. a	18-12-13	60	1,026	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	48	1,140	♀	—	—§
Do.	58 XIII. a	20-12-13	58	912	♂	—	—

* Three cestodes.
† One cestode.
‡ Several cestodes.
§ Two embryos.
‖ Two cestodes.
¶ Four cestodes.
** Embryos in widely different stages of advancement in left oviduct.
†† Many cestodes.
‡‡ Cestodes.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Trygon kuhlii	59 XIII. a	21–12–13	31	1,140	♂	Ripe	2 polychæte worms — full*
Do.	do.	do.	33	1,368	♀	—	—†
Do.	do.	do.	30	1,254	♀	½ ripe	—
Trygon imbricata	1 XIII. a	19–3–13	17·5	—	♀	—	Polychæte worms‡
Do.	do.	do.	17	—	—	—	2 prawns
Do.	do.	do.	17	—	—	—	Several prawns
Do.	do.	do.	17	—	—	—	—
Do.	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	17·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17	—	♂	—	—
Trygon sephen	49 XIII. a	30–4–13	42·5	—	♂	—	—§
Do.	52 XIII. a	3–5–13	42	—	♀	—	—§
Do.	59 XIII. a	21–12–13	90	2,736	♀	½ ripe	—
Trygon uarnak	48 XIII. a	30–4–13	30	—	♂	—	Polychætes
Do.	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	22·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	56 XIII. a	23–12–13	40	1,140	♂	Full ripe	Mud and weeds
Do.	do.	do.	30	912	♂	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	1,140	♀	—	Digested food‖
Do.	do.	do.	45	912	♀	—	Mud¶ ‖

Genus, *Tæniura*.

Tæniura meyeni	7 XIII. a	11–3–13	150	—	—	—	3 fish 15–20 cm. in length§

Genus, *Serranus*.

Serranus undulosus	2 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	8 XIII. a	13–3–13	65	—	—	—	Anomura and 1 trematode
Do.	29 XIII. a	17–3–13	63	—	—	—	Small fish
Do.	22 XIII. a	23–3–13	53	—	—	—	Fish scales
Do.	From barque 3 miles east of Shoal Buoy	24–3–13	37·5	—	—	—	Numerous small fishes
Do.	35 XIII. a	31–3–13	60	—	—	—	—
Do.	7 miles 84° W.						
Do.	Oodoopekoroi	22–4–13	37·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	—	—	—
Do.	44 XIII. a	23–4–13	48	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	45	—	—	—	Small fish
Do.	51 XIII. a	1–5–13	43	—	♂	—	Crabs
Serranus waandersi	2 XIII. a	—	—	—	—	—	1 crab
Serranus malabaricus	13 XIII. a	15–3–13	43	—	—	—	1 small fish
Do.	1 XIII. a	19–3–13	33	—	—	—	1 crab
Do.	do.	do.	33	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	—	—	—	2 crabs
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	34	—	—	—	Small fish
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	38 XIII. a	13–4–13	53	—	—	—	1 crab and small fish
Serranus miniatus	Bar reef	7–4–13	26	—	—	—	Mud
Serranus fuscoguttatus	60 XIII. a	22–12–13	85	9,348	♀	Full ripe	1 big crab and oyster shells**
Do.	Bar reef	7–4–13	40	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	32	—	—	—	—
Serranus coramandelicus	56 XIII. a	22–12–13	47	1,368	♂	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	912	♂	do.	1 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	45	1,254	♂	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	35	684	♂	½ ripe	—
Serranus sp.	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	44½	912	♂	½ ripe	—††
Do.	55 XIII. a	19–12–13	60½	1,368	♂	Full ripe	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	55½	1,824	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	52	1,596	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	58 XIII. a	20–12–13	62	4,104	♂	do.	—
Do.	59 XIII. a	21–12–13	52	1,710	♂	do.	Sardines
Do.	do.	do.	48	1,824	♂	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	59	2,736	♀	do.	Sardines
Do.	do.	do.	55	2,280	♀	½ ripe	do.
Do.	do.	do.	55	2,280	♀	½ ripe	—

* One cestode.
† Embryo weighing 3 oz. and 14 cm. in length.
‡ One embryo.
§ Cestodes.
‖ Two embryos.
¶ Many cestodes.
** Brownish gray with spots all over body.
†† Small brown spots on head.

Genus, *Diagramma*.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Diagramma griseum	8 XIII. a	13–3–13	40	—	—	—	—
Do.	15 XIII. a	16–3–13	60	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	50	—	—	—	—
Do.	1 XIII. a	19–3–13	25	—	—	—	Sand
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	—	—	Small fry
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	—	—	Sand
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	37 XIII. a	12–4–13	62·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	62	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	58	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	58	—	—	—	1 small bivalve entire
Do.	do.	do.	60	—	—	—	—
Do.	7 m. S. 84° W. of Oodoopekoroi	22–4–13	53	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	55	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	60	—	—	—	—
Do.	53 XIII. a	5–5–13	55	—	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	60	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	54	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	55	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	53	—	♂	—	—
Do.	54 XIII. a	6–5–13	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	58 XIII. a	20–12–13	56	2,736	♀	½ ripe	Pieces of crab
Do.	do.	do.	60	2,280	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	59 XIII. a	21–12–13	57	2,280	♀	Ripe	Scales of fish — full
Do.	do.	do.	55	2,152	♀	do.	— full
Do.	do.	do.	67	3,648	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	56 XIII. a	23–12–13	48	1,824	♂	Full ripe	*Clypeaster humilis*
Do.	do.	do.	42	912	♂	½ ripe	Fish scales, small fish, and 1 starfish
Diagramma cinctum	22 XIII. a	20–3–13	65	—	—	—	Sand and small shells
Diagramma sp.	54 XIII. a	6–5–13	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	42·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	30·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	42·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	41	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	40	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	35	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	45	—	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	—	45	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	—	30	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	7–5–13	29	—	♀	—	—
Do.	55 XIII. a	19–12–13	35	114	♂	—	—
	do.	do.	26	228	♂	—	—

Genus, *Lutjanus*.

Lutjanus roseus	8 XIII. a	13–3–13	40·5	—	—	—	Several small fish
Do.	15 XIII. a	16–3–13	38	—	—	—	3 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	25·5	—	—	—	Small fish
Lutjanus rivulatus	15 XIII. a	do.	55	—	—	—	1 cuttlefish, 1 crab
Do.	22 XIII. a	20–3–13	65	—	—	—	Worms
Do.	do.	do.	63	—	—	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	47·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	35·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	58 XIII. a	20–12–13	50	1,824	♀	½ ripe	Polychæte worms
Do.	do.	do.	55	2,280	♂	do.	Crabs
Do.	do.	do.	52	2,280	♀	do.	Small chanks
Do.	do.	do.	49	1,462	♀	do.	—
Lutjanus lineolatus	15 XIII. a	16–3–13	18	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	Small fish
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	29 XIII. a	17–3–13	20·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	2 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	1 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	Small fish
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	7 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	2 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	3 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	2 small fish

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Lutjanus lineolatus	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	22	171	♀	½ ripe	Empty
Do.	do.	do.	20	141	♀	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	19	114	♂	½ ripe	do.
Do.	do.	do.	20	142½	♂	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	15	114	♀	½ ripe	do.
Do.	do.	do.	13	83½	♂	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	19	156½	♂	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	17	114	♀	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	12	114	♂	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	15	114	♂	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	16	28½	♂	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	16	114	♀	Full ripe	do.
Do.	58 XIII. a	do.	22 to 16	171	4 ♂, 5 ♀	—	do.
Lutjanus fulviflamma	29 XIII. a	17–3–13	20·5	—	—	—	3 small fish
Lutjanus argentimaculatus	29 XIII. a	do.	23	—	—	—	Small fish
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	—
Do.	1 XIII. a	19–3–13	30	—	—	—	Cuttlefish, &c.
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	1 fish
Do.	do.	do.	21	—	—	—	Fish scale
Do.	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	1 small fish
Do.	do.	do.	24	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	22 XIII. a	20–3–13	40	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	40	—	—	—	1 fish
Do.	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	37·5	—	♂	—	—
Lutjanus decussatus	Bar reef	7–4–13	25·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	26·5	—	—	—	Prawns and crabs
Lutjanus bohar	do.	do.	25	—	—	—	Prawns
Lutjanus gibbus	do.	do.	35	—	—	—	Crabs and prawns
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	Mud
Do.	do.	do.	27·5	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	30	—	—	—	Small fishes
Do.	56 XIII. a	23–12–13	15	57	♂	—	Empty
Lutjanus sp.	59 XIII. a	21–12–13	58	3,648	♂	—	Crabs
Do.	do.	do.	57	2,964	♀	—	Sardines
Do.	do.	do.	55	3,306	♂	—	1 cephalopod*
Do.	do.	do.	50	1,824	♂	½ ripe	Sardines
Do.	do.	do.	46	1,824	♂	do.	—
Do.	do.	do,	55	3,420	♀	do.	Small fish
Do.	do.	do.	54	3,192	♀	do.	do.
Do.	60 XIII. a	22–12–13	55	3,648	♀	do.	—

Genus, *Scolopsis.*

Scolopsis bimaculatus	15 XIII. a	16–3–13	18	—	—	—	Worm
Do.	29 XIII. a	17–3–13	18·5	—	—	—	Minute matter
Do.	do.	do.	16	—	—	—	Indistinguishable matter
Do.	19 XIII. a	24–3–13	18	—	—	—	Sand
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	—
Scolopsis phaeops	57 XIII. a	18–12–13	20	171	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	141	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	21	171	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	21	142	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	142	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	114	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	19	142	♀	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	21	171	♀	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22	228	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22	171	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22	171	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	21	171	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16	114	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	17	199	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16	114	♂	½ ripe	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	114	♀	do.	—

Genus, *Pristipoma.*

Pristipoma maculatum	48 XIII. a	30–4–13	25	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	22·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	♀	½ ripe	—

* This species is specked brown and silvery blue : each scale half brown, half silver.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Gm.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Pristipoma maculatum	48 XIII. a	30-4-13	16	—	♂	½ ripe.	—
Do.	do.	do.	16·5	—	♂	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	—	♂	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	15	—	♂	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	10	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	15·5	—	♂	—	Prawns
Do.	do.	do.	15	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	13·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	16·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	52 XIII. a	3–5–13	20	—	♂	—	Prawns
Do.	53 XIII. a	5–5–13	22·5	—	♂	—	do.
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	♂	—	—
Pristipoma furcatum	do.	do.	25	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	23·5	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	3–5–13	25	—	♂	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20	—	♀	½ ripe	—
Do.	54 XIII. a	7–5–13	23	—	♀	—	—
Pristipoma sp.	1 XIII. a	19–3–13	20	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	20·5	—	—	—	—
Do.	do.	do.	18	—	—	—	Sand
Do.	do.	do.	17·5	—	—	—	—
Genus, *Lates*.							
Lates calcarifer	52 XIII. a	2–5–13	70	—	♂	—	—
			72·5	—	♂	—	—
			70	—	♀	½ ripe	1 fish, 1 prawn

(4) CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS.

The movement of the water in the Gulf of Mannar is being investigated from three different points of view : (1) records are being taken by means of the Ekman current meter of the speed and direction of the current; (2) drift bottles are being liberated throughout the year at various stations in the Gulf of Mannar; (3) samples of water from various stations are being examined chemically, mainly to determine the salinity. A fourth method of great value would be to make a systematic examination of the plankton throughout the area. Such a method would entail a considerable amount of work, and with my present staff is not practicable.

Current Meter Investigations.

The Ekman current meter, which has been used in course of the present inquiry, is described as follows in Murray and Hjort's "The Depths of the Ocean" :—"The apparatus consists of a double wing that points in the direction of the current. In front is a propeller which is moved by the current, the velocity determining the number of revolutions in a certain period. The propeller works some small cog-wheels connected with hands, showing on a dial the number of revolutions. The mechanism for indicating the direction of the current is very ingenious. Some small shot are inserted into a tube leading to one of the cog-wheels which is provided with notches, each holding one little ball. The balls are carried round by the wheel and, after half a revolution, are discharged through another tube into the centre of a metal box in which is poised a magnetic needle with a groove along the top of one branch. As the shot fall they roll along the needle and drop off its point into the box ..... The bottom of the box is divided into thirty-six small partitions, and the balls fall into one or other of these according to the position of the needle. The position of a ball in the box thus indicates the angle between the axis of the apparatus and the magnetic meridian, that is, the direction of the current. When the apparatus is lowered into the water the propeller is set and fixed, and is subsequently released by a small messenger so as to spin with the current; when desired a larger messenger is sent down to arrest the propeller before hauling up."

The current meter has now been used in all parts of the Gulf of Mannar, not only in shallow water where the ship was able to anchor, but also in the centre of the gulf where there is often a depth of 2,000 fathoms (more than 3,500 meters), and where the observations have to be made while the ship is drifting. It is now the general opinion that the meter records are subject to some error when taken from a ship anchored in the ordinary way, since the ship is constantly swinging. So far as the direction is concerned this error can be rectified, since the swing is approximately equal on both sides of the mean direction of the current. But the actual rate of the current will probably be slightly less than that indicated by the meter.

Nansen* suggested avoiding this difficulty by using the current meter from a small boat anchored fore and aft. Ekman† states that the only method of obtaining satisfactory results with the Ekman current meter is to have no direct communication between the meter and the ship on the one hand, and between the current meter and the sea surface on the other. He therefore devised an arrangement by which the current meter was attached to a wire which was kept vertical in the water by means of an anchor below and a float above. The messengers were released by a clockwork mechanism.

* F. Nansen, "Publications de Circonstance," No. 34, 1906.
† Ekman, "Publications de Circonstance," No. 34, 1906.

During 1913 the current meter used on the pearl banks was worked from the ship, and in consequence the velocities given in the summary of results may be higher than the actual velocity, but the error should not be very great.

In deep water, where the ship is drifting, there are two methods of ascertaining the rate and direction of the current at any given depth. Both methods, however, are only approximate, and there is no method by which the rate and direction of the current can be accurately determined while the ship is drifting.

The first method is described by Nansen,* and rests upon the assumption that the current is negligible at a great depth. If there is no current in deep water, then the current meter lowered into such water from a drifting ship merely acts as a log, recording the rate and direction of the ship's drift, the direction indicated by the meter being exactly opposite to the real direction of drift. From this information the real current at any depth can be determined by finding the resultant of the apparent velocity and direction at that depth and the direction and velocity of the ship's drift.

So far I have not adopted Nansen's method, for the reason that I have at present no means of examining the currents at a greater depth than 400 fathoms (730 meters), while a considerable part of the Gulf of Mannar is four or five times this depth. Instead, I have devised the following method:— I made a number of experiments on the rate of drift of the ss. "Violet" in different kinds of weather. This can be done in shallow water by laying out a row of buoys or by taking bearings from the land. In this manner I was able to determine an approximate rate of drift for the different kinds of weather. The rate of drift will naturally differ in different vessels. I indicate below the approximate rate of drift of the ss. "Violet":—

0	Calm	7	Moderate gale
1	Light airs } up to 20 cm./s.	8	Fresh gale
2	Light breeze }	9	Strong gale
3	Gentle breeze, 20 to 25 cm./s.	10	Whole gale } not determined.
4	Moderate breeze, 25 to 35 cm./s.	11	Storm
5	Fresh breeze, 35 to 50 cm./s.	12	Hurricane
6	Strong breeze, 50 to 60 cm./s.		

The real current at any depth is then obtained by finding the resultant of the approximate rate and direction of the ship's drift and the rate and direction of the current as recorded by the meter. The accuracy of this method depends upon the accuracy of the computed ship's drift.

In dealing with the results obtained from a drifting ship, it has to be borne in mind that if there were no current the meter would register a direction exactly opposite to that of the real drift. If a ship were steaming south, the meter would register a northerly current if there were no current in the layer of water in which the meter was suspended. It would register exactly the same if suspended from an anchored ship in a current flowing northwards.

In general terms it may be said that if—

x = The speed of the real current.
y = Rate of ship's drift.
z = The speed of the current as shown by the meter, and
θ, θ_1, θ_2 = the angles which x, y, and z make with a common base line (for convenience say a line running N. and S. or E. and W.),
then $x \cos \theta = y \cos \theta_1 \pm z \cos \theta_2$,
according to whether the ship's drift is opposite to or in the same direction as the current.

The speed of the current is only indicated by the Ekman meter in the number of revolutions of the propeller. From this the actual speed can be obtained by the use of a formula which may differ in different instruments. The corrections are supplied by the makers.

Since the balls generally fall into several different compartments of the compass box, due either to the swinging of the ship or to variations in the current, it is necessary to determine the mean direction of the current. I have used two methods to obtain this result.

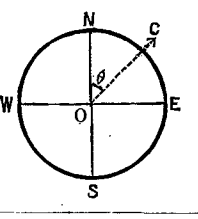
(1) I have given each of the 36 compartments of the compass box a definite number, viz., from S. to E., Nos. 1–9; from E. to N., Nos. 10–18; from N. to W., Nos. 19 to 27; from W. to S., Nos. 28 to 36.

Multiply the number of each compartment by the number of balls found in it and divide the aggregate by the total number of balls. This gives the compartment which represents the resultant of all the directions. From this it is a simple matter to obtain the real direction of the current. When balls fall in the compartments on both sides of the southerly point, then compartments Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c., must be reckoned as numbers 37, 38, 39, &c.

(2) Another method is similar to that used at the Colombo Observatory for determining the mean direction of the wind.

Determine the northern and eastern components of every direction represented by a ball.

Let θ be the angle that the direction of the current makes with O N (see figure).



* F. Nansen, *loc. cit.*

Then Eastern component
$$\frac{\text{Eastern component}}{\text{Northern component}} = \tan\theta$$

Eastern component $= x_1 \sin\theta_1 + x_2 \sin\theta_2 \ldots x_n \sin\theta_n$

where $x_1\ x_2 \ldots x_n$ = number of balls in each compartment and $\theta_1\ \theta_2 \ldots \theta_n$ = the angle which the respective compartments make with O N. Similarly—

Northern component $= x_1 \cos\theta_1 + x_2 \cos\theta_2 \ldots x_n \cos\theta_n$

$$\therefore \frac{\Sigma x \sin\theta}{\Sigma x \cos\theta} = \tan\theta$$

From this θ can easily be obtained.*

Isolated current observations would appear to have very little value, and the only way in which the currents at any station can be understood is by taking a continuous series of observations throughout a period of twenty-four hours. There are practical difficulties which prevent this being carried out frequently, and it may be admitted that it was not found possible to carry out such a series of observations during 1913, but it is hoped that this will be effected in 1914. Nevertheless three different series of observations extending over nearly twelve hours were made during the December inspection. These showed that there is a marked difference in the rate and direction of the current from hour to hour. On Charts 5, 6, and 7 I give diagrams which show very clearly the changes in the current. In the case of Vankalai Paar (Chart 6) the bottom current was directly opposite to the surface current. In most stations on the pearl banks, however, I have found that the bottom and surface currents flow in the same general direction, though there may be several degrees difference.

I give below an outline of the results obtained with the current meter during the October cruise and the December inspection. These results are also shown in Charts 8–13. The results obtained so far are too meagre to be discussed with any profit. The uncorrected temperature of the water is given where reliable results were obtained, but in the middle of the December inspection the Nansen-Petterson water bottle was lost and all the reliable thermometers were broken.

Results obtained with the Ekman Current Meter in October and December, 1913. (Where the ship was drifting the results obtained have been corrected so as to obtain the true current.)

Date. 1913.	Time.	Position.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Strength	Temperature of Air (C).	Depth at which Observation was made.	Current. Direction.	Current. Rate. Cm./s.	Temperature of Water C.°
Oct. 17	2.30 P.M.	7°12′ N., 79°44′ E... Ship anchored.	S.W.	4	28·6	Surface ..	N. 55° W.	15·22	27·2
						9½ fms. ..	S. 55° W.	34·62	27·2
Oct. 18	6 A.M.	7°40′ N., 79°43′ E... Ship anchored.	S.W.	6	27·2	Surface ..	Too rough to use current meter		26·4
						10 fms. ..			26·1
Oct. 18	1.30 P.M.	8°12′ N., 79°39½ E... Ship anchored.	S.W.	6	29	9½ fms. ..	Too rough to use current meter		27·2
						Surface ..			27
Oct. 19	8.20 A.M.	8°31′ N., 79°42½ E... Ship anchored.	S.E.	2	28	Surface ..	N.	30·14	27
						7 fms. ..	N. 30° E.	29·12	27·2
Oct. 19	1.25 P.M.	8°40′ N., 79°45′ E... Ship anchored.	W.S.W.	2	28	Surface ..	N. 75° E.	29·58	27
						6 fms. ..	S. 10° W.	14·73	27
Oct. 20	6.50 A.M.	8°49′ N., 79°15′ E... Ship drifting.	Westerly	2	27·5	Surface ..	N. 29° E.	12	26·7
						10 fms. ..	S. 25° E.	34	27
						50 fms. ..	S. 42° E.	44	24·4
						100 fms. ..	N. 80° E.	57	19·5
Oct. 20	3.15 P.M.	8° 21′ N., 79° 8′ E... Ship drifting.	N.E.	2	28	Surface ..	S. 68° W.	27	27·7
						10 fms. ..	S. 80° W.	23	27·7
						50 fms. ..	S. 54° W.	55	23·6
						100 fms. ..	—	—	20·2
Oct. 21	1 A.M.	8°46′ N., 78°44′ E... Ship drifting.	S.W.	4	28	Surface ..	S. 60° W.	33	26·6
						10 fms. ..	S. 19° W.	45	26·6
						50 fms. ..	S. 30° E.	47	23·3
						100 fms. ..	—	—	20·5
Oct. 21	7.45 A.M.	8°46′ N., 78° 20′ E... Ship anchored.	N.E.	2	28	Surface ..	S. 5° W.	13·3	27·2
						10 fms. ..	N. 53° E.	12·99	27

* To give an example of each method, let us suppose a case in which two balls fell into compartment No. 18, one into 15, three into 14, three into 12, and two into 10:—

First Method.

Then mean compartment
$$= \frac{(2\times18) + (1\times15) + (3\times14) + (3\times12) + (2\times10)}{11}$$
$= 13·5$
I.e., between compartments 13 and 14.
= N. 50° E.

Second Method.

Northern Component $= 2\cos5° + \cos35° + 3\cos45° + 3\cos65° + 2\cos85°$
$= 2·00 + ·82 + 2·13 + 1·26 + ·18$
$= 6·39$

Eastern Component $= 2\sin5° + \sin35° + 3\sin45° + 3\sin65° + 2\sin85°$
$= ·18 + ·57 + 2·13 + 2·73 + 2·00$
$= 7·61$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{7\ 61}{6·39}$$
$= 1·19$
$\therefore \theta = 50°$
I.e., mean direction of current = N. 50° E.
For practical purposes the first of these methods is the quicker.

Date. 1913.	Time.	Position.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Strength.	Temperature of Air (C).	Depth at which Observation was made.	Current. Direction.	Current. Rate. Cm./s.	Temperature of Water. C.°
Oct. 21	4.55 P.M.	8°8′N.,78°8′E. Ship drifting.	S.E.	3	27·2	Surface	S. 87° W.	9	27·6
						10 fms.	N. 31° E.	13	26·1
						15 fms.	N. 36° E.	25	25·8
Oct. 22	1 A.M.	7°46′N., 78°37′E. Ship drifting.	E.N.E.	3	28·2	Surface	S. 65° E.	17	26·6
						10 fms.	S. 35° E.	23	26·3
						50 fms.	S. 55° E.	24	23·6
						100 fms.	—	—	20·8
Oct. 22	10.10 A.M.	8°18′N., 78°42′E. Ship drifting.	N.E.	3	27·5	Surface	S. 17° W.	17	27·5
						10 fms.	S. 21° W.	14	27
						50 fms.	S. 42° E.	55	23·6
						100 fms.	—	—	20·2
Oct. 22	7 P.M.	7°57′N., 79°14′E. Ship drifting.	N.N.E.	4	28·2	Surface	N. 29° W.	7	27·5
						10 fms.	S. 58° E.	41	27
						50 fms.	S. 27° E.	49	23·9
						100 fms.	—	—	21·6
Oct. 23	2.50 A.M.	7°30′N., 79°16′E. Ship drifting.	E.S.E.	4	28·2	Surface	N. 40° W.	46	27·5
						10 fms.	N. 38° E.	18	26·6
						50 fms.	N. 23° E.	24	23·6
						100 fms.	—	—	21·1
Dec. 18	12 noon	East Cheval Ship anchored.	S.W.	2	28·1	Surface	—	3·001	27·5
						7 fms.	—	2·14	26·4
Dec. 19	9.30 A.M.	8°40′30″N., 79°40′ Periya Paar Ship anchored.	N.E.	2	29·5	Surface	S. 65° W.	24·54	26·3
						8½ fms.	N. 57° E.	7·68	27
Dec. 19	5.15 P.M.	West Cheval Ship anchored.	N.	4	28	Surface	S. 6° W.	10·67	27
						10 fms.	N. 56° W.	6·45	27
Dec. 19	10.55 P.M.	8°42′30″N.—79°34′E. Ship drifting.	E.N.E.	4	27	Surface	S. 43° W.	54	27
						20 fms.	N. 73° W.	24	26
						85 fms.	—	—	20·5
Dec. 20	9.45 A.M.	8°38′N., 79°43′E. S. of W. Cheval Ship anchored.	N.N.E.	2	27·2	Surface	S. 71° W.	27·42	27·2
						6½ fms.	N. 20° E.	6·35	28·8
Dec. 20	4.25 P.M.	West Cheval Ship anchored.	—	—	—	Surface	S. 31° W.	25·37	27·6
						6 fms.	N. 23° E.	19·47	27·6
Dec. 22	10.15 A.M.	8°58′N., 79°39′30″E. Ship anchored.	N.E.	4	26·3	Surface	S. 27° E.	57·23	26·1
						4½ fms.	N. 75° E.	10·57	27
Dec. 21	10.6 A.M. 10.45 A.M.	True Vankalai Paar Ship anchored.	N.E. by N.	4	—	Surface	S. 45° W.	25·88	—
						9½ fms.	N. 1° E.	8·84	—
Dec. 21	11.29 A.M. 12.9 A.M.	do.	N. by E.	3	—	Surface	S. 28° W.	10·83	—
						9½ fms.	N. 6° E.	10·57	—
Dec. 21	12.55 P.M. 1.25 P.M.	do.	N.N.E.	4	—	Surface	S. 37° W.	15·60	—
						9 fms.	N. 22° W.	12·05	—
Dec. 21	3.10 P.M. 3.35 P.M.	do.	N.N.E.	5	—	Surface	S. 9° W.	15·05	—
						9 fms.	N. 26° E.	18·8	—
Dec. 21	4.15 P.M. 4.43 P.M.	do.	N.N.E.	5	—	Surface	S. 10° W.	13·55	—
						9 fms.	N. 8° W.	14·47	—
Dec. 21	8.15 P.M. 8.45 P.M.	do.	N.N.E.		—	Surface	S. 31° W.	12·37	—
						9 fms.	N. 17° E.	11·42	—
Dec. 23	10.35 A.M. 11.2 A.M.	Modaragam Paar 8°38′N., 79°47′E. Ship anchored.	N. by E.	3	—	Surface	N. 60° W	12·62	—
						6½ fms.	N. 27° W.	9·64	—
Dec. 23	11.33 A.M. 11.58 A.M.	do.	N.N.E.	3	—	Surface	N. 72° W.	8·26	—
						6½ fms.	N. 1° E.	14·15	—
Dec. 23	12.25 P.M. 1.25 P.M.	do.	N.N.E.	4	—	Surface	N. 30° W.	16·42	—
						6½ fms.	N. 12° E.	15·4	—
Dec. 23	1.50 P.M. 2.16 P.M.	do.	N. by E.	4	—	Surface	N. 47° W.	7·03	—
						6½ fms.	N. 16° E.	13·78	—
Dec. 23	3.25 P.M. 3.55 P.M.	do.	N.E.½E.	5	—	Surface	N. 30° W.	10·67	—
						6½ fms.	N. 44° E.	11·80	—
Dec. 23	4.25 P.M. 5.5 P.M.	do.	N.byE.½E.	4	—	Surface	N. 15° W.	13·34	—
						6½ fms.	N. 40° E.	8·32	—
Dec. 23	5.23 P.M. 5.50 P.M.	do.	N. by E.	5	—	Surface	N. 7° W.	12·31	—
						6½ fms.	N. 84° E.	7·89	—
Dec. 26	9.20 A.M.	8°49′N., 79°15′E. Ship drifting.	N.E.	3	27	Surface	S. 16° W.	28	26
						10 fms.	S. 40° E.	18	26·5
						40 fms.	S. 22° W.	17	26
						100 fms.	—	—	20
Dec. 26	4.30 P.M.	8°46′N., 78°44′E. Ship drifting.	N.N.E.	3	27	Surface	S. 12° W.	43	26·5
						10 fms.	N. 71° E.	24	26
						25 fms.	S. 89° E.	22	25·5
						100 fms.	—	—	26
Dec. 27	4.20 A.M.	8°46′N., 78°20′E. Ship anchored.	N.E.	3	25	Surface	S. 39° W.	23·21	26
						9 fms.	S. 17° W.	22·69	25
Dec. 27	2 P.M.	8°8′N., 78°8′E. Ship drifting.	N.N.E.	3	27	Surface	S.	34	26·5
						20 fms.	N. 64° E.	20	26
Dec. 27	10 P.M.	8°18′N.—78°42′E. Ship drifting.	N.E.	4	27·5	Surface	S. 21° W.	38	26
						10 fms.	S. 28° E.	13	26
						25 fms.	S. 30° E.	35	—
Dec. 30	7.15 A.M. 7.45 A.M.	Alanturai Paar Ship anchored.	N.N.E.	3	—	Surface	S. 21° W.	18·68	—
						8½ fms.	S. 8° W.	12·52	—
Dec. 30	8.10 A.M. 8.40 A.M.	do.	N.N.E.	4	—	Surface	S. 26° W.	14·47	—
						8½ fms.	S. 3° E.	8·69	—
Dec. 30	9.5 A.M. 9.30 A.M.	do.	N.N.E.	4	—	Surface	S. 22° W.	9·29	—
						8½ fms.	S. 23° E.	13·03	—
Dec. 30	10 A.M. 10.25 A.M.	do.	N.N.E.	4	—	Surface	S. 14° W.	9·13	—
						8½ fms.	S. 47° E.	12·26	—
Dec. 30	11.5 A.M.	do.	N.N.E.	3	—	Surface	S. 9° W.	10·15	—
Dec. 30	1.35 P.M. 4 P.M.	do.	N.N.E.	4	—	Surface	S. 18° W.	11·18	—
						8½ fms.	S. 2° E.	25·47	—
	5 P.M.	do.	N.N.E.	6	—	Surface	S. 21° W.	41·09	—

Observed rate of drift of the Drift Bottles.

In the March inspection of 1913 we were hampered by the lack of hydrographical apparatus, which had been ordered through the Crown Agents eight months previously, but which did not arrive in time to be used in the inspection. This consignment included an Ekman current meter. In consequence we were unable to keep any reliable record of the direction and speed of the currents, but we were able to make observations upon the rate of drift of the drift bottles, which were thrown over at regular intervals. The actual surface drift is the resultant of the surface current and the action of the wind upon the water. But the rate of drift of the bottle is less than the surface drift for various reasons, the most important being the friction of the bottle in the water. So that if the drift bottle speeds be compared with the results obtained by the Ekman current meter in December, it will be seen that on the whole the speeds recorded by the Ekman meter are higher than those determined from actual observations of the rate of drift of the bottles. The barque Rangasamee Poravee measures 33·40 metres between perpendiculars. Each bottle was thrown out opposite a mark on the forecastle head and the time taken in reaching a mark on the poop was noted. This gave the rate of drift as $\frac{3340}{t}$ cm./s. where

t = the number of seconds taken in travelling the length of the ship. Frequently the bottle travelled at an angle to the longitudinal axis of the ship, and in such cases the estimation of the rate of drift could only be approximate. It is to be feared that the information thus obtained is not of much value, since the rate and direction of the drift of the bottle are only obtained for a short period of time.

I give below a series of observations made on the rate of drift of drift bottles :—

Locality.	Date. 1913.	Time.	Direction of Current.	Direction and Force of Wind.	Observed Rate of Drift. Cm./s.	Observed Direction of Drift.
Lat. 8° 28½′ N., Long. 79° 41½′ E.	Mar. 30	8.45 A.M.	—	S.S.E. No. 1	9·35	N.N.W.
Do.	Mar. 30	2.45 P.M.	—	S.W. ½ W. No. 2	14·40	N.E.½E.
Lat. 8° 28½′ N., Long. 79° 38′ E.	Mar. 31	7. 0 A.M.	Westerly	S.W. No. 3	15·50	N.N.E.
Do.	Mar. 31	12.30 P.M.	No westerly current	do.	20·00	N.E.
Do.	Mar. 31	6. 0 P.M.	do.	S.W. by W. No. 2	10·50	N.E. by E.
Do.	April 1	7. 0 A.M.	Westerly	S.W. by W. No. 3	18·00	N.N.E.
Do.	April 1	6. 0 P.M.	do.	do.	9·00	N.N.E.
Do.	April 2	8. 0 A.M.	do.	S.W. No. 2	15·00	N. by E.
Lat. 8° 27′ N., Long. 79° 43′ E.	April 2	6. 0 P.M.	Strong westerly current	S.W. No. 3	9·00	N.
Do.	April 3	7. 0 A.M.	Westerly	do.	17·00	N.N.E.
Do.	April 3	1. 0 P.M.	do.	S.W. ½ S. No. 1	17·00	N. by E.
Do.	April 3	6. 0 P.M.	Slight westerly	S.W. by W. No. 4	31·00	N.E.
Do.	April 4	7.45 A.M.	Westerly	S.W. No. 3	17·00	N. by E.
Lat. 8° 24½′ N., Long. 79° 42′ E.	April 4	12.30 P.M.	—	do.	22·00	N.E.
Do.	April 4	6. 0 P.M.	Slight westerly	S.W. by W. No. 3	13·00	N. by E.
Do.	April 5	12 noon	—	S. No. 2	9·00	N.
Do.	April 6	7. 0 A.M.	—	S.E. No. 3	9·00	N.W.
Do.	April 6	12 noon	—	S.E.	9·50	N.W.
Do.	April 6	1.45 P.M.	—	S.	7·00	N.
Do.	April 6	6. 0 P.M.	Strong S.W. current	W. by S. No. 2	5·50	W.S.W.
Do.	April 7	7.10 A.M.	Westerly	W.S.W.	14·00	N.N.E.
Do.	April 7	1.14 P.M.	—	S.W. by W.	22·00	N. E. by E.
Do.	April 7	5.10 P.M.	Strong S.W. current	do.	10·00	S.W.
Do.	April 8	7.20 A.M.	Very little current	S.W. No. 4	9·00	N. 15° W.
Do.	April 8	12.30 P.M.	—	S.W.	18·00	N.E.
Do.	April 8	5. 0 P.M.	North-westerly current	S.W. by W. No. 4	9·00	N.
Do.	April 9	7.10 A.M.	do.	S.W.	17·00	N.E.
Lat. 8° 21½′ N., Long. 79° 41½′ E.	April 12	6.30 P.M.	Slight westerly current	N. by E.	10·00	S.W. by W.
Lat. 8° 19′ N., Long. 79° 41½′ E.	April 14	6.25 P.M.	Strong S.W. current	W. by S.	6·50	S.W.
Do.	April 15	7. 5 A.M.	—	S. by E.	13·50	N. by W.
Do.	April 15	5. 0 P.M.	Strong S.W. current	S.W.	1·70	W.S.W.
Do.	April 16	7.50 A.M.	Light northerly current	do.	22·00	N.
Do.	April 16	5.14 P.M.	—	S.S.W.	17·50	N.N.E.
Do.	April 17	7.10 A.M.	—	W.S.W.	12·00	E.N.E.
Do.	April 17	5.22 P.M.	Strong S.W. current	S.W.	11·00	S.W.
Do.	April 18	7.15 A.M.	—	S.S.W.	15·50	N.N.E.
Lat. 8° 17½′ N., Long. 79° 40′ E.	April 18	5.20 P.M.	—	do.	13·50	N.N.E.
Do.	April 19	7.20 P.M.	—	do.	11·00	N.N.E.
Lat. 8° 10′ N., Long. 79° 38′ E.	April 19	6.10 P.M.	—	S. by W.	24·00	N. by E.
Lat. 8° 11′ N., Long. 79° 39′ E.	April 20	7. 0 A.M.	—	S.S.W.	22·00	N.N.E.
Lat. 8° 0′ N., Long. 79° 40′ E.	April 20	6. 0 P.M.	S.W. by S.	S.W. by S. No. 3	Nil	Bottle remained stationary for half an hour
Do.	April 21	7. 0 A.M.	—	S.S.E.	11·00	N.N.W.
Lat. 7° 43′ N., Long. 79° 39½ E.	April 22	7.50 A.M.	Light N.W. current	S.W. by S. No. 1	8·50	N.
Do.	April 22	5.30 P.M.	Strong N.W. current	S.W. by S. No. 3	43·00	N.N.W.
Do.	April 23	6.30 A.M.	Light N.W. current	S.S.E. No. 2	6·00	N.W.
Do.	April 23	12.45 P.M.	Light E. current	W. No. 0	7·00	E.
Lat. 7° 39½′ N., Long. 79° 39½′ E.	April 23	5. 0 P.M.	Strong S.E. current	W.S.W. No. 3	10·50	S.
Do.	April 24	7. 5 A.M.	—	S.S.E. No. 2	13·50	N.W.
Do.	April 24	5.30 P.M.	Westerly current	S.S.W. No. 2	18·00	N.W.
Do.	April 25	7.20 A.M.	do.	S.S.E. No. 2	5·50	W.
Lat. 7° 35′ N., Long. 79° 44′ E.	April 25	4.50 P.M.	do.	S.S.W. No. 2	9·00	N.W.

Locality.	Date. 1913.	Time.	Direction of Current.	Direction and Force of Wind.	Observed Rate of Drift. Cm./s.	Observed Direction of Drift.
Lat. 7° 35′ N., Long. 79° 44′ E.	April 26	7. 0 A.M.	Westerly current	S.S.W. No. 2	9·00	N.W.
Do.	April 26	4.55 P.M.	do.	do.	5·25	N.
Do.	April 27	7.10 A.M.	do.	S.S.W. No. 1	5·50	N.
Do.	April 27	5. 0 P.M.	—	S.W. No. 1	18·00	N.E.
Do.	April 28	6.50 A.M.	Southerly current	S.S.E. No. 2	3·80	S.W.
Lat. 7° 34½′ N., Long. 79° 39½′ E.	April 28	4.50 P.M.	Westerly current	S.W. No. 2	6·00	N.W.
Do.	April 29	7. 5 A.M.	—	S.S.E. No. 1	27·50	N.W. ½ N.
Do.	April 29	6.16 P.M.	Slight westerly current	W.S.W. No. 2	18·00	N.E.
Do.	April 30	7.15 A.M.	Northerly current	E.N.E. No. 1	4·80	N.W.
Do.	April 30	5. 0 P.M.	Westerly current	S.W. No. 2	11·50	N.
Do.	May 1	7.30 A.M.	North-easterly current	S.S.E. No. 1	24·00	N.
Lat. 7° 25′ N., Long. 79° 46½ E.	May 1	5 P.M.	N.E.	S.W. No. 2	Nil	Bottle remained stationary for half an hour
Do.	May 2	7.45 A.M.	N.W.	S.S.W. No. 1	4·25	N.
Do.	May 2	5.45 P.M.	N.W.	S.S.W. No. 2	18·00	N.
Do.	May 3	7. 0 A.M.	Light W. current	S.S.E. No. 2	3·50	N.W.
Lat. 7° 23′ N., Long. 79° 46′ E.	May 3	5. 0 P.M.	Strong S.S.E.	S.S.W. No. 1	1·75	S.
Do.	May 4	7. 0 A.M.	—	S.E. No. 1	2·80	N.W.
Do.	May 4	5. 0 P.M.	Light E. current	S. No. 2	9·00	N.E.
Do.	May 5	7. 0 A.M.	Westerly current	S.W. No. 2	5·40	N.W.
Lat. 7° 13′ N., Long. 79° 45′ E.	May 5	5.30 P.M.	Strong westerly current	do.	3·50	W.
Do.	May 6	7.30 A.M.	do.	S.S.W. No. 2	9·00	N.W.
Lat. 7° 11′ N., Long. 79° 45′ E.	May 6	5.15 P.M.	do.	S.W. No. 1	11·50	N.
Do.	May 7	5.15 A.M.	do.	S.W. No. 2	7·80	N.
Do.	May 7	5. 0 P.M.	Strong southerly current	S. No. 3	5·50	S.

Drift Bottle Experiments.

The drift bottle experiments commenced by Mr. Hornell and continued by Messrs. Southwell and Kerkham were allowed to stop in 1912 owing to the change of control. These experiments were recommenced in 1913, and during the year 1,680 bottles were liberated and 230 have been returned. This percentage of 12·9 is low, compared with the results obtained by our predecessors, and I partly attribute this reduction to the fact that a reward of only fifty cents per bottle is now paid, against one rupee per bottle under the old regime. I have to thank the Captains of the ss. "Lady McCallum," the ss. "Lady Blake," and the Tuticorin mail steamers for their kindness in liberating drift bottles from their ships. Commander Stapleton, R.N., has also rendered assistance in this manner.

A post card and a printed slip are placed in each drift bottle. The two are rolled up together so that only the words "Please break the bottle" are seen. A copy of the printed slip and post card are given below :—

(Post Card.)

Current Investigations.
ජලශෝධන විභාගය.
செல்லுகிற சோதனை.

No.
අං.
இல.

Place where found
සම්බවුන ස්ථානය
எவ்விடத்தில் கண்டெடுத்தது .....

On shore or at sea
බෙරේල්දීද මුහුදේදීද
கரையோரத்திலோ கடலிலோ .....

Date when found
සම්බවුන දින
கண்டெடுத்தீத திகதி .....

Name and Address of Sender
යැවූ තැනැත්තාගේ නම සහ පදිංචි ස්ථාන
அனுப்புவோருடைய பெயரும் இருக்கிற இடமும் .....

(Slip.)

Important.

Please fill in the desired information on the enclosed card, and post it at the nearest Post Office.
No postage need be paid in Ceylon.
A reward of 50 cents (or 8 annas) will be paid to the sender.

සැලකියයුත්තකි.

කරුණාකර උඩමනා ආරංචියක් මේ එවා තිබෙන කාර්ඩ්පිළිබඳ ලියා ඉනාමත් ලඟ තැපල් කන්තෝරුවකට යවනු.
ලබාගන්නීදී තැපල් ව්‍යදම් ගෙවීමකුත් කොළඹදී.
රුපියන්නාට සත 50ක් හෝ අනා 8ක් තැබිකරණ්ලැබේ.

கவனிக்கவேண்டியவை.

தயவுசெய்து உள்ளிருக்கும் காடை விருப்பின செய்தி எழுதி அதிக கிட்ட யிருக்கும் தபால்கந்தோருக்கு அனுப்பு.
இலங்கையில் தபால் செலவு கொடுக்கவேண்டியதில்லை.
அனுப்புவோருக்கு 50 சதம் (அல்லது 8 அணா) வெகுமதி கொடுக்கப்படும்.

Please break the Bottle.
කරුණාකර බෝතලය බිඳිනු.
தயவுசெய்து போத்தலை உடைக்க.

No attempt will be made for several years to draw any conclusions from these results. In the meantime I merely give a list of those bottles that were recovered, and I also give monthly charts to show the direction of the drift :—

Number of Bottle.	Locality of Liberation.	State of Current.	State of Wind.	Date of Liberation.	Date of Recovery.	Place of Recovery.
459/13 ..	79° 44′ E., 7° 12′ 30″ N. ..	—	.. Fresh breeze from N.	2–3–13 ..	9–4–13 ..	Mariur beach
494/13 ..	79° 49′ E., 7° 23 N. ..	—	.. Fresh breeze from N.E.	do. ..	4–4–13 ..	Paumban Kuthukal
519/13 ..	79° 45′ E., 8° 32′ N. ..	—	.. do. ..	3–3–13 ..	23–3–13 ..	Kuntuha, Kudavil, Paumban
405/13 ..	79° 45′ 30″ E., 8° 40′ N. ..	—	.. Calm ..	do. ..	28–3–13 ..	Muttan
403/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
483/13 ..	79° 54′ 30″ E., 8° 40′ 30″ N.	—	.. Fresh breeze W.S.W.	5–3–13 ..	19–3–13 ..	Munnai harbour
493/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. do ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
446/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
416/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
355/13 ..	79° 42′ E., 8° 25′ 30″ N. ..	—	.. E 1 ..	6–3–13 ..	9–4–13 ..	Rameswaram
360/13 ..	79° 55′ E., 8° 41′ N. ..	—	.. N.E. 1 ..	7–3–13 ..	18–3–13 ..	Malivadi
371/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. N.E. 1 ..	do. ..	19–3–13 ..	Mannar, Malivadi
414/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. N.E. 1 ..	do. ..	20–3–13 ..	South Bar, Mannar
398/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. N.E. 1 ..	do. ..	19–3–13 ..	Malivadi, Mannar
404/13 ..	79° 56′ 30″ E., 8° 39′ 30″ N.	—	.. W.N.W. 2 ..	11–3–13 ..	20–3–13 ..	do.
386/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. W.N.W. 2 ..	do. ..	1–4–13 ..	Negombo
402/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. W.N.W. 2 ..	do. ..	15–4–13 ..	Nadugudawa
436/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. W.N.W. 2 ..	do. ..	17–4–13 ..	Malivadi, Mannar
393/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. W.N.W. 2 ..	do. ..	19–3–13 ..	do.
530/13 ..	79° 56′ E., 8° 42′ N. ..	—	.. S.W. 1 ..	12–3–13 ..	do. ..	Mannar harbour
547/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. S.W. 1 ..	do. ..	20–3–13 ..	Malivadi, Mannar
538/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. S.W. 1 ..	do. ..	19–3–13 ..	do.
348/13 ..	79° 45′ 30″ E., 8° 40′ N. ..	—	.. S.S.W. No. 2 ..	13–3–13 ..	5–4–13 ..	Mannar harbour
367/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. S.S.W. No. 2 ..	13–3–13 ..	3–4–13 ..	Talaimannar
377/13 ..	79° 54′ E., 8° 45′ N. ..	—	.. S.W. 3 ..	16–3–13 ..	19–3–13 ..	Malivadi
361/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. S.W. 3 ..	do. ..	20–3–13 ..	do.
349/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. S.W. 3 ..	do. ..	20–3–13 ..	do.
375/13 ..	79° 44′ E., 8° 45′ N. ..	—	.. S.W 4 ..	17–3–13 ..	12–4–13 ..	Muthukudar village
412/13 ..	78° 38′ 30″ E., 8° 49′ 30″ N.	—	.. S.S.W. 4 ..	18–3–13 ..	14–4–13 ..	Periyapatanam harbour
408/13 ..	79° 42′ E., 8° 57′ 30″ N...	—	.. Swell from S.W. S.W. 3 strong gale	19–3–13 ..	3–4–13 ..	Kilakarai
362/13 ..	79° 39′ 30″ E., 8° 49′ 30″ N	—	.. Swell from S.W. S.W. 3 strong	19–3–13 ..	8–4–13 ..	Kilakarai beach
395/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
391/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. do. ..	do. ..	2–4–13 ..	do.
575/13 ..	479° 42′ E., 8° 43′ 30″ N.	—	.. W.N.W. 2 ..	21–3–13 ..	13–4–13 ..	Nadugudawa
570/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. W.N.W. 2 ..	do. ..	5–4–13 ..	Nadugudawa, Mannar
472/13 ..	79° 54′ 30″ E., 8° 44′ 30″ N.	—	.. E. 2 ..	22–3–13 ..	4–4–13 ..	Tarankeneda harbour
492/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. E. 2 ..	do. ..	9–4–13 ..	Pesalai harbour
565/31 ..	79° 57′ E., 8° 40′ N. ..	—	.. N 3 ..	23–3–13 ..	17–4–13 ..	Delft
560/13 ..	79° 38′ E., 8° 29′ N. ..	—	.. E 1 ..	27–3–13 ..	9–4–13 ..	Kilakarai beach
240/13 ..	79° 42′ E., 8° 28′ N. ..	—	.. S.S.E. 1 ..	30–3–13 ..	17–4–13 ..	Olatoduwawa
242/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. S.S.E. 1 ..	do. ..	9–4–13 ..	Nadukudawa
245/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. S.W. ¼ W. 2 ..	do. ..	14–4–13 ..	Malivadi
246/13 ..	Do. ..	—	.. do. ..	do. ..	17–4–13 ..	Nadukudawa
233/13 ..	Do. ..	Westerly current	S.W. No. 3 ..	31–3–13 ..	6–4–13 ..	Thalvugratu
237/13 ..	Do. ..	Westerly current	S.W. by W. 3 ..	1–4–13 ..	8–4–13 ..	Malivadi
227/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.W. 2 ..	2–4–13 ..	18–4–13 ..	Mannar South
205/13 ..	79° 48′ E., 8° 34′ N. ..	N. by E. ..	S.W. ⅛ S. 1 ..	3–4–13 ..	9–4–13 ..	Venkalai
220/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.W. 3 ..	4–4–13 ..	16–4–13 ..	Nadukkuda
213/13 ..	79° 48′ E., 8° 17′ 30″ N. ..	Slight westerly current	S.W. × W. 3 ..	4–4–13 ..	16–4–13 ..	Venkalai
221/13 ..	79° 42′ E., 8° 24′ N. ..	— ..	S. 2 ..	5–4–13 ..	do. ..	Mannar
206/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S. ..	do. ..	24–4–13 ..	do.
200/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.E. ..	6–4–13 ..	16–4–13 ..	Mannar Mugathudaram
222/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.W. × W. ..	7–4–13 ..	6–5–13 ..	Nadukkuda
225/13 ..	8° 18′ 30″ , 79° 41′ E. ..	S.W. ..	W. × S. ..	14–4–13 ..	22–4–13 ..	Mannar (South bar)
211/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.S.W. ..	16–4–13 ..	18–4–13 ..	Kardumunai Kowaramala
571/13 ..	79° 45′ E., 8° 20′ 30″ N. ..	— ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	22–4–13 ..	Talaimannar
475/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	18–4–13 ..	do.
202/13 ..	79° 41′ 30″ E., 8° 18′ 30″ N.	— ..	S.W. ..	17–4–13 ..	9–5–13 ..	Talupadu
209/13 ..	79° 41′ 30″ E., 8° 17′ N. ..	— ..	S.S.W. ..	18–4–13 ..	2–5–13 ..	Talonkadu
555/13 ..	79° 39′ E., 8° 12′ N. ..	— ..	S.W. ..	20–4–13 ..	7–5–13 ..	Pungudutivu
485/13 ..	79° 35′ E., 8° 12′ N. ..	— ..	S. 1 ..	22–4–13 ..	12–5–13 ..	Delft
466/13 ..	79° 35′ E., 8° 11′ N. ..	— ..	Flat, calm ..	23–4–13 ..	10–5–13 ..	Dhanushkhodi
306/13 ..	79° 38′ E., 7° 34′ N. ..	N.W. ..	S.S.W. 2 ..	26–4–13 ..	9–5–13 ..	Delft
341/13 ..	79° 38′ E., 7° 33′ N. ..	S.W. ..	S.S.E. 2 ..	28–4–13 ..	8–5–13 ..	Tanikodi
285/13 ..	79° 45′ E., 7° 12′ 30″ N. ..	N. ..	S.W. 2 ..	7–5–13 ..	9–5–13 ..	Pitipana
264/13 ..	Do. ..	S. ..	S. 3 ..	do. ..	10–3–13 ..	Negombo
335/13 ..	79° 47′ E., 7° 25′ N. ..	N.E. ..	S.W. 2 ..	1–5–13 ..	6–5–13 ..	Mukkuthoduwa
322/13 ..	79° 47′ E., 7° 22′ N. ..	S. ..	S.S.W. 1 ..	3–5–13 ..	5–5–13 ..	Karukupone
309/13 ..	79° 45′ E., 7° 15′ N. ..	W. ..	S.W. 2 ..	5–5–13 ..	8–5–13 ..	Ulhitiyawa
502/13 ..	79° 35′ N., 7° 34′ E. ..	— ..	S.S.E. 2 ..	28–4–13 ..	14–5–13 ..	Delft
517/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.S.E. 2 ..	do. ..	9–5–13 ..	do.
452/13 ..	79° 35′ E., 7° 35′ N. ..	— ..	S.S.W. 2 ..	26–4–13 ..	8–5–13 ..	do.
550/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S. 2 ..	27–4–13 ..	12–5–13 ..	do.
552/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S. 2 ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
271/13 ..	79° 45′ E., 7° 12′ 30″ N. ..	N. ..	S.W. 2 ..	7–5–13 ..	8–5–13 ..	Pamunugama
292/13 ..	Do. ..	N. ..	S.W. 2 ..	do. ..	do. ..	Meegamduwa
278/13 ..	Do. ..	N. ..	S.W. 2 ..	do. ..	10–5–13 ..	do.
256/13 ..	Do. ..	N. ..	S.W. 2 ..	do. ..	8–5–13 ..	Meegamwesala
284/13 ..	Do. ..	N. ..	S.W. 2 ..	do. ..	19–5–13 ..	Vankali
293/13 ..	Do. ..	S. ..	S. 3 ..	do. ..	9–5–13 ..	Kammaltera
282/13 ..	7° 15′ N., 79° 46′ E. ..	N.W. ..	S.S.W. 2 ..	6–5–13 ..	8–5–13 ..	Chilaw
255/13 ..	79° 45′ E., 7° 12′ 30″ N. ..	N. ..	S.W. 1 ..	do. ..	19–5–13 ..	Navakadu
1,042/13 ..	8° 41′ N., 78° 18′ E. ..	S.E. ..	S.W. ..	19–8–13 ..	29–9–13 ..	Pamban

Number of Bottle.	Locality of Liberation.	State of Current.	State of Wind.	Date of Liberation.	Date of Recovery.	Place of Recovery.
635/13 ..	8° 43′ N., 79° 28′ E. ..	0·2 N.E.* ..	S.W. 4 & 5 ..	do. ..	30–9–13 ..	Delft
637/13 ..	7° 15′ N., 79° 33′ E. ..	1½ N. 40° E. ..	S.W. 4 ..	3–9–13 ..	15–11–13 ..	Kandathoduwawa
639/13 ..	Do. ..	1½ N. 40° E. ..	S.W. 4 ..	2–9–13 ..	6–9–13 ..	Udappuwa
643/13 ..	8° 28′ 30″ N., 79° 28′ E. ..	0·2 N.E. ..	S.W. 4 and 5 ..	20–8–13 ..	25–7–13 ..	Talawila
648/13 ..	7° 50′ N., 79° 34′ E. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	S.W. 3 ..	6–8–13 ..	26–8–13 ..	Pesalai
649/13 ..	8° 7′ N., 79° 28′ E. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	W.S.W. 5 ..	do. ..	11–8–13 ..	Dhanushkhodi
650/13 ..	Do. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	W.S.W. 5 ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
653/13 ..	8° 3′ N., 79° 25′ E. ..	0·5 N.E. ..	S.W. 4 ..	23–7–13 ..	6–9–13 ..	Malivadi
654/13 ..	7° 26′ N., 79° 41′ E. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	S.W. 3 ..	6–8–13 ..	10–10–13 ..	Navutkadu
655/13 ..	Do. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	S.W. 3 ..	do. ..	7–8–13 ..	Kurukupone
656/13 ..	Do. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	S.W. 3 ..	do. ..	8–8–13 ..	Udappuwa
657/13 ..	8° 9′ N., 79° 28′ E. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	W.S.W. 5 ..	do. ..	11–8–13 ..	Dhanushkhodi
660/13 ..	7° 16′ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	0·5 N.E. ..	S.W. 5 ..	23–7–13 ..	27–7–13 ..	Kandathoduwawa
661/13 ..	Do. ..	0·5 N.E. ..	S.W. 5 ..	do. ..	28–7–13 ..	do.
664/13 ..	8° 22′ N., 79° 21′ E. ..	0·5 N.E. ..	S.S.W. 3 ..	do. ..	15–8–13 ..	Pungudutivu
670/13 ..	7° 33′ N., 79° 32′ E. ..	0·5 N.E. ..	S.W. 4 ..	do. ..	28–7–13 ..	Kandathoduwawa
675/13 ..	7° 17′ 30″ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	0·4 E. ..	W.S.W. 2 ..	16–7–13 ..	17–9–13 ..	Ambakandawila
676/13 ..	Do. ..	0·4 E. ..	W.S.W. 2 ..	do. ..	18–7–13 ..	Talawila
677/13 ..	7° 42′ 30″ N., 79° 35′ E. ..	0·4 E. ..	W.S.W. 4 ..	do. ..	19–7–13 ..	do.
679/13 ..	7° 42′ 30″ N., 79° 35′ 30″ E.	0·4 E. ..	W.S.W. 2 ..	do. ..	8–8–13 ..	do.
684/13 ..	8° 52′ 30″ N., 79° 21′ E. ..	0·4 E. ..	W. × S. 5 ..	17–7–13 ..	26–9–13 ..	Nainativu
686/13 ..	Do. ..	0·4 E. ..	W. × S. 5 ..	do. ..	5–8–13 ..	Pungudutivu
688/13 ..	8° 53′ 30″ N., 79° 20′ 30″ E.	0·8 E. ..	W.S.W. 4 ..	19–7–13 ..	26–9–13 ..	Rameswaram
692/13 ..	8° 35′ N., 79° 24′ E. ..	0·8 E. ..	W.S.W. 4 ..	do. ..	do. ..	Delft
694/13 ..	8° 14′ 30″ N., 79° 27′ E. ..	0·8 E. ..	W.S.W. 4 ..	20–7–13 ..	27–7–13 ..	Urgawaturai
697/13 ..	7° 51′ N., 79° 27′ E. ..	0·8 E. ..	W.S.W. 4 ..	do. ..	25–7–13 ..	Puttalam shore
700/13 ..	7° 24′ N., 79° 36′ E. ..	0·8 E. ..	W.S.W. 3 ..	20–7–12 ..	23–7–13 ..	Toduwawa
701/13 ..	Do. ..	0·8 E. ..	W.S.W. 3 ..	20–7–13 ..	30–7–13 ..	Nawakadu
702/13 ..	7° 17′ 30″ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	— ..	W. × N. 3 ..	22–7–13 ..	28–7–13 ..	Chilaw
705/13 ..	7° 44′ N., 79° 34′ 30″ E. ..	0·3 N.E. ..	W. × N. 3 ..	do. ..	1–12–13 ..	Palugatorai
711/13 ..	8° 36′ 30″ N., 79° 23′ E. ..	0·3 N.E. ..	W. 2 ..	23–7–13 ..	3–8–13 ..	Delft
713/13 ..	Do. ..	0·3 N.E. ..	W. 2 ..	do. ..	26–8–13 ..	do.
716/13 ..	9° 3′ N., 79° 18′ E. ..	0·3 N.E. ..	W. 2 ..	do. ..	2–12–13 ..	do.
717/13 ..	7° 17′ 30″ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	W. 3 ..	30–7–13 ..	2–8–13 ..	Nagul-Eliya
719/13 ..	Do. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	W. 3 ..	do. ..	do. ..	Karukkupone
720/13 ..	7° 44′ 30″ N., 79° 35′ 30″ E.	0·4 N.E. ..	W. 3 ..	do. ..	do. ..	Panadure
723/13 ..	7° 41′ N., 79° 10′ E. ..	— ..	W.S.W. ..	20–7–13 ..	10–9–13 ..	Palugatorai
724/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	W.S.W. ..	do. ..	23–7–13 ..	Kandathoduwawa
726/13 ..	7° 27′ N., 79° 23′ E. ..	— ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	24–7–13 ..	Galle Face battery
728/13 ..	7° 13′ N., 79° 36′ E. ..	— ..	South light wind ..	do. ..	23–7–13 ..	Panadure
729/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	22–7–13 ..	Moratuwa
730/13 ..	7° 53′ N., 78° 53′ E. ..	— ..	W.S.W. ..	do. ..	6–9–13 ..	Malivadi
733/13 ..	8° 09′ N., 78° 42′ E. ..	— ..	W.S.W. ..	19–7–13 ..	15–8–13 ..	Pungudutivu
737/13 ..	8° 30′ N., 78° 27′ E. ..	— ..	W.S.W. strong ..	do. ..	31–7–13 ..	Delft
738/13 ..	8° 15′ N., 78° 39′ E. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	1–9–13 ..	do.
739/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	31–7–13 ..	do.
740/13 ..	8° 3′ N., 78° 51′ E. ..	— ..	W.S.W. gale ..	do. ..	21–8–13 ..	Pungudutivu
741/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	21–8–13 ..	do.
743/13 ..	7° 48′ N., 79° 2′ E. ..	— ..	Strong breeze ..	18–7–13 ..	25–7–13 ..	Talawila
745/13 ..	7° 31′ N., 79° 18′ E. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	19–9–13 ..	Ambakandawila
746/13 ..	7° 14′ N., 79° 33′ E. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	23–7–13 ..	Trandopanai
747/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	Wennappuwa
748/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	Fresh breeze ..	17–7–13 ..	30–7–13 ..	Navakadu
749/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	22–7–13 ..	Katuneriya
751/13 ..	7° 28′ N., 79° 22′ E. ..	— ..	Strong breeze ..	do. ..	25–7–13 ..	Ambakandawila
754/13 ..	7° 55′ N., 78° 57′ E. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	4–8–13 ..	Mandaitivu
767/13 ..	7° 31′ N., 79° 19′ E. ..	— ..	Moderate ..	16–7–13 ..	21–7–13 ..	Narakkali
771/13 ..	8° 03′ N., 78° 51′ E. ..	— ..	W. 4 ..	17–7–13 ..	3–8–13 ..	Thumbukondai
777/13 ..	8° 38′ 30″ N., 79° 25′ E. ..	0·4 N.E. ..	W.S.W. 4 ..	31–7–13 ..	1–8–13 ..	Dhanushkhodi
790/13 ..	7° 44′ N., 79° 32′ 30″ E. ..	0·5 E. ..	W. × S. 2 ..	3–8–13 ..	22–8–13 ..	Valaithoduvai
793/13 ..	7° 19′ N., 79° 37′ 30″ E. ..	0·5 E. ..	W. × S. 2 ..	do. ..	6–8–13 ..	Chilaw
796/13 ..	7° 18′ N., 79° 41′ E. ..	0·8 N. 55° E. ..	W. 3 ..	5–8–13 ..	8–8–13 ..	Udappuwa
806/13 ..	8° 32′ 30″ N., 79° 26′ E. ..	0·8 N. 55° E. ..	W. 4 ..	6–8–13 ..	12–8–13 ..	Kundugil
808/13 ..	8° 58′ N., 79° 42′ E. ..	0·8 N. 55° E. ..	W. 4 ..	do. ..	10–8–13 ..	Paumban
814/13 ..	7° 42′ 30″ N., 79° 35′ 30″ E.	0·5 N., 45° E. ..	W. × S. 3 ..	13–8–13 ..	7–9–13 ..	Churuvilkail
823/13 ..	7° 39′ 30″ N., 79° 28′ 30″ E.	1 N., 34° E. ..	S.W. × S. 5. ..	17–9–13 ..	23–9–13 ..	Karaduwa
826/13 ..	7° 10′ N., 79° 41′ E. ..	1½ S.E. ..	S.W. 4 ..	1–10–13 ..	4–10–13 ..	Ullitiya
829/13 ..	7° 15′ N., 79° 31′ 30″ E. ..	1½ N., 40° E. ..	S.S.W. 2 ..	17–9–13 ..	28–9–13 ..	Silvaturai
830/13 ..	8° 4′ 30″ N., 79° 26′ E. ..	do. ..	S.S.W. 2 ..	do. ..	10–10–13 ..	Analativu
833/13 ..	8° 51′ N., 79° 20′ E. ..	1½ S.E. ..	S.W. 4 ..	30–9–13 ..	11–10–13 ..	Dummaladeniya
848/13 ..	8° 32′ N. 78° 25′ E. ..	do. ..	S.W. fresh ..	31–7–13 ..	11–8–13 ..	Dhanushkhodi
856/13 ..	7° 30′ N., 79° 30′ E. ..	1½ N., 40° E. ..	S.S.W. 2 ..	1–8–13 ..	7–8–13 ..	Udaippankalai
857/13 ..	7° 13′ N., 79° 34′ E. ..	1½ S.E. ..	S.W. 4 ..	do. ..	4–8–13 ..	Wellawatta
860/13 ..	7° 31′ N., 79° 19′ E. ..	— ..	S.W. fresh ..	do. ..	12–8–13 ..	Kundugail
861/13 ..	7° 48′ N., 79° 4′ E. ..	— ..	S.W. moderate ..	do. ..	10–9–13 ..	Ambakandawila
862/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.W. × W. fresh ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
874/13 ..	8° 13′ N., 78° 42′ E. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	29–12–13 ..	Jaffna
881/13 ..	7° 12′ N., 79° 35′ 30″ E. ..	— ..	do. ..	3–8–13 ..	9–8–13 ..	Wennappuwa
882/13 ..	Do. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	7–8–13 ..	Negombo
889/13 ..	8° 4′ N., 78° 50′ E. ..	— ..	S.W. ..	1–8–13 ..	do. ..	Ippanturai
890/13 ..	8° 25′ N., 78° 34′ E. ..	— ..	W.S.W. moderate ..	do. ..	8–8–13 ..	Kaddukarankudu-rappan
894/13 ..	8° 21′ N., 78° 35′ E. ..	— ..	do. ..	do. ..	13–8–13 ..	Paumban
898/13 ..	7° 42′ N., 79° 10′ E. ..	— ..	S.W. ..	2–8–13 ..	30–9–13 ..	Ambakandawila
902/13 ..	7° 8′ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	— ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	5–8–13 ..	Waskaduwa
903/14 ..	Do. ..	— ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	10–8–13 ..	Kalutara North
904/13 ..	Do. ..	0·5 S.E. ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	6–8–13 ..	Ratmalana
905/13 ..	Do. ..	do. ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
907/13 ..	7° 27′ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	do. ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	7–8–13 ..	Negombo
923/13 ..	7° 42′ N., 79° 10′ E. ..	0·2 S.E. ..	S.W. ..	4–8–13 ..	12–8–13 ..	Kundugil
925/13 ..	7° 22′ N., 79° 27′ E. ..	do. ..	S W. ..	do. ..	13–8–13 ..	Chilaw
926/13 ..	7° 8′ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	do. ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	7–8–13 ..	Negombo
927/13 ..	Do. ..	do. ..	S.W. ..	do. ..	do. ..	Talahena

* The numbers refer to speed of the current in knots.

Number of Bottle.	Locality of Liberation.	State of Current.	State of Wind.	Date of Liberation.	Date of Recovery.	Place of Recovery.
928/13 ..	7° 8′ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	0·2 S.E. ..	S.W.	.. 31–7–13	.. 7–8–13	.. Kammalturai
933/13 ..	7° 28′ N., 79° 22′ E. ..	do. ..	W.S.W.	.. 11–8–13	.. 15–8–13	.. Narakkali
945/13 ..	7° 42′ N., 79° 9′ E. ..	do. ..	W.S.W.	.. do.	.. 21–8–13	.. Mannar
946/13 ..	Do. ..	do. ..	W.S.W.	.. do.	.. do.	.. do.
950/13 ..	8° 15′ N., 78° 42′ E. ..	do. ..	W.S.W.	.. 10–8–13	..13–12–13	.. Ramnad
953/13 ..	7° 50′ N., 79° 3′ E. ..	do. ..	W.S.W.	.. 9–8–13	.. 4–10–13	.. Pungudutivu
954/13 ..	7° 34′ N., 79° 18′ E. ..	do. ..	W.S.W.	.. do.	.. 19–8–13	.. Lunupokuna
969/13 ..	8° 13′ N., 78° 44′ E. ..	do. ..	W. × S. strong ..	8–8–13	.. 10–9–13	.. Kandakuly
970/13 ..	Do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 20–8–13	.. Chilaw
975/13 ..	7° 14′ 30″ N., 79° 33′ 30″ E.	do. ..	W.S.W. light ..	7–8–13	.. 12–8–13	.. Negombo
977/13 ..	7° 29′ 30″ N., 79° 20′ E. .	do. ..	W.S.W. strong ..	do.	.. do.	.. Dehiwala
985/13 ..	7° 27′ N., 79° 23′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	8–8–13	.. 15–8–13	.. Angulana
987/13 ..	7° 45′ N., 79° 7′ E. ..	do. ..	S.W. strong ..	do.	.. 29–8–13	.. Madum shore
989/13 ..	8° 4′ N., 78° 50′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 29–8–13	.. do.
992/13 ..	8° 42′ N., 78° 17′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 29–8–13	.. do.
993/13 ..	Do. ..	0·7 S.E. ..	do. ..	9–8–13	.. 23–8–13	.. Malivadi
994/13 ..	8° 48′ N., 79° 17′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 30–8–13	.. Talankodu
				.. do.	.. 8–9–13	.. Unkunrayarchatti-chile
998/13 ..	8° 2′ N., 78° 52′ E. ..	0·37 S.E. ..	S.W. moderate ..	do.	.. 29–8–13	.. Madum shore
1,002/13 ..	7° 26′ N., 79° 24′ E. ..	do. ..	S. to S.W. ..	10–8–13	..14–10–13	.. Chilaw
1,004/13 ..	7° 8′ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 13–8–13	.. Ullitiya
1,005/13 ..	Do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 18–8–13	.. Katuneriya
1,017/13 ..	8° 42′ N., 78° 17′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	11–8–13	.. 23–8–13	.. Malivady
1,018/13 ..	8° 38′ N., 79° 20′ E. ..	0·3 S.E. ..	S.S.E. to S.W. ..	do.	.. 31–8–13	.. Maggona
1,020/13 ..	8° 20′ N., 78° 36′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	..10–10–13	.. Kollankanaththadi
1,032/13 ..	7° 8′ N., 79° 41′ E. ..	0·16 S.E. ..	do. ..	18–8–13	.. 15–9–13	.. Point Calimer
1,033/13 ..	7° 26′ N., 79° 24′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 9–9–13	.. Rameswaram
1,083/13 ..	7° 24′ 20″ N., 79° 25′ 25″ E.	0·3 S.E. ..	S.W. moderate ..	27–9–13	.. 1–10–13	.. Ullitiya
1,085/13 ..	7° 24′ 50″ N., 79° 8′ 25″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 3–9–13	.. Ambakandawila
1,086/13 ..	8° 3′ 10″ N., 78° 51′ 10″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	28–9–13	.. 6–12–13	.. St. Ann's
1,089/13 ..	8° 23′ 40″ N., 78° 34′ 50″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	do.	..16–10–13	.. Malivadi
1,096/13 ..	7° 58′ N., 78° 53′ 20″ E.	0·25 S.E. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 6–10–13	.. Etalai
1,099/13 ..	7° 38′ N., 79° 10′ 5″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	29–9–13	.. 5–10–13	.. Mudukatuwa
1,101/13 ..	7° 18′ N., 79° 26′ 30″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. do.	.. Kudippaduwa
1,102/13 ..	6° 59′ 40″ N., 79° 45′ 30″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 1–10–13	.. Marawila
1,103/13 ..	Do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. do.	.. Mouth of Maha-oya
1,104/13 ..	7° 5′ N., 79° 42′ 50″ E. .	0·16 S.E. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 7–10–13	.. Navakadu
1,107/13 ..	7° 24′ 20″ N., 79° 25′ 35″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 3–9–13	.. Ambakandawila
1,110/13 ..	8° 3′ 10″ N., 78° 51′ 10″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	30–9–13	.. 6–12–13	.. St. Ann's
1,111/13 ..	Do. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 7–10–13	.. Talawila
1,112/13 ..	8° 23′ 40″ N., 78° 34′ 50″ E.	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 26–9–13	.. Pungudutivu
1,119/13 ..	8° 18′ 15″ N., 78° 36′ 15″ E.	0·3 S.E. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 3–10–13	.. do.
1,124/13 ..	7° 18′ N., 76° 26′ 0″ E. .	do. ..	do. ..	1–10–13	..12–10–13	.. Wennappuwa
1,129/13 ..	7° 5′ N., 79° 42′ 59″ E. .	0·16 N.W. ..	do. ..	15–10–13	..20–10–13	.. Kandathoduwawa
1,152/13 ..	6° 38′ 30″ N., 79° 43′ 50″ E.	No current ..	do. ..	17–10–13	.. do.	.. Ambakandawila
1,154/13 ..	7° 5′ 10″ N., 79° 42′ 59 E.	0·16 N.W. ..	do. ..	do.	..22–10–13	.. Chilaw
1,041/13 ..	8° 42′ N., 78° 18 E. ..	0·16 S.E. ..	S.W. ..	19–8–13	.. 29–9–13	.. Rameswaram
1,047/13 ..	8° 41′ N., 78° 18′ E. ..	do. ..	S.W. ..	do.	.. do.	.. Toniturai
1,050/13 ..	8° 2′ N., 78° 52′ E. ..	do. ..	S.W. ..	do.	.. 26–8–13	.. Dhanushkhodi
1,052/13 ..	7° 39′ N., 79° 8′ E. ..	0·4 ..	Strong to moderate ..	20–8–13	.. 29–8–13	.. Delft
1,055/13 ..	7° 26′ N., 79° 24′ E. ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.	.. 11–9–13	.. Kandathoduwwa
1,075/13 ..	Do. ..	0·16 S.E. ..	do. ..	22–8–13	.. 6–12–13	.. St. Ann's
1,078/13 ..	7° 8′ N., 79° 40′ E. ..	do. ..	W.S.W. ..	do.	.. 2–9–13	.. Mannakkarai

Chemical Examination of Water.

Water samples were taken on the October hydrographical cruise and the December visit to the pearl banks. The complete results are not yet available.

II.—WINDOW-PANE OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS.

Since the publication of last Administration Report three inspections have been carried out at Lake Tamblegam,* one in January, 1913, one in May, 1913, and one in September, 1913. The first two were made by Mr. G. M. Henry, at that time Draughtsman and Laboratory Assistant, and now Assistant in Systematic Entomology. The September inspection was carried out under my personal supervision, with the assistance of Mr. C. Solomons, who succeeded Mr. Henry. I quote Mr. Henry's report for the January and May inspections.

January Inspection (Report of Mr. G. M. Henry).

In January last I went to Lake Tamblegam primarily to obtain the larval stages of *Placuna placenta*, which is supposed to spawn in the latter part of December or in January. In addition to this I had arranged to make a survey of the whole lake, to see how the large beds of one-year old oysters, which were discovered by Dr. Pearson in May, 1912, were thriving, and to take a series of measurements which would throw further light on the growth-rate. When I arrived at Tamblegam I found that the district was in a state of flood owing to the abnormally heavy rains. On January 12 a sample of plankton was taken by means of a tow-net over the principal part of the bed from Kodaipota to Sallaimunai, but the catch consisted entirely of freshwater organisms and contained no Placuna larvæ. The water tasted quite fresh, and was full of light-brown sediment brought down by the flooded rivers. Under such conditions it was useless to expect to find larvæ, and in consequence attention was subsequently directed to inspecting the existing beds. A preliminary line of nine dives was taken from Kodaipota to Sallaimunai, and the oysters were found to be in a moribund state. Few were actually dead, but nearly all were dying, their valves tightly closed, mantle and foot fully extended. Very little contraction could be induced by touching the mantle or other sensitive parts. When actually dead the valves gape and the pale appearance of all the organs clearly indicates death.

The three following days were spent in inspecting and tow-netting, with the same result—oysters rapidly dying everywhere, except in the portion of the lake between Pataiaddimunai and Korrinjavat, where only a few were dead, the majority being quite normal and healthy-looking. As was to be expected, no *Placuna* larvæ were discovered in the plankton. The gonads of most of the oysters were large and swollen,

* Not including an inspection in January, 1914, which will be dealt with in the 1914 report.

but of sickly grayish-yellow colour instead of the rich orange of the normal ripe gonad. A microscopic examination failed to reveal either ova or spermatozoa, although numerous gonads were examined.

On the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th inspection work was rendered impossible owing to the continuously heavy rain. On the 20th Nachchikuda Bay was inspected. There is a small bed of oysters at the head of this bay which do not grow so rapidly as those in other parts of the lake, but they appear to be much hardier. None of these oysters were dead.

On the 21st the south-west corner of the lake was inspected. All the oysters were dead and putrefying, and occasionally one saw the bodies of oysters floating on the surface in a high state of decomposition.

On the 22nd the inspection was completed by a line of dives taken from 600 yards south of Periya Kalmunai to the mouth of the Polokarai-ar; but no oysters were found except at the last station, where the oysters were abundant, but all dead.

Whenever possible, tow-nettings were taken throughout the inspection, but no Placuna larvæ were discovered. The usual planktonic organisms were not present, and mosquito larvæ and small water beetles formed the only captures.*

A further inspection was commenced on May 19. The Government canoe was kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. T. A. Hodson, the Assistant Government Agent at Trincomalee, and I was assisted by a peon using one of the local boats. Dives were made at 110 stations. In his report on the Window-Pane Oyster Investigations, 1912, Dr. Pearson divided the oyster-bearing portions of the lake into twenty-two areas, which are lettered from A to W, and I have retained these areas in the present report. A description of the conditions regarding the oysters in each area in May, 1913, follows.

Wherever possible, ten oysters were measured at each station.

Area A.—Second-year oysters were found in the northern extremity of Nachchikuda Bay. They averaged 4·627 × 4·983 inches. A single young oyster measuring 1·125 × 1·25 inch was taken about 200 yards south of the nursery.

Area B.—The oysters in this area are confined to the southern part near Kodaipota. They are all young, and average 1·912 × 2·125 inches.

Area C.—Oysters are scarce in this area and are only found in the south-west half, the remainder apparently being unsuitable for Placuna. The average size was 1·784 × 2·095 inches, against an average of 1·59 × 1·69 inch in May, 1912.

Area D.—Young oysters were found at only one station in this area, at its southern corner. They averaged 1·787 × 2·25 inches.

Area E.—This area contains part of the only remnant of the large bed of oysters which was present last year and which was decimated by the rains in January. These oysters and those in the north end of Nachchikuda are the only survivors. There are apparently no young oysters mixed with these second-year oysters, and I have noticed that new broods of oysters do not seem to settle among one- or two-year-olds, to any great extent, although the limits of their respective beds may overlap a little. The average size of the second-year oysters in the area is 5·202 × 5·482 inches, and they were abundant.

Area F.—Last year's oysters were found at two stations in this area also, at one of which, 200 yards south-east of the estuary of the Manal-ar, they were very abundant. Their average size for the area was 5·231 × 5·537 inches. At another station young oysters were found with an average size of 1·555 × 1·65 inch, but they were scarce.

Area G.—Second-year oysters were found abundantly at two stations in this area, and young oysters averaging 1·949 × 2·2 inches at two other stations. In May, 1912, the oysters in this area averaged 2·16 × 2·32 inches, and were probably of the same age as the present young ones.

Area H.—This area is almost entirely covered with young oysters averaging 1·936 × 2,209 inches. They are, however, not very abundant. The average size of oysters in this area in May, 1912, was 2·20 × 2·39 inches.

Area J.—Oysters were found at only one station in this area, just opposite the mouth of the Sembian-ar. They were not very abundant and averaged 1·55 × 1·7 inch. This area last year was one of the most prolific, the oysters being almost piled on top of one another and averaging 1·96 × 2·15 inches.

Area K has three oyster-bearing stations, at which oysters were fairly abundant, especially in the northern half of the area. They averaged 1·816 × 1·987 inch, as against 2·57 × 2·79 inches last May.

Area L.—This area is well stocked with oysters having an average size of 1·304 × 1·45 inch, which does not compare very favourably with the average for May, 1912, of 2·14 × 2·28 inches. They are not so abundant as last year.

Area M.—Young oysters were found close to the shore along the entire boundary of the area, despite the fact that the water in this part is very shallow and covers a sandbank (Muttikallam). At one station 300 yards south-east of Sallaimunai mark they were abundant. The average size for the area was 1·664 × 1·774 inch, as gainst 2·55 × 2·85 inches in May, 1912. Probably most of the oysters will die off shortly, owing to the undoubtedly unsuitable conditions.

Area O.—This area has young oysters in abundance almost all over its surface. Their average size is 1·814 × 2·032 inches.

Area P.—Oysters abundant in the southern half, but practically absent from the northern half of this area. They compare unfavourably in size with the oysters in this area in May, 1912, averaging only 1·591 × 1·737, against 2·46 × 2·27 inches last year.

Area Q.—Oysters were taken at only one station in this area, their average size being 1·383 × 1·516 inch. They were fairly abundant.

Area R.—This area is covered with oysters with the exception of the south corner, where the Sinna Palamput-ar opens into the lake. The oysters average 1·778 × 1·946 inch, against 2·04 × 2·16 inches in May, 1912. They are very abundant on the whole.

Area S is completely covered with oysters of very good average size, and very abundant. They average 2·094 × 2·354 inches. In May, 1912, only one specimen measuring 2·87 × 3·25 inches was taken in this area.

Area T is another well-stocked and satisfactory area, the oysters being both abundant and of good average size. They average 2·012 × 2·274 inches.

Area U.—Oysters abundant in the south-east portion of the area, but scanty further north. They average 2·08 × 2·391 inches.

Area V.—Oysters abundant and having an average size of 1·87 × 2·162 inches.

Area W.—These three last areas were quite barren of oysters last year and the year before, and this lack of oysters was put down to the extreme softness and thickness of the mud which forms the bottom of these areas, but apparently this is no preventative of oysters in their young stages at least. The average size for this area was 1·766 × 2·075 inches.

It will be seen that the deposit of oysters this year, while more extensive and evenly distributed than last year or the year before, consists of smaller oysters on the whole. Also one does not find the densely packed patches which were evident last year. One would naturally expect as a result of this better distribution, a

* May inspection (Report by Mr. G. M. Henry).

corresponding increase of size compared with last year's oysters, but this is not so. It is possible that the present bed of oysters was spawned later in the year than the 1912 bed, and this seems the most probable explanation, because the rains (which almost certainly prevent spawning while they last) continued much later this year than they did in 1912.

In addition to the work of inspecting, a series of water-samples was taken in various parts of the lake for the purpose of determining the salinity and its bearing on the questions of distribution and growth-rate, but the samples have not yet been tested.

Chart No. 25 shows the distributions of 1912 oysters by horizontal lines, and that of this year's oysters by vertical lines. It also indicates the areas mentioned in this report. A diagram is also given which compares the sizes of first-year oysters in May, 1912, with first-year oysters in May, 1913, the measurements of the short diameter being given.

September Inspection.

For the first time the oysters were not only measured for linear dimensions, but also for weight. Unfortunately the instruments used were only of use for the first-year oysters, and it was not found possible to weigh the second-year oysters. This inspection confirmed the report of Mr. Henry regarding the almost total extinction of the enormous bed of 1912 oysters. Fortunately the young oysters which were found in May are flourishing, and should produce a bed almost equal to the 1912 bed. It is unfortunate that the rains have killed the oysters in two successive years, but these mishaps have served to show the great value of the Nachchikuda and Kapalturai beds for the establishment of breeding reserves.

The reports of the January and May inspections show once more how critical is the rainy season of the north-east monsoon to the young oysters. In January, 1912, a fairly large bed of oysters was practically wiped out as the result of heavy rains in the previous November and December. The inspection of May, 1912, showed the presence of an enormous bed of young oysters. These have been destroyed in their turn by the abnormal rains of January, 1913. As a rule January is a fairly dry month and, after the comparatively light rains of November and December, I felt sure that the critical time had been safely passed, so that the unprecedented floods of January, 1913, came as a great blow. It may be presumed that oysters which survive the first rainy season are not so much affected by the second, and if the large bed of oysters could only have survived, a lucrative fishery would have resulted in two years' time.

We are still without any definite evidence of the spawning season* and of the age at which *Placuna* becomes mature, but the weight of evidence now collected shows that spawning probably takes place in the first two months of the year. Mr. Henry went to Tamblegam in January, 1913, with instructions to keep a lookout for *Placuna* larvæ in the plankton. But the weather conditions were unfavourable, as the lake was filled with practically fresh water brought down by the numerous rivers which open into this shallow backwater. In consequence no larvæ were found in the surface plankton, and Mr. Henry returned to Colombo at the end of January. Nevertheless spawning did take place, presumably in February, since young oysters were found in the following May. Thus for two years in succession, although the adult oysters died from the effects of the floods, their place was taken by a large brood of young oysters. We are forced to the conclusion that spawning takes place immediately after the rains, since if it took place earlier the vigorous conditions would exterminate the young oysters at the most critical period of their life. It is probable that the low salinity of the water stimulates reproduction, and it is not unlikely that those oysters which sicken and eventually die after exceptionally heavy rains first discharge their reproductive products.

In my last report I expressed the opinion that "it is first possible that oysters are sexually mature at the age of twelve months." The additional experience of last year has strengthened my conviction that the window-pane oyster matures at the age of twelve months, but I have not yet been able to obtain confirmatory evidence.

During the year 1913 the two watchers have been dismissed, and their duties are now discharged by the police stationed at Kinniyai. This arrangement has not proved satisfactory, as the richest oyster-beds are situated some miles from Kinniyai, and I have every reason to believe that poaching is being practised on the Kapalturai bed, where there are numerous pearl-bearing oysters. Moreover, some of the landmarks which were erected for inspection purposes have been destroyed. I must emphasize once more the futility of attempting to bring the present experiments to a successful issue if the oysters are tampered with, and if proper supervision is not provided.

A considerable amount of transplanting was done in 1913, as will be seen from Appendix 7. Undoubtedly the only two places suitable for transplanted oysters are the Kapalturai bed and Nachchikuda.

It is interesting to note that the 1912 oysters were much larger in September, 1912, than the new oysters were in September, 1913 (see Chart 28). This is undoubtedly due to the fact that spawning in 1913 was considerably delayed by the January rains.

Pearl Production.

In September, 1913, the second-year oysters were examined for pearls.

In Nachchikuda twenty-six oysters were examined and fourteen contained pearls, *i.e.*, the percentage of pearl-bearing oysters was 53·8.

In Kappalturai, twenty-eight oysters were examined and eight contained pearls, *i.e.*, the percentage of pearl-bearing oysters was 28·5.

From Appendix 6 it will be seen that not only is there a higher percentage of pearl-bearing oysters in Nachchikuda, but also that amongst the pearl-bearing oysters the Nachchikuda ones are richer in pearls both as regards size and numbers.

Details of the Inspection of September, 1913.

Area A.—First- and second-year oysters found at the head of the bay. First-year oysters only found at two stations. Average size of 20 = 81·75 × 87·75 mm. and 23·94 grammes. Since only one small oyster was measured in May, the high growth-rate of 1·91 is purely fictitious. Three batches of

* At the end of January, 1914, *Placuna* larvæ were found for the first time. These will be dealt with in the 1914 Report.

first-year oysters—998 in all—were transplanted to this area from area J in September. So far as we have been able to determine, the oysters that were transplanted to this area in September, 1912, have all died.

The second-year oysters are fairly abundant at the head of the bay. In September, 1913, the average size of 60 = 117·5 × 128·75. These oysters are the smallest second-year oysters in the lake. It is interesting to note that these oysters were the smallest in the lake in September, 1912, and they were the smallest second-year oysters in May, 1913. It is possible that their remote position prevents these Nachchikuda oysters from obtaining a sufficient supply of food. At the same time they are secure from extermination from floods. Only that part of Nachchikuda north of the bend is suitable for oysters. The southern half is too deep, and the bottom is unsuitable.

Area B.—Only the southern part of this area, near the shore of Kodaipota, ever contains oysters. The average size of 84 first-year oysters = 76·00 × 82·75 mm. and 19·54 grammes. The young oysters occur here in May in enormous numbers, and in consequence the mortality is great. It is doubtful whether the oysters in this area ever survive to become pearl-bearers.

Area C.—The oysters are limited to the south-westerly portion of this area. 48 first-year oysters examined in September had an average of 81·50 × 88·50 mm. and 27·80 grammes. These oysters are the biggest oysters (by weight) in the lake. This is probably because while they are some distance from the rivers, they are directly in the line of the flood tide, as it passes up the lake, and in consequence are well nourished. Moreover, the oysters are never overcrowded in this area.

Area D.—No oysters were obtained from this area in the September inspection.

Area E.—This contains the northern part of the Kapalturai bed. No first-year oysters were obtained in September. Second-year oysters are abundant. 40 specimens measured 136·75 × 143·25 mm. These are the biggest second-year oysters in the lake.

Area F.—A continuation of the Kapalturai bed. 30 first-year oysters averaged 77·75 × 84·50 mm. and 16·33 grammes; 39 second-year oysters averaged 128·94 × 135·29 mm. I have not been able to trace the 1912 oysters which were transplanted here, and also to areas E and G from area P in September, 1912. Probably most of them died in January, 1913. 454 oysters were transferred from area J to this area in September, 1913.

Area G.—The southern extremity of the Kapalturai bed. 40 first-year oysters measured 73·50 × 79 mm. and weighed 21·05 grammes. 20 second-year oysters had an average size of 126·25 × 130 mm.

Area H.—This contains the chief part of the central bed, and consists of a continuous bed of oysters. 202 first-year oysters were measured and weighed and gave an average of 72·25 × 78·75 mm. and 17·90 grammes.

Area J.—This area lies off the rivers which open into the lake just west of Kodaipota. In consequence although the young oysters are very numerous, they die off during the north-east rains. It is doubtful if any of the oysters ever live long enough to become pearl-bearers. 998 first-year oysters were transplanted from here to area A in September, 1912. 180 first-year oysters measured in September, 1913, gave an average of 69·50 × 75·75 mm. and 17·20 grammes.

Area K.—The conditions in this area are very similar to those in area J. 60 first-year oysters averaged 65·75 × 70·75 mm. and 12·22 grammes.

Area L.—This forms the south-western boundary of the central bed. 80 first-year oysters averaged 63·75 × 67·25 mm. and 14·03 grammes.

Area M.—This area contains a good deal of shallow water where oysters cannot live. Where the oysters are present they are generally abundant, but undersized. Average of 70 first-year oysters = 60·75 × 67·55 mm. and 12·13 grammes.

Area N.—This area is close to the shore off Sallaimunai, and rarely contains oysters. In September 10 first-year oysters were measured having an average of 58·00 × 61·20 mm. and 9·40 grammes.

Area O.—This contains the north-eastern portion of the Palamput bed. It is generally fairly well stocked with oysters. 80 first-year oysters had an average measurement of 66·25 × 71·50 mm. and 12·21 grammes.

Area P.—The north-western portion of the Palamput bed. 210 first-year oysters had an average of 61·75 × 76·00 mm. and 10·03 grammes. 454 oysters were transplanted from here and placed on the Kapalturai bed.

Area Q.—This area contains very few oysters as a rule. Near the shore in this area the bed of the lake is covered with weed which seems to be unfavourable to the oyster. 60 specimens had an average of 54·00 × 57·50 mm. and 6·79 grammes. These are the smallest oysters in the lake.

Area R.—The south-eastern half of this bed never bears oysters. The area bearing oysters shrinks considerably between May and September. 100 first-year oysters gave an average of 66·75 × 72·25 mm. and 11·15 grammes.

Area S.—This forms the centre of the Palamput bed, and is generally well filled with good-sized oysters. Unfortunately the whole of this bed is affected by the numerous rivers which flow into the south-western part of the lake, and the oysters rarely survive a serious flood. 70 oysters had an average of 77·00 × 85·50 mm. and 17·66 grammes.

Area T.—60 first-year oysters gave an average of 78·25 × 84·75 mm. and 18·80 grammes.

Area U.—The next three areas form the south-western boundary of the Palamput bed. It is doubtful if they ever live sufficiently long to become pearl-bearers. 20 first-year oysters in area U had an average of 82·25 × 90·75 mm. and 20·66 grammes.

Area V.—40 first-year oysters had an average size of 84·50 × 90·75 mm. and an average weight of 21·47 grammes.

Area W.—50 first-year oysters gave an average of 78·00 × 85·50 mm. and 17·44 grammes.

Appendix 1.—First-Year Oysters, 1913.

Area.	May. Number examined.	May. Average size in Millimetres.	September. Number examined.	September. Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	Ratio of Increase in Size in September.	Relative Abundance of Oysters.
A	1	28·125 × 31·25	20	81·75 × 87·75	23·94	1·91*	Scarce
B	10	47·800 × 53·125	84	76·00 × 82·75	19·54	·51	Abundant in a small area
C	46	44·675 × 52·650	48	81·50 × 88·50	27·80	·82	Scarce
D	10	44·675 × 56·25	—	—	—	—	—
E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	10	38·875 × 41·25	30	77·75 × 84·50	16·33	1·00	Scarce
G	20	48·725 × 55·00	40	73·50 × 79·00	21·05	·51	Abundant
H	51	49·100 × 55·325	202	72·25 × 78·75	17·90	·47	Fairly abundant
J	10	38·75 × 42· 50	180	69·50 × 75·75	17·20	·79	Abundant
K	30	45·400 × 49·675	60	65·75 × 70·75	12·22	·44	do.
L	23	39·525 × 45·200	80	63·75 × 67·25	14·03	·61	do.
M	21	36·075 × 37·900	70	60·75 × 67·55	12·13	·68	do.
N	—	—	10	58·00 × 61·20	9·40	—	—
O	50	45·350 × 50·925	80	66·25 × 71.50	12·21	·46	Fairly abundant
P	40	39·725 × 43·425	210	61·75 × 76·00	10·03	·55	do.
Q	10	34·575 × 37·900	60	54·00 × 57·50	6·79	·56	Abundant
R	40	44·450 × 48·650	100	66·75 × 72·25	11·15	·50	Abundant where found
S	50	52·600 × 58·850	70	77·00 × 85·50	17·66	·46	Fairly abundant
T	20	50·300 × 56·850	60	78·25 × 84·75	18·80	·55	Scarce
U	12	52·125 × 56·850	20	82·25 × 90·75	20·66	·57	Abundant in a small area
V	20	46·750 × 54·050	40	84·50 × 90·75	21·47	·61	do.
W	10	44·150 × 51·875	50	78·00 × 85·50	17·44	·76	Scarce
Whole Area	484	45·267 × 50·830	1,514	69·487 × 76·712		·53	

Appendix 2.—Second-Year Oysters, 1913.

Area.	May. Number examined.	May. Average Size in Millimetres.	September. Number examined.	September. Average Size in Millimetres.	Ratio of Increase in September.
A	20	115·67 × 124·57	60	117·50 × 128·75	·015
E	31	129·72 × 136·97	40	136·75 × 143·25	·054
F	3	132·50 × 140·00	39	128·94 × 135·20	—·026*
G	10	119·25 × 121·00	20	126·25 × 130·00	·059
Whole Area	64	123·82 × 130·74	159	126·25 × 134·15	·019

Appendix 3.—Measurements of First-Year Oysters.

May. Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	May. Number of Specimens measured.	September. Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	September. Number of Specimens measured.
25	4	25	2
27·5	6	27·5	—
30	13	30	1
32·5	38	32·5	1
35	1	35	4
37·5	73	37·5	6
40	36	40	9
42·5	59	42·5	16
45	33	45	13
50	90	47·5	13
52·5	38	50	72
55	39	52·5	35
57·5	17	55	55
62·5	21	57·5	38
65	3	60	47
90	1	62·5	84
—	—	65	36
—	—	67·5	83
—	—	70	71
—	—	72·5	46
—	—	75	144
—	—	77·5	60
—	—	80	87
—	—	82·5	75
—	—	85	45
—	—	87·5	68
—	—	90	39
—	—	92·5	25
—	—	95	15
—	—	97·5	10
—	—	100	14
—	—	102·5	1
—	—	110	1
	472		1,216

* This result is undoubtedly due to the small number of oysters examined in May.

Appendix 4.—Weight of First-Year Oysters, September, 1913.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens measured.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens measured.
2·85	76	42·75	2
4·27	39	31·35	12
5·7	67	32·77	4
7·12	119	34·2	5
8·55	30	35·62	23
9·97	14	37·05	3
11·4	59	38·47	1
12·82	32	39·90	4
14·25	240	41·32	1
15·67	23	42·75	19
17·10	101	44·17	2
18·52	32	45·6	2
19·75	42	48·45	1
21·37	96	49·87	1
22·8	23	51·3	1
24·22	1		
25·65	11		1,190
27·07	1		
28·5	103		

Appendix 5.—Measurements of Second-Year Oysters.

May. Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	September. Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
100	1	100	18
102·5	2	102·5	1
105	1	105	4
107·5	4	107·5	5
112·5	5	110	5
115	4	112·5	15
117·5	1	115	8
120	2	117·5	6
125	13	120	17
127·5	4	122·5	3
130	16	125	19
132·5	4	127·5	6
137·5	2	130	17
140	4	132·5	13
		135	5
		137·5	15
		140	8
		142·5	7
		145	8
		147·5	2
		150	2
		152·5	2
		155	2

Appendix 6.—Pearls in Second-Year Oysters.

Nachehikkuda, September, 1913.

Size of Oyster in Millimetres.	Size of Pearls in Millimetres, and Number.	Locality of Pearl.
125 × 135	3 mm., 1 pearl	In dorsal viscera
100 × 132·5	1½ mm., 4 small pearls, 3 mm., 1 large pearl	In liver
137·5 × 145	1 mm., 6 small pearls; ½ mm., 2 small pearls	do.
137·5 × 150	4 mm., 1 large regular pearl	do.
135 × 157·5	2 mm., 2 pearls	In mantle
135 × 135	1 minute small pearl	In liver
137·5 × 140	1 minute irregular pearl	In mantle
142·5 × 150	2½ mm., fairly round pearl	do.
135 × 145	1 mm., 1 pearl	In liver
120 × 142·5	5 very small pearls	do.
125 × 145	4 m.m., 1 large oval pearl	do.
135 × 140	3½ mm., 1 oval pearl	In mantle
125 × 137·5	1 small pearl	Edge of mantle
	1 small pearl	In liver
	2 small pearls	At edge of gonad and mantle

Size of Oyster in Millimetres.	Size of Pearls in Millimetres, and Number.	Locality of Pearl.
150 × 155	No pearls	—
145 × 155	do.	—
137·5 × 145	do.	—
137·5 × 152·5	do.	—
122·5 × 132·5	do.	—
127·5 × 132·5	do.	—
117·5 × 142·5	do.	—
145 × 157·5	do.	—
130 × 132·5	do.	—
137·5 × 140	do.	—
130 × 137	do.	—
142·5 × 147·5	do.	—
142·5 × 150	do.	—
127·5 × 135	do.	—
127·5 × 130	do.	—
136·20 × 150	do.	—
137·50 × 142·5	do.	—
140 × 145	do.	—
122·5 × 137·5	do.	—
132·5 × 135	do.	—
127·5 × 132·5	do.	—
125 × 130	do.	—

Kapalturai, September, 1913.

120 × 125	..	1 mm., 1 pearl	.. In liver
137·5 × 145	..	2 mm., 3 round pearls	.. In mantle
120 × 125	..	1 mm., 1 pearl	.. In liver
110 × 120	..	4 mm., 1 oval pearl	.. In gonad
115 × 120	..	¾ mm., 2 pearls	.. In mantle
135 × 135	..	4 mm., 1 oval pearl	.. In gonad
113·7 × 112·5	..	1 mm., 1 round pearl	.. In mantle
105 × 110	..	3 mm., 1 pear-shaped pearl	.. In mantle
117·5 × 125	..	1 mm., 4 pearls	.. In right mantle
		1 mm., 1 pearl	.. In left mantle

Twenty other oysters without pearls were examined, but no measurements taken.

Appendix 7.—Record of Oysters transplanted in 1913.

Date.	Transplanted from—	Transplanted to—	Number of Oysters.	Average size (Short Diameter), Millimetres.	Average Weight. Grammes.
1913.					
Sept. 10 ..	Area P ..	Areas E and F (Kapalturai) ..	307	56·64 ..	7·47
Sept. 10 ..	Area P ..	Areas E and F (Kapalturai) ..	80	72·90 ..	14·48
Sept. 10 ..	Between Areas P and S	Area G (Kapalturai) ..	67	79·50 ..	17·32
Sept. 11 ..	Area J ..	Area A (Nachchikuda) ..	538	66·80 ..	12·21
Sept. 11 ..	Area J ..	Area A (Nachchikuda) ..	230	72·64 ..	15·34
Sept. 11 ..	Area J ..	Area A (Nachchikuda) ..	230	69·34 ..	14·20

Appendix 8.—Rainfall in the Tamblegam District.

November.

	1910. Inches.	Days.	1911. Inches.	Days.	1912. Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee ..	19·29 ..	16 ..	12·74 ..	21 ..	12·01 ..	17
Kanthalai ..	10·54 ..	20 ..	14·26 ..	19 ..	12·78 ..	18
Allai Tank ..	23·57 ..	19 ..	28·50 ..	21 ..	12·32 ..	16
Minneriya ..	20·23 ..	20 ..	37·88 ..	23 ..	12·82 ..	21
Topawewa ..	19·93 ..	12 ..	25·43 ..	17 ..	11·50 ..	20
Vakaneri ..	16·08 ..	14 ..	31·23 ..	21 ..	13·16 ..	19

December.

	1910. Inches.	Days.	1911. Inches.	Days.	1912. Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee ..	15·58 ..	17 ..	24·76 ..	23 ..	5·72 ..	20
Kanthalai ..	9·71 ..	12 ..	25·03 ..	22 ..	10·80 ..	20
Allai Tank ..	15·51 ..	17 ..	28·67 ..	23 ..	8·16 ..	17
Minneriya ..	18·81 ..	17 ..	53·52 ..	21 ..	16·22 ..	26
Topawewa ..	28·69 ..	24 ..	51·00 ..	16 ..	16·88 ..	17
Vakaneri ..	29·70 ..	19 ..	34·23 ..	27 ..	17·19 ..	27

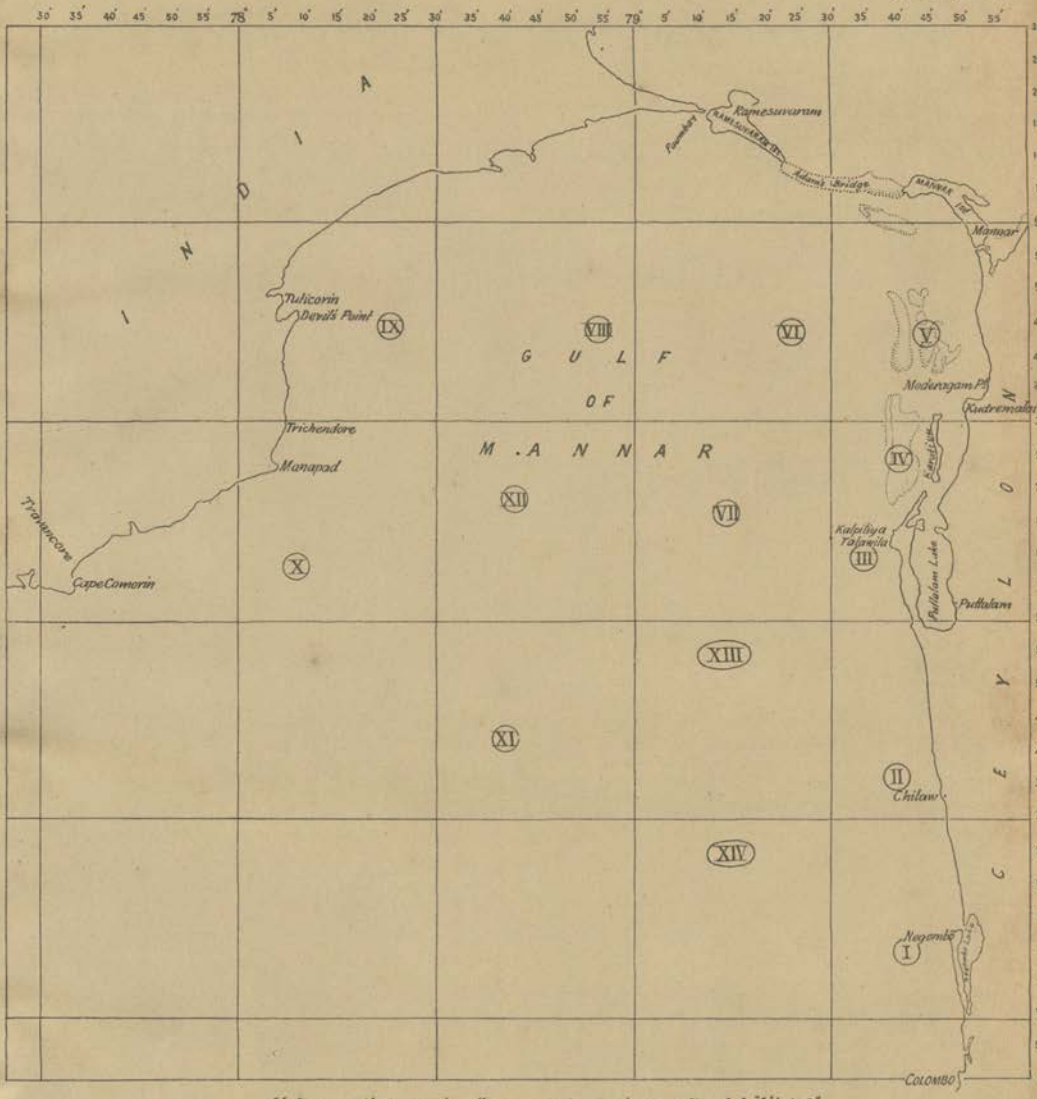
January.

	1911. Inches.	Days.	1912. Inches.	Days.	1913. Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee ..	2 84 ..	6 ..	0·61 ..	4 ..	29·12 ..	25
Kanthalai ..	7·47 ..	9 ..	0·50 ..	2 ..	29·69 ..	25
Allai Tank ..	3·11 ..	11 ..	0·35 ..	3 ..	34·02 ..	24
Minneriya ..	5·76 ..	9 ..	4·33 ..	6 ..	51·06 ..	30
Topawewa ..	1·38 ..	4 ..	— ..	— ..	32·94 ..	24
Vakaneri ..	5·61 ..	11 ..	2·22 ..	6 ..	43·71 ..	29

February.

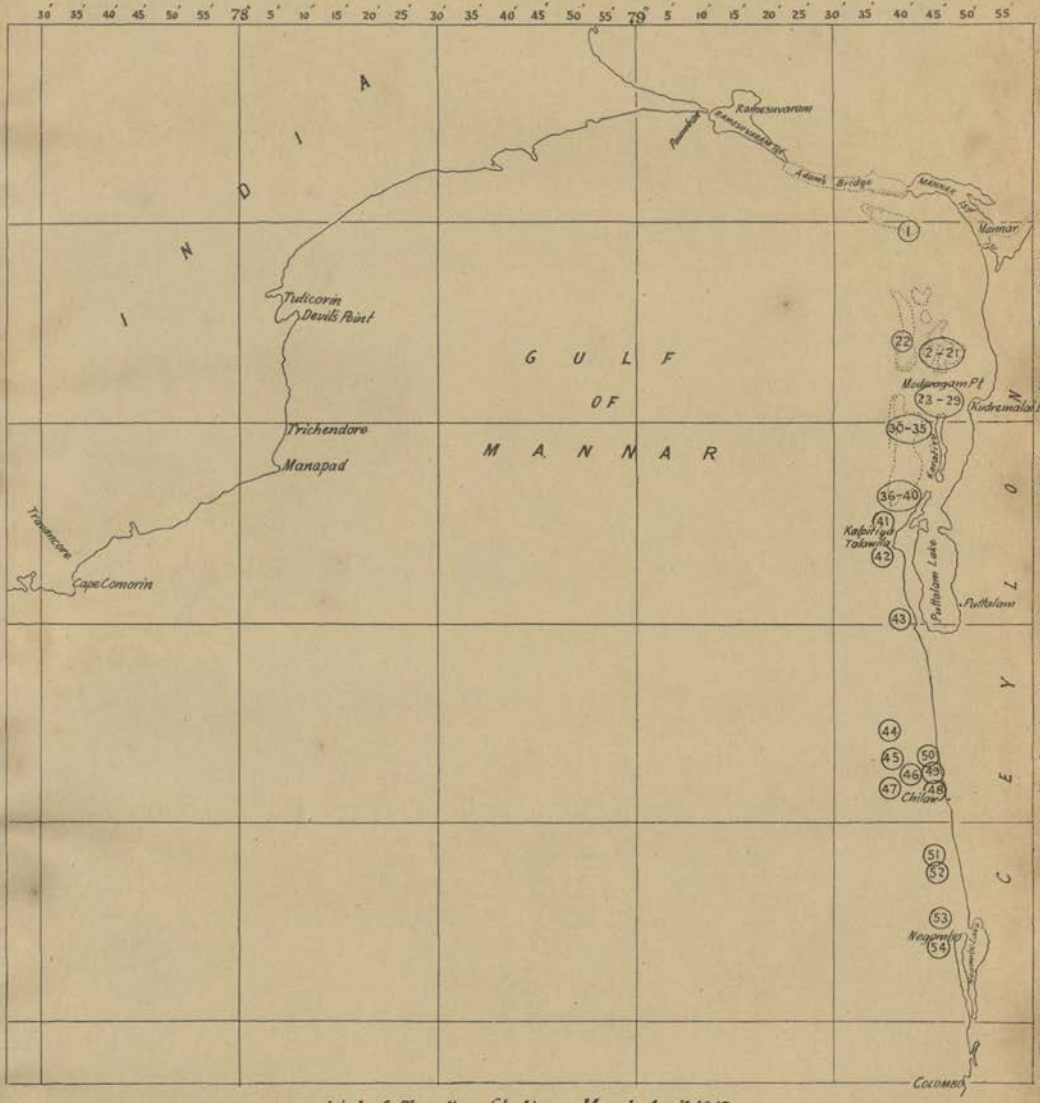
	1911. Inches.	Days.	1912. Inches.	Days.	1913. Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee ..	0·17 ..	3 ..	0·01 ..	1 ..	1·72 ..	8
Kanthalai ..	0·00 ..	0 ..	0·00 ..	0 ..	6·11 ..	3
Allai Tank ..	0·45 ..	2 ..	0·00 ..	0 ..	1·40 ..	7
Minneriya ..	0·25 ..	2 ..	0·00 ..	0 ..	6·50 ..	7
Topawewa ..	0·00 ..	0 ..	— ..	— ..	3·37 ..	11
Vakaneri ..	1·45 ..	5 ..	0·05 ..	1 ..	6·08 ..	13

CHART 1.



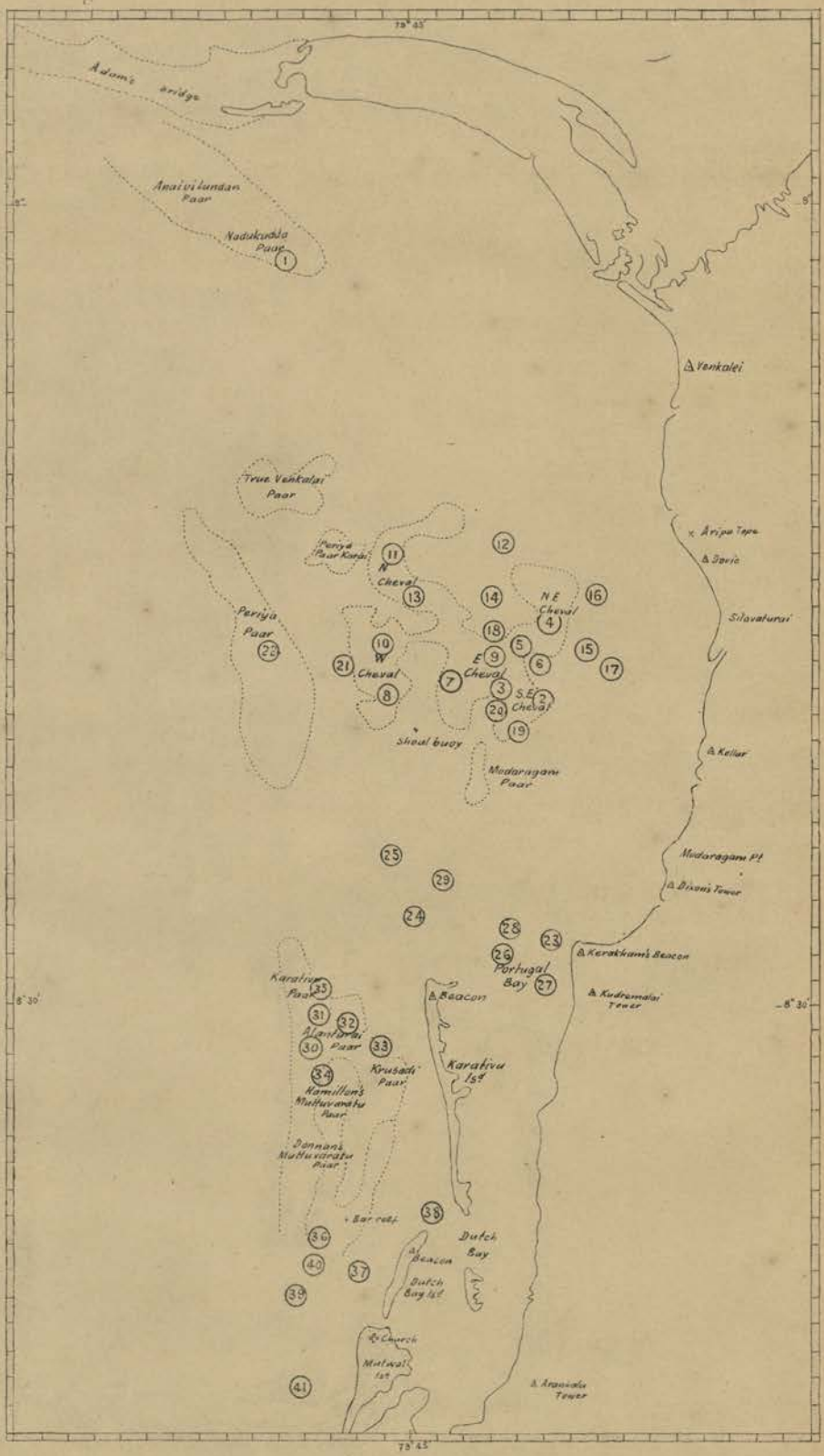
Stations visited during the quarterly Cruises of the S.S. "Violet"

CHART 2.



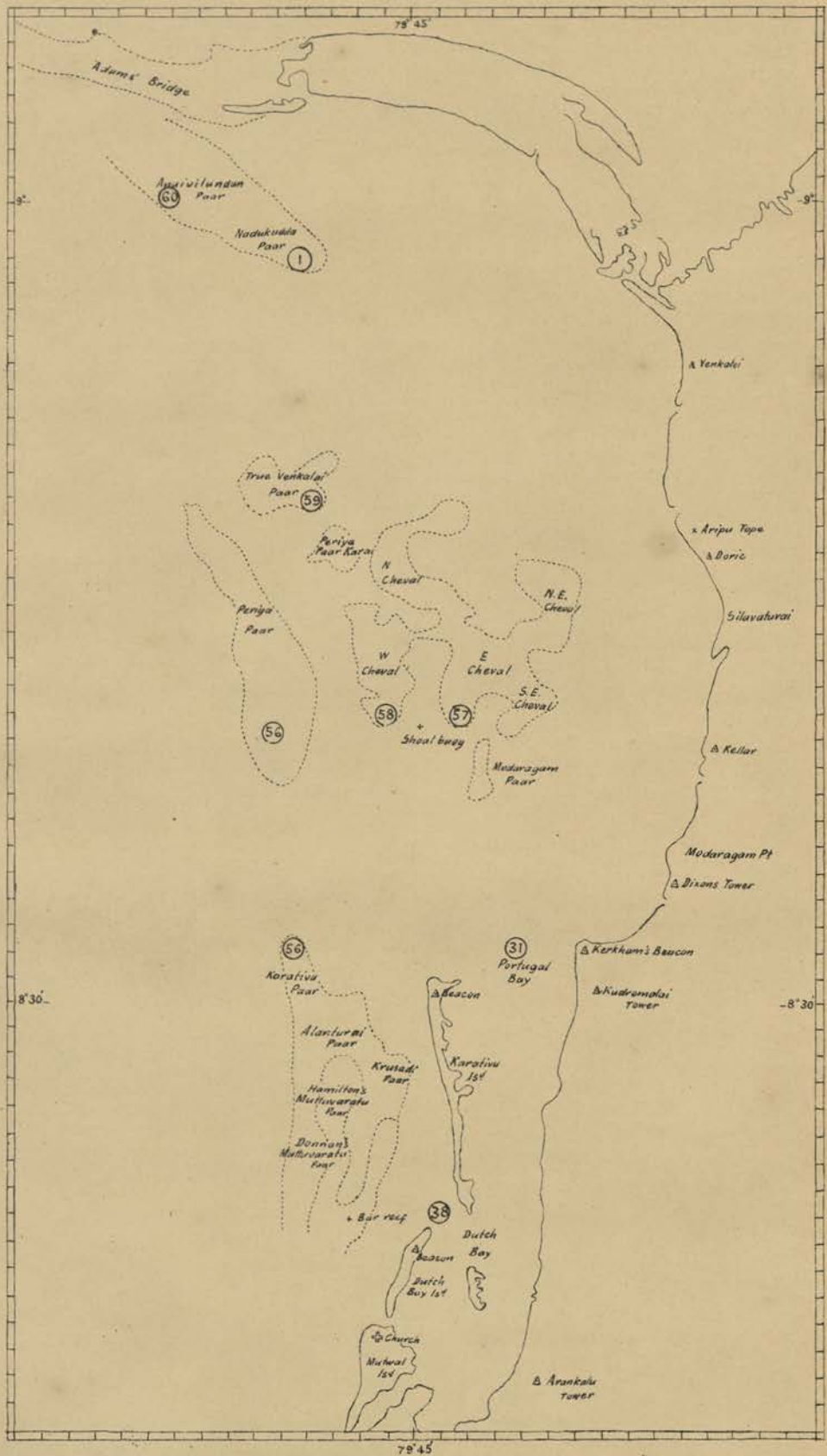
List of Trawling Stations, March-April 1913

CHART 3.



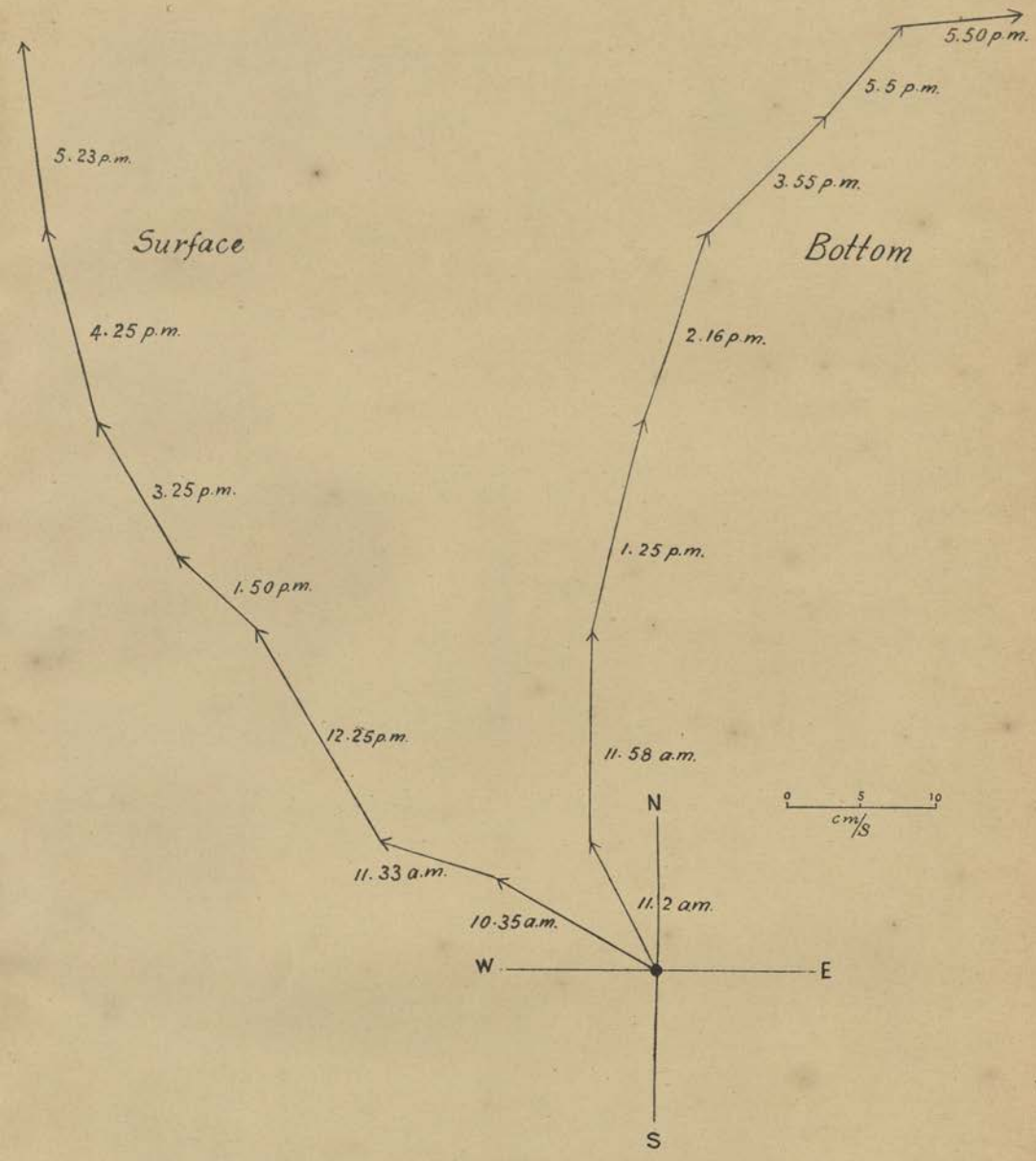
List of Trawling Stations, March - April 1913.

CHART 4.

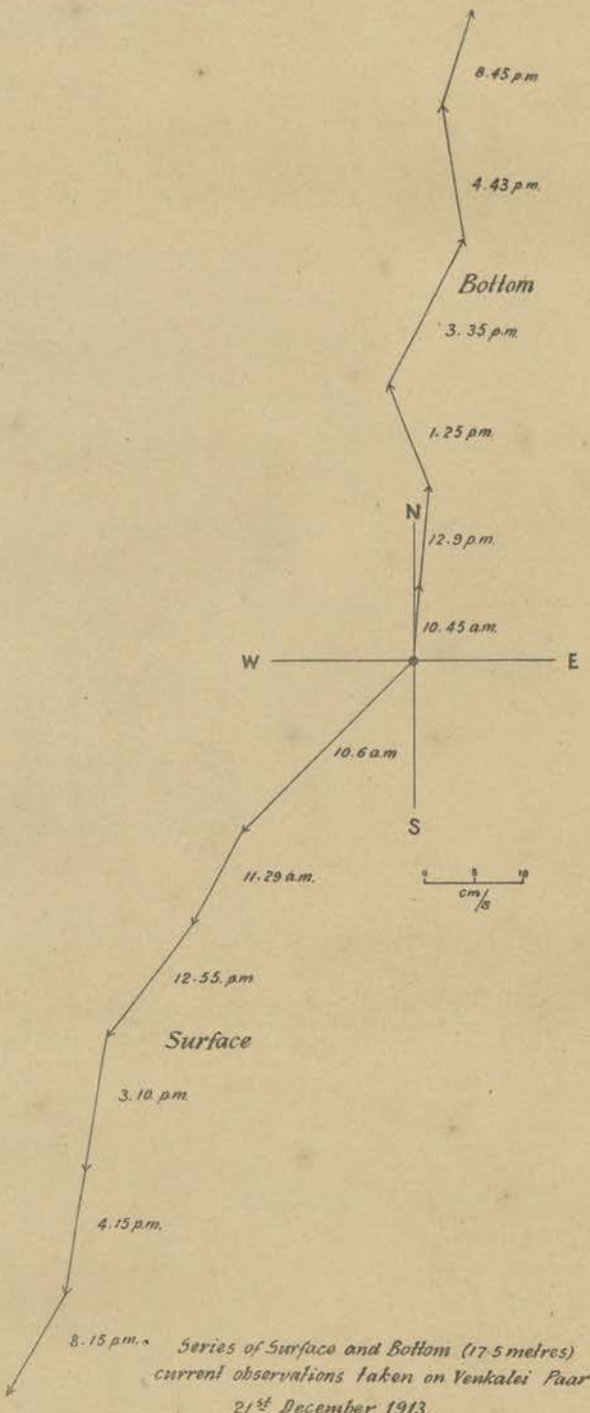


List of Trawling Stations, December 1913.

CHART 5

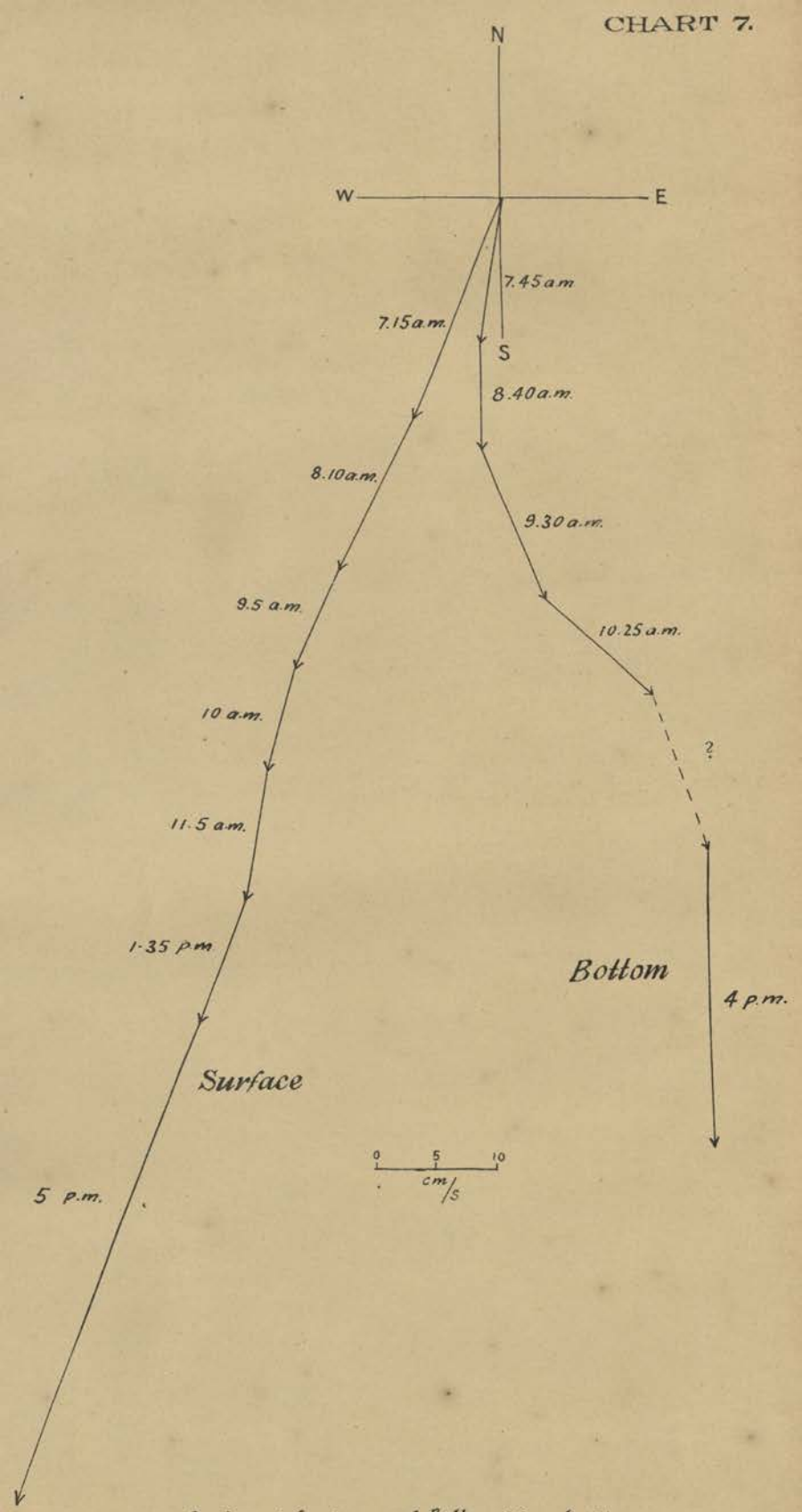


Series of Surface and Bottom (12 metres) Current observations taken on Moderagam Paar 23rd December 1913.



Series of Surface and Bottom (17.5 metres) current observations taken on Venkatei Paar 21st December 1913.

CHART 7.

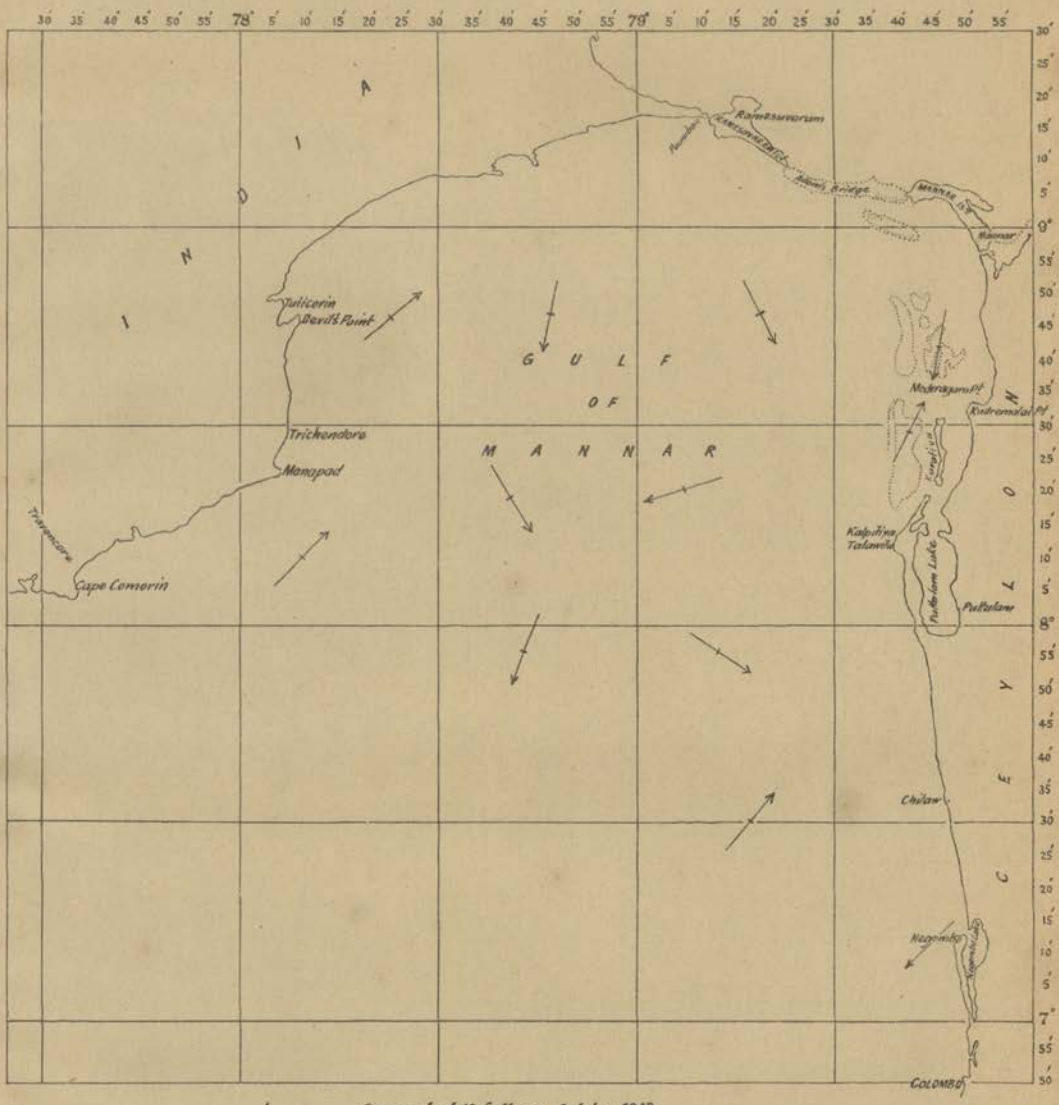


Series of Surface and Bottom (16 metres) current observations taken on Alanturai Paar, 30th December 1913.

CHART 8.

Surface currents, October, 1913.

CHART 9.

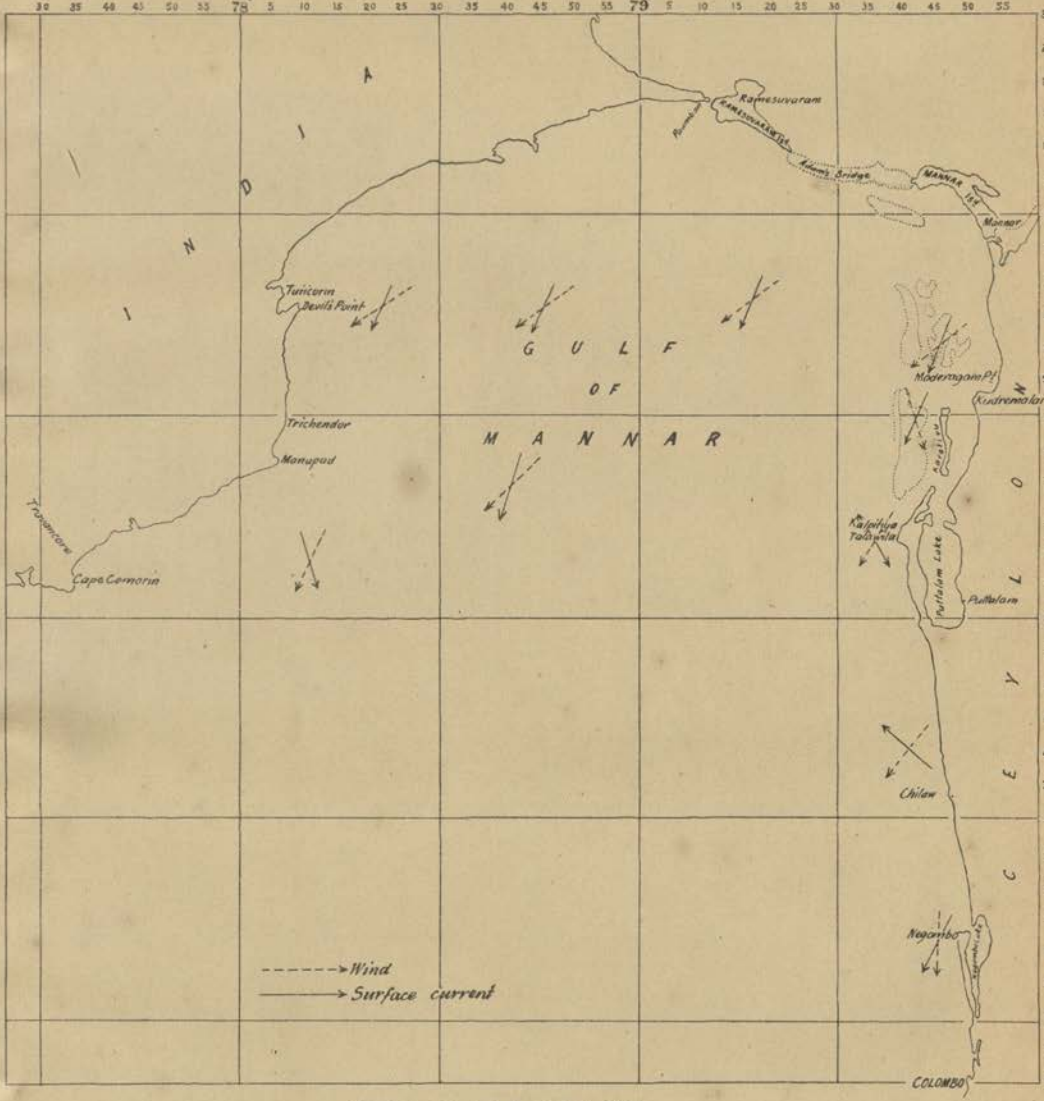


Current at 10 fathoms, October, 1913.

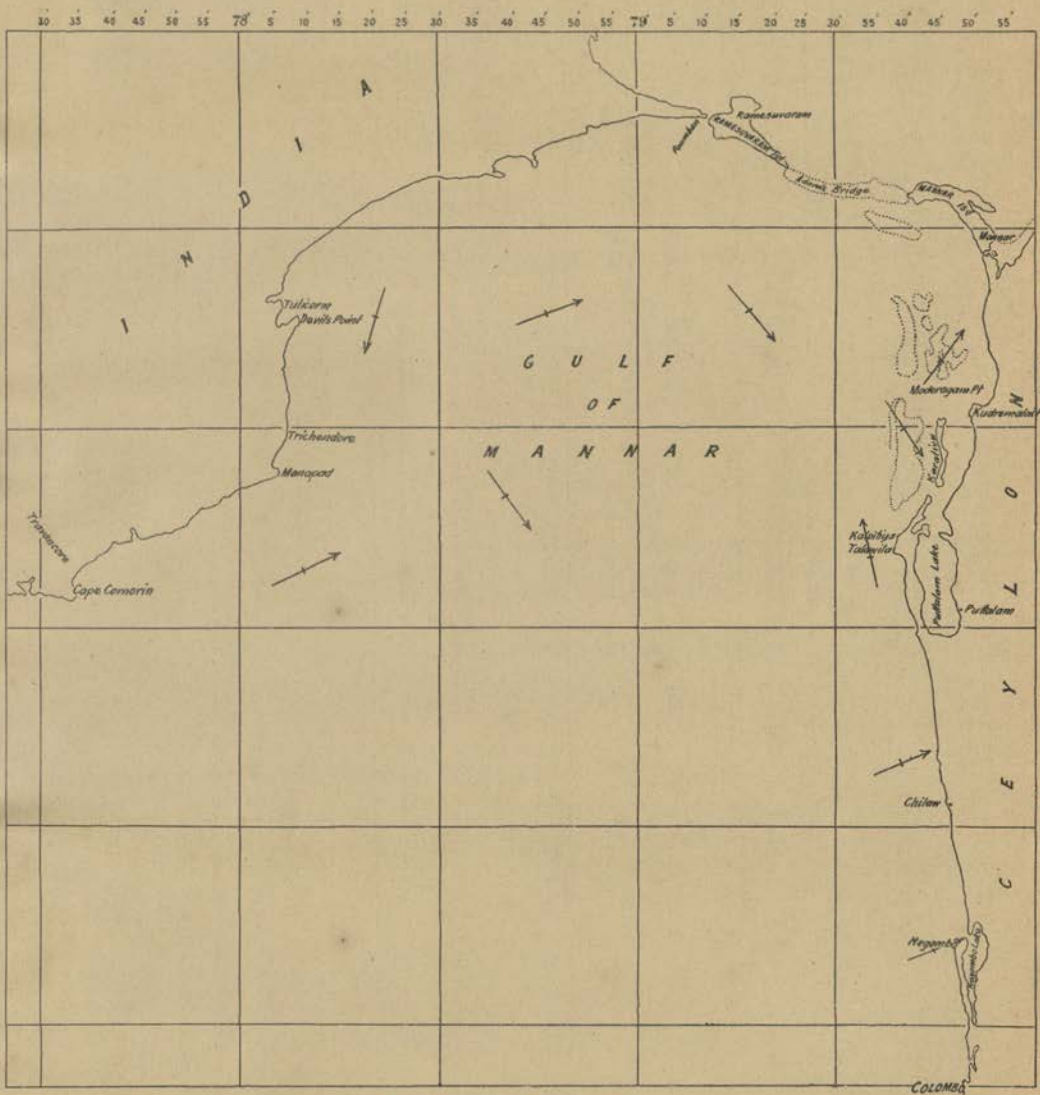
CHART 10.

Current at 20-50 fathoms, October 1913.

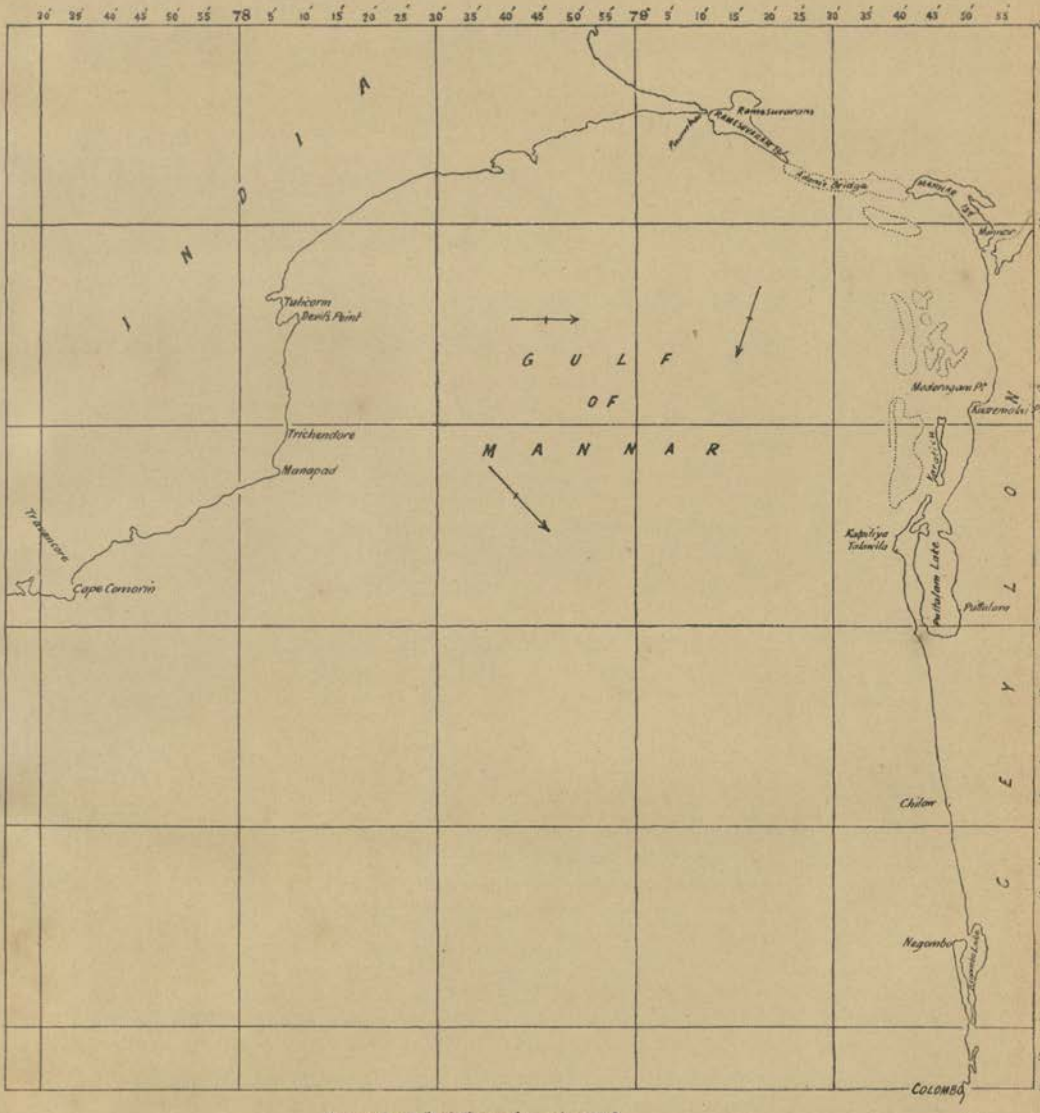
CHART II



Surface current December 1913

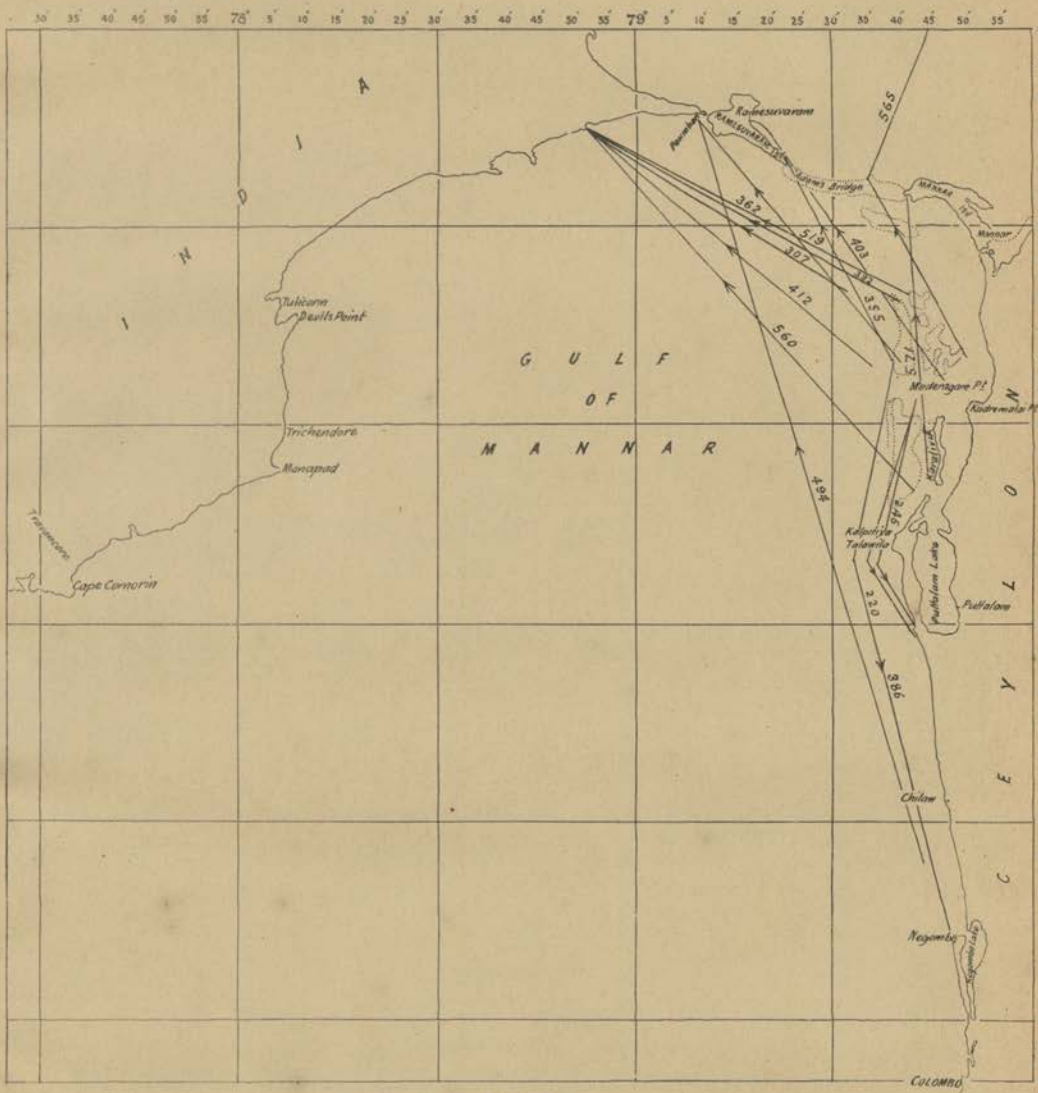


Current at 10 fathoms, December, 1913

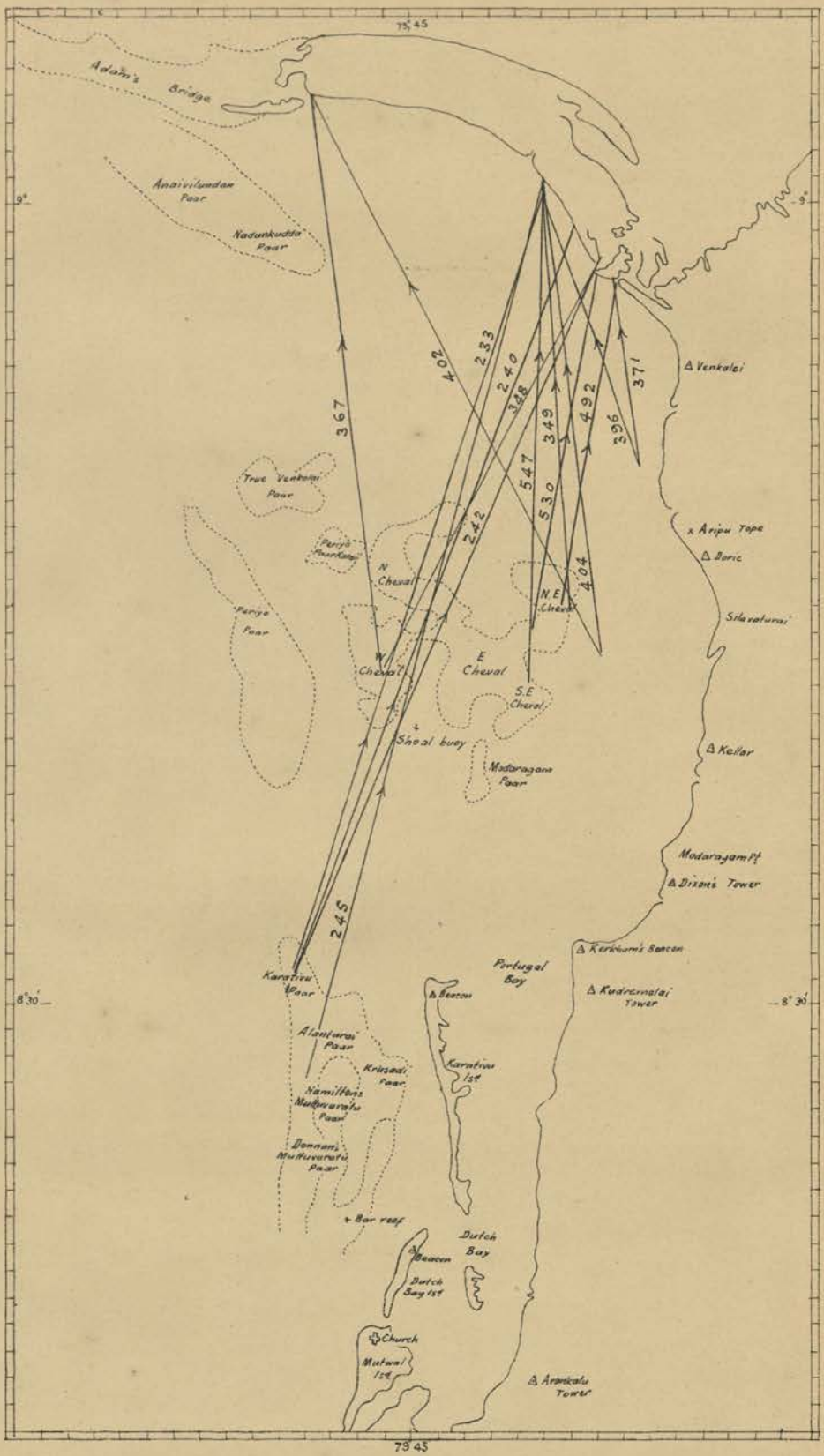


Current at 50 fathoms, December 1913

CHART 14.

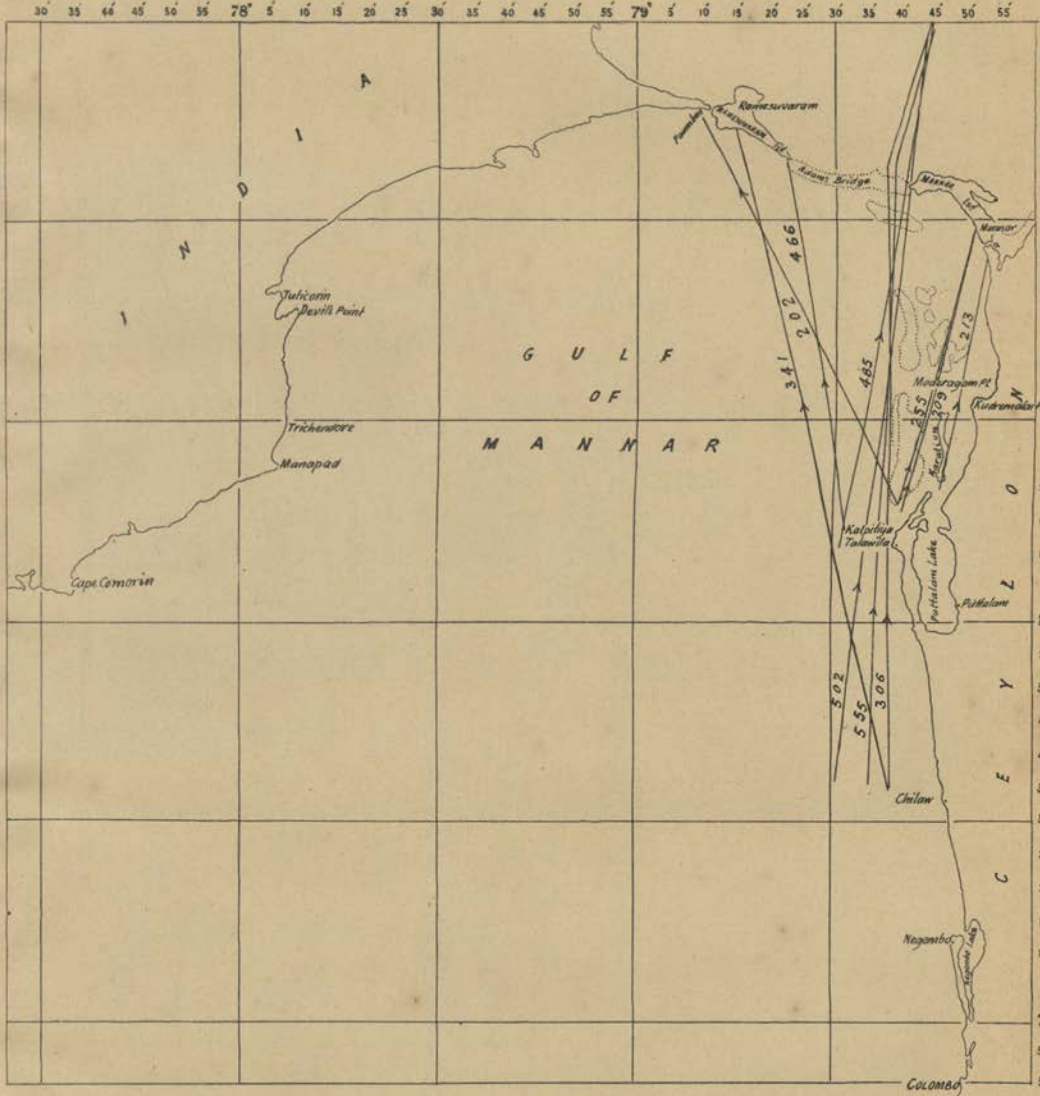


Course of Drift Bottles March 1913

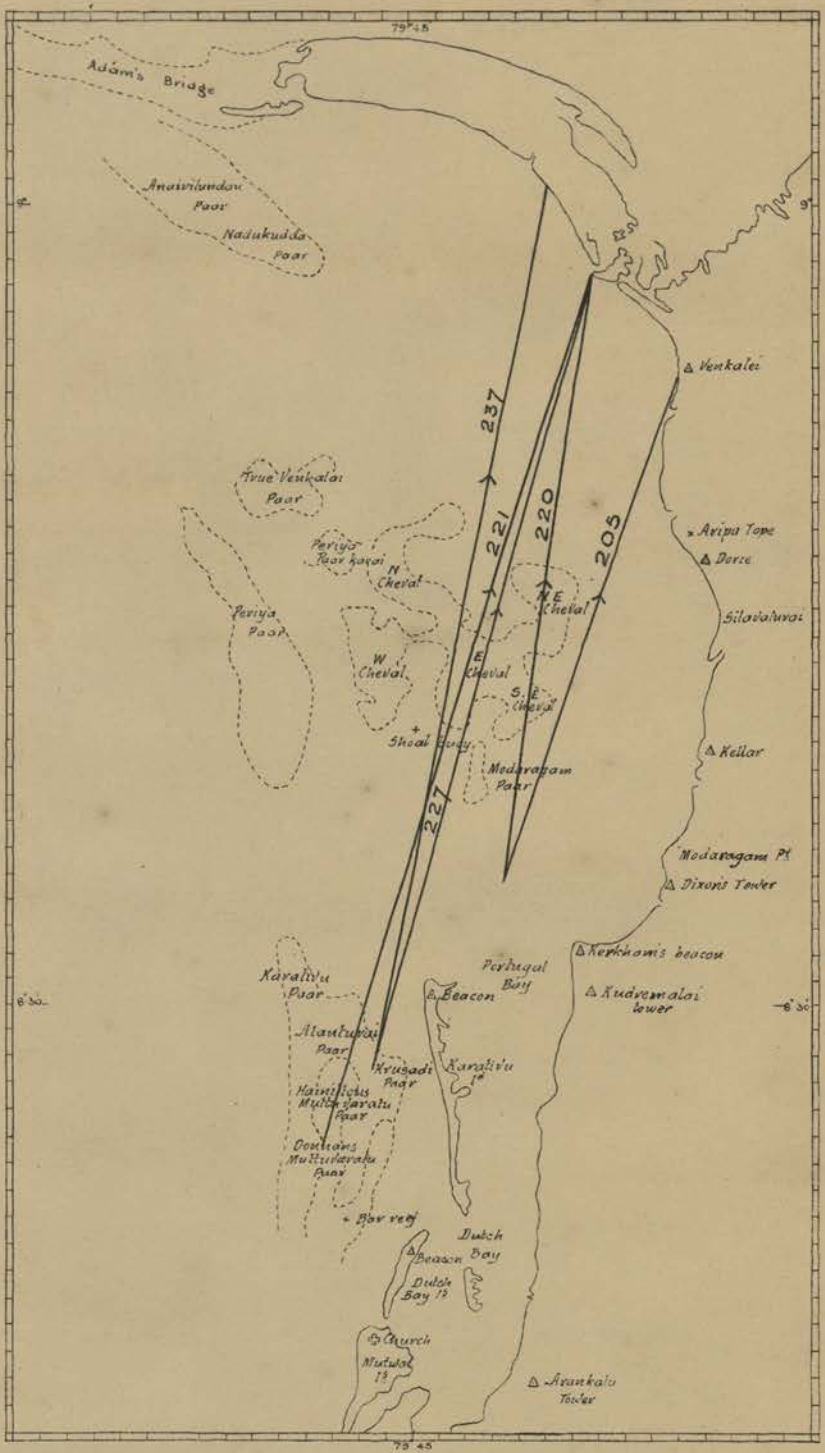


Course of Drift Bottles, March. 1913.

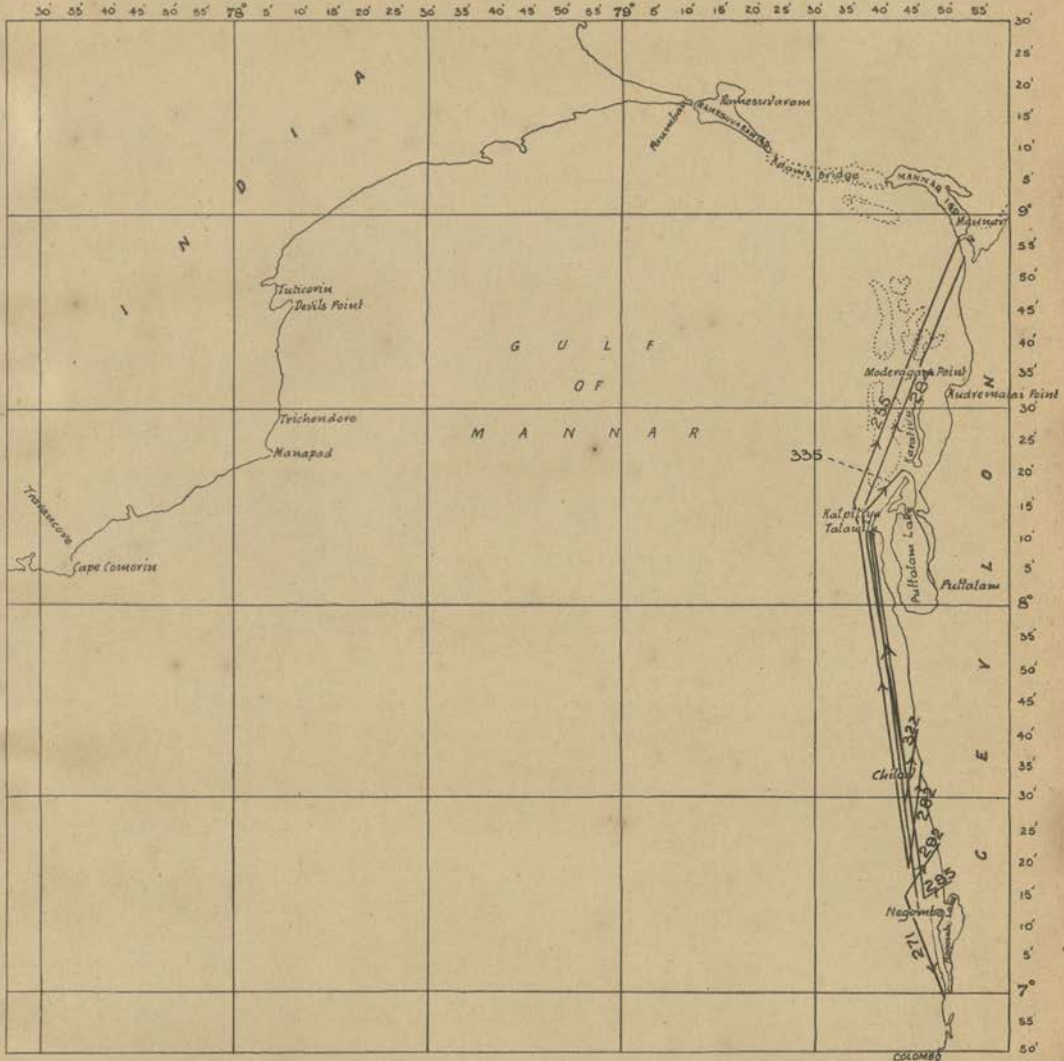
CHART 16.



Course of Drift Bottles April 1913.

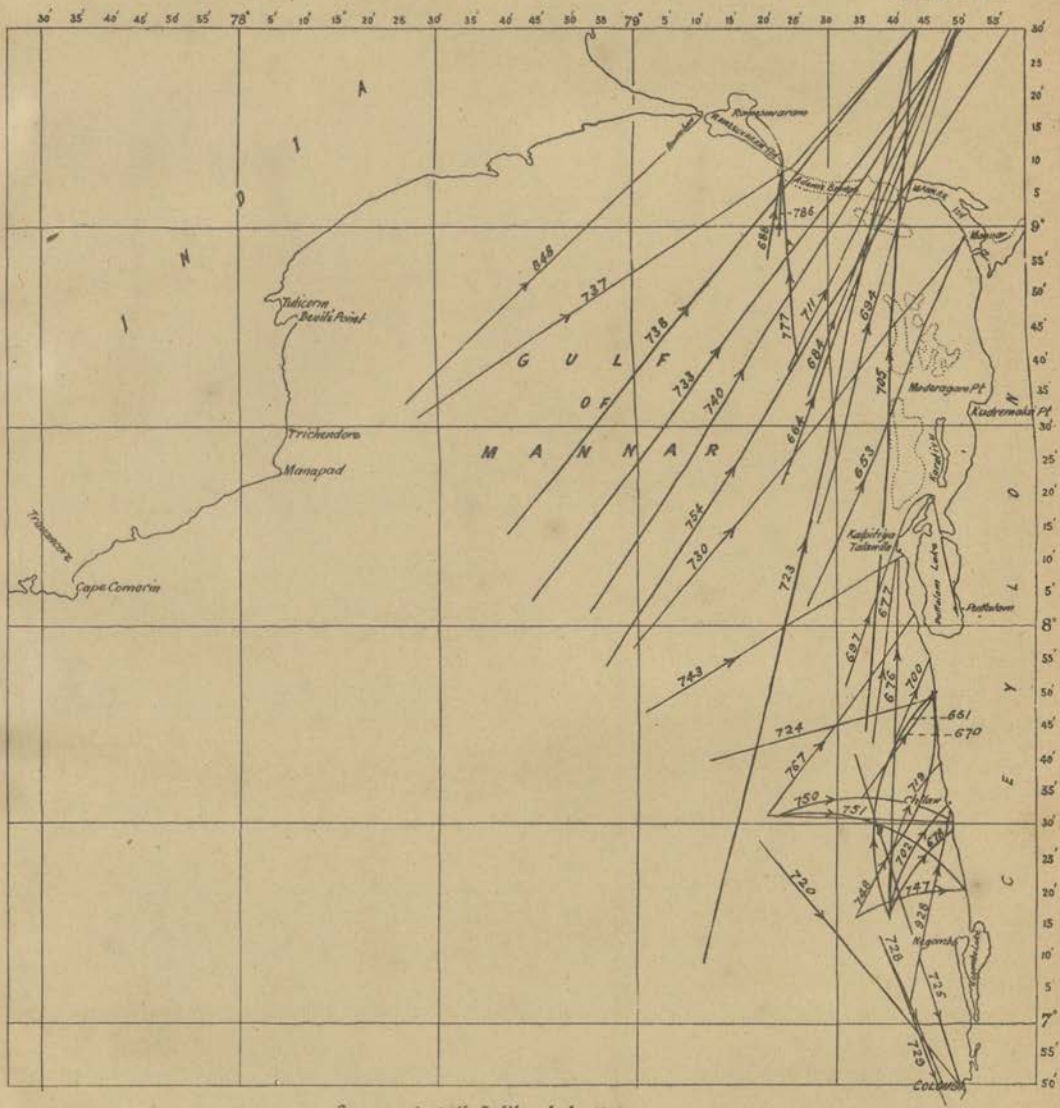


Course of Drift bottles, April, 1913

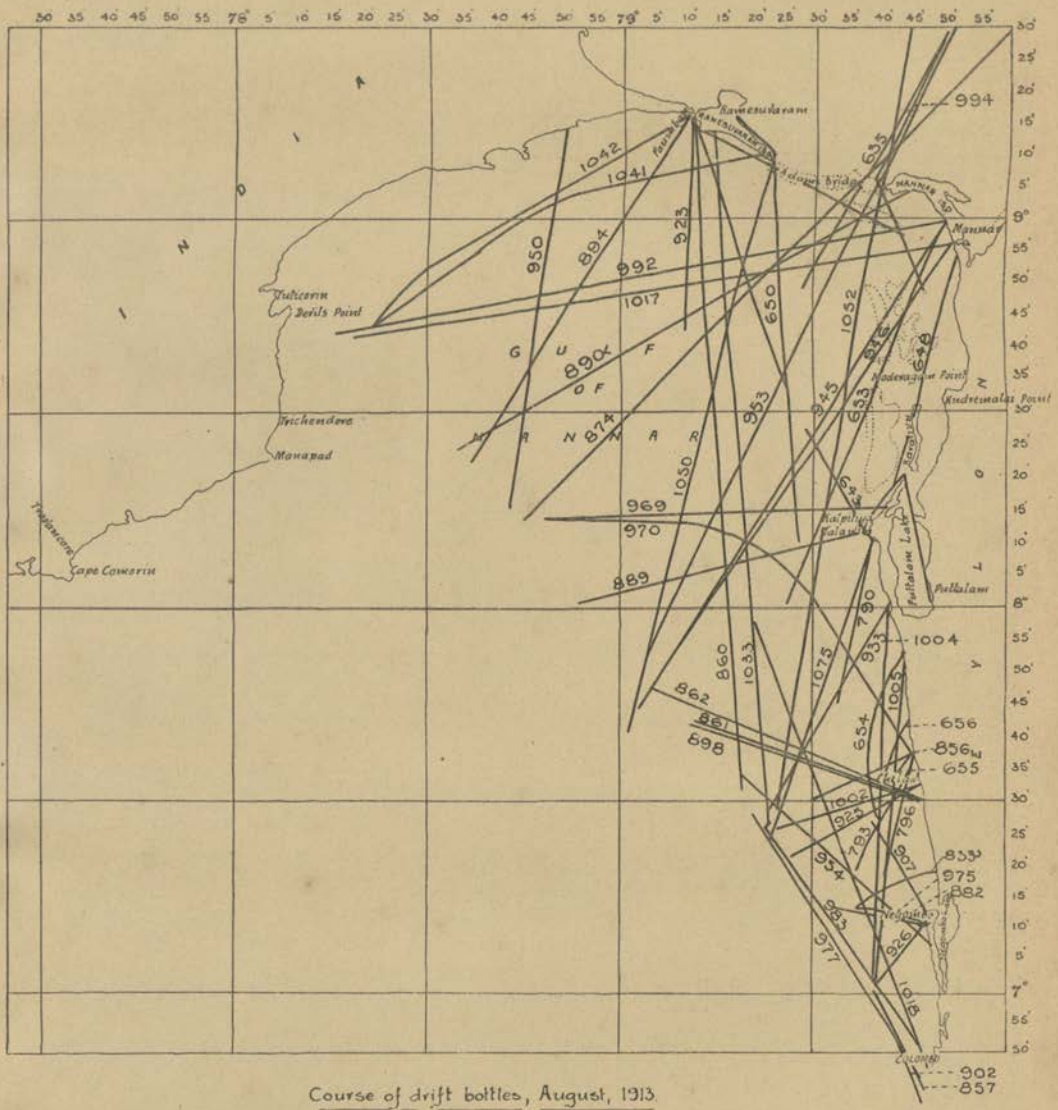


Course of drift bottles, May, 1913

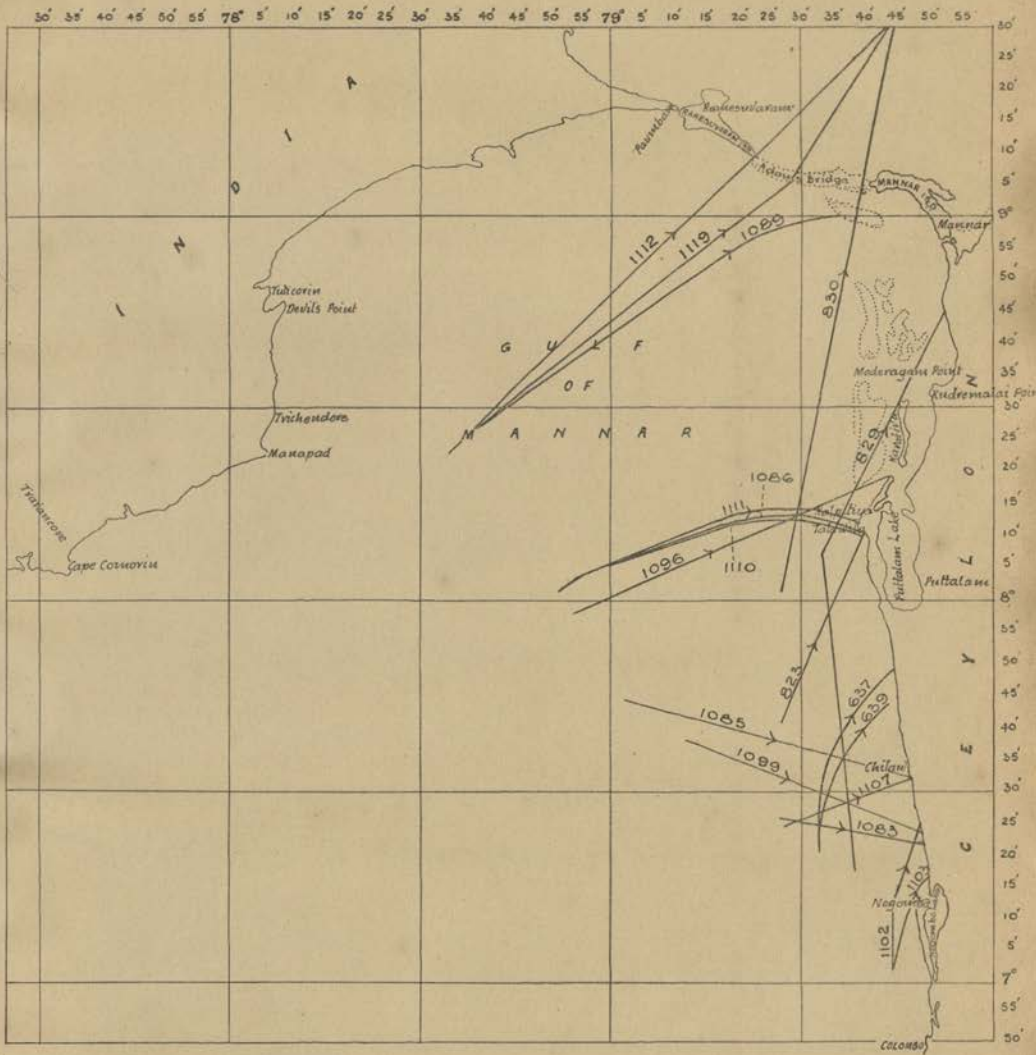
CHART 19



Course of drift Bottles, July 1913.

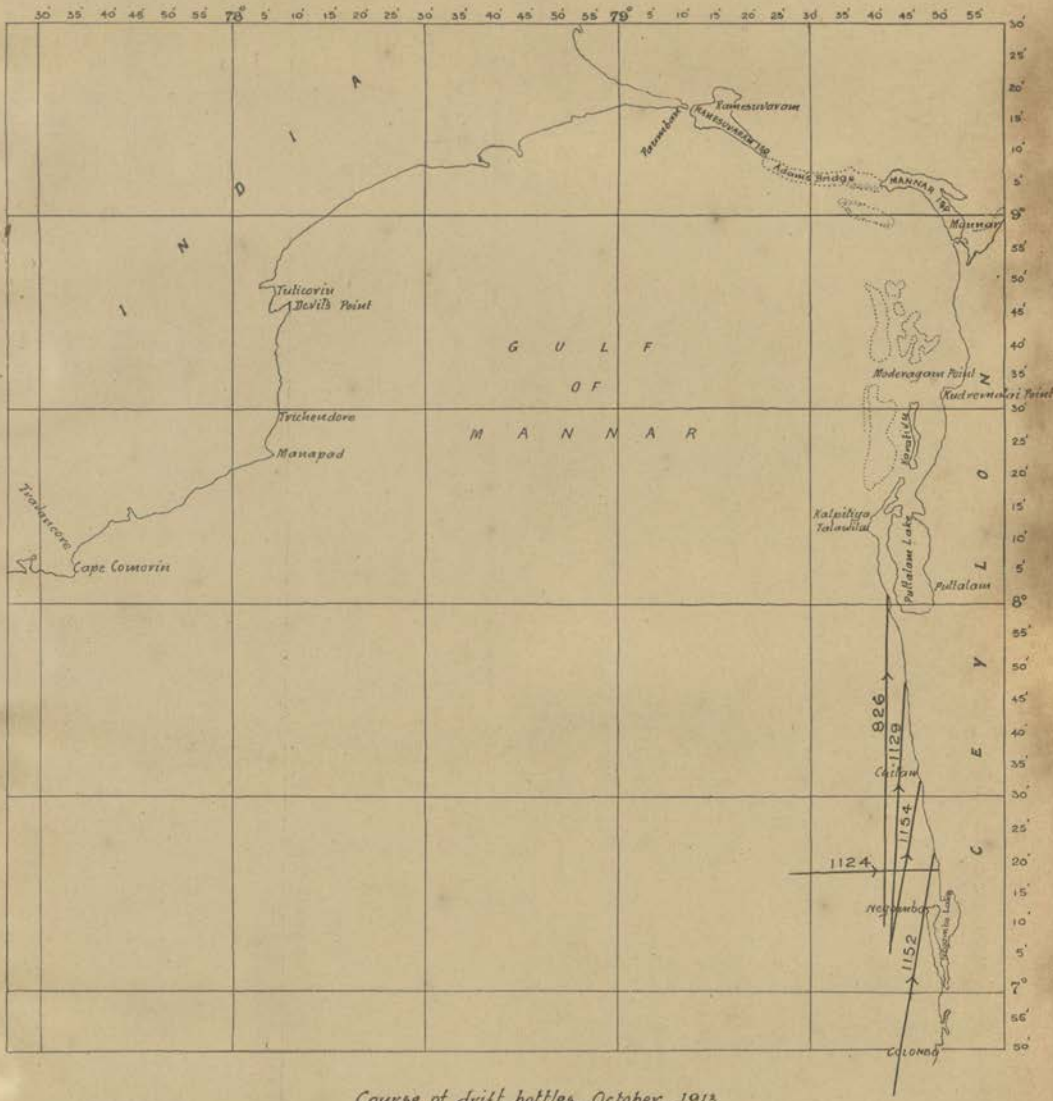


Course of drift bottles, August, 1913

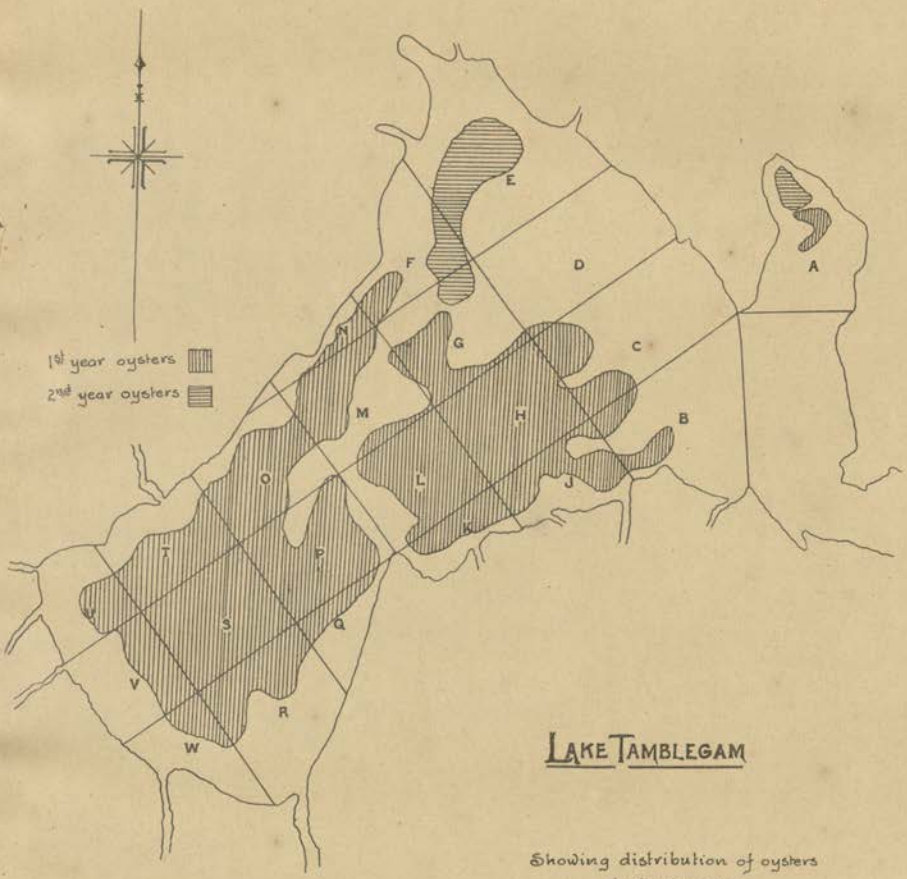


Course of drift bottles, September, 1913.

CHART 22

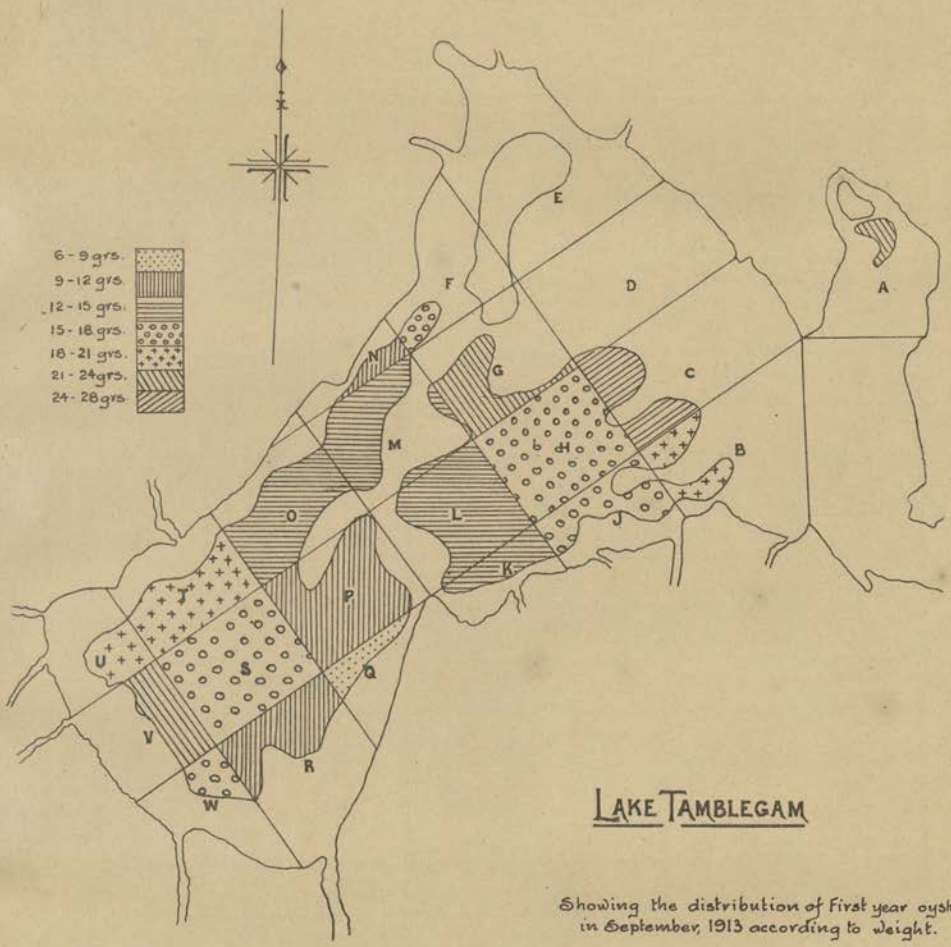


Course of drift bottles, October, 1913.



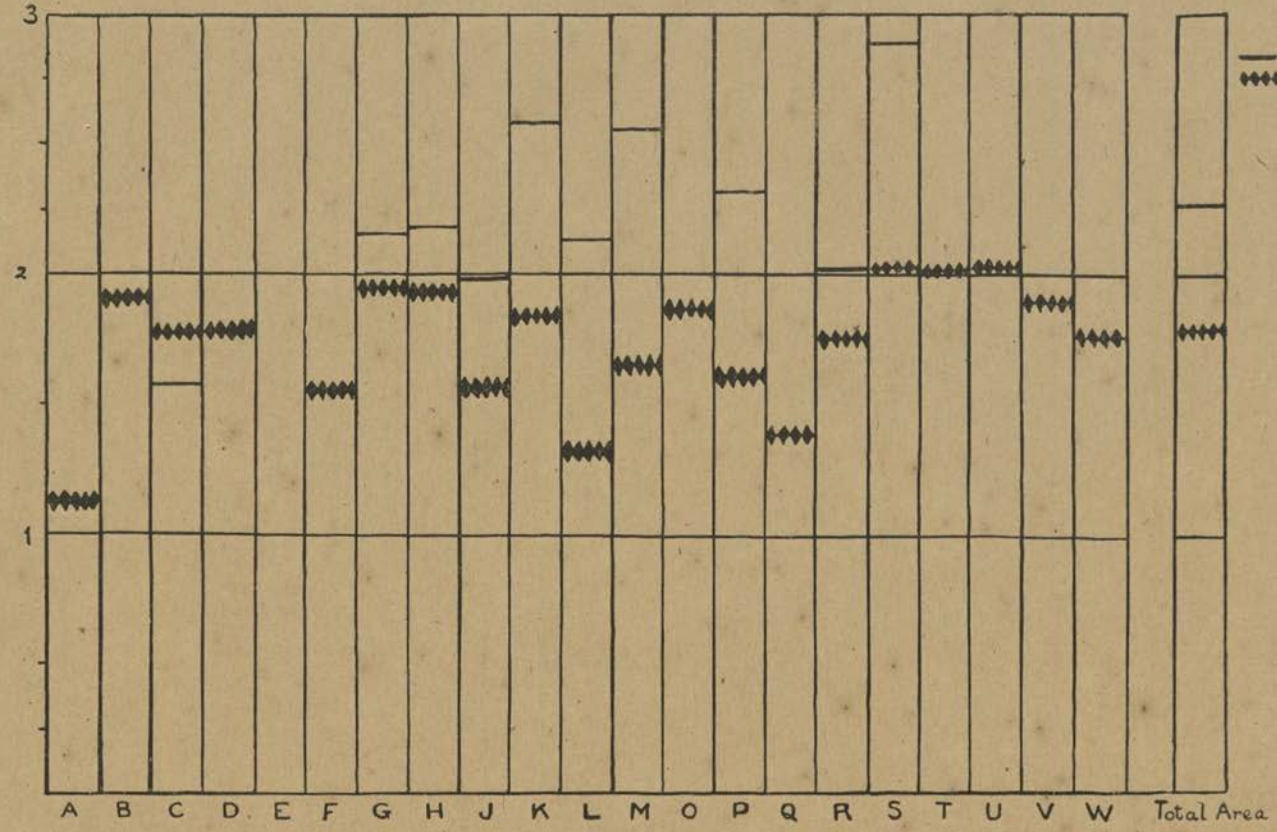
LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Showing distribution of oysters
September, 1913.

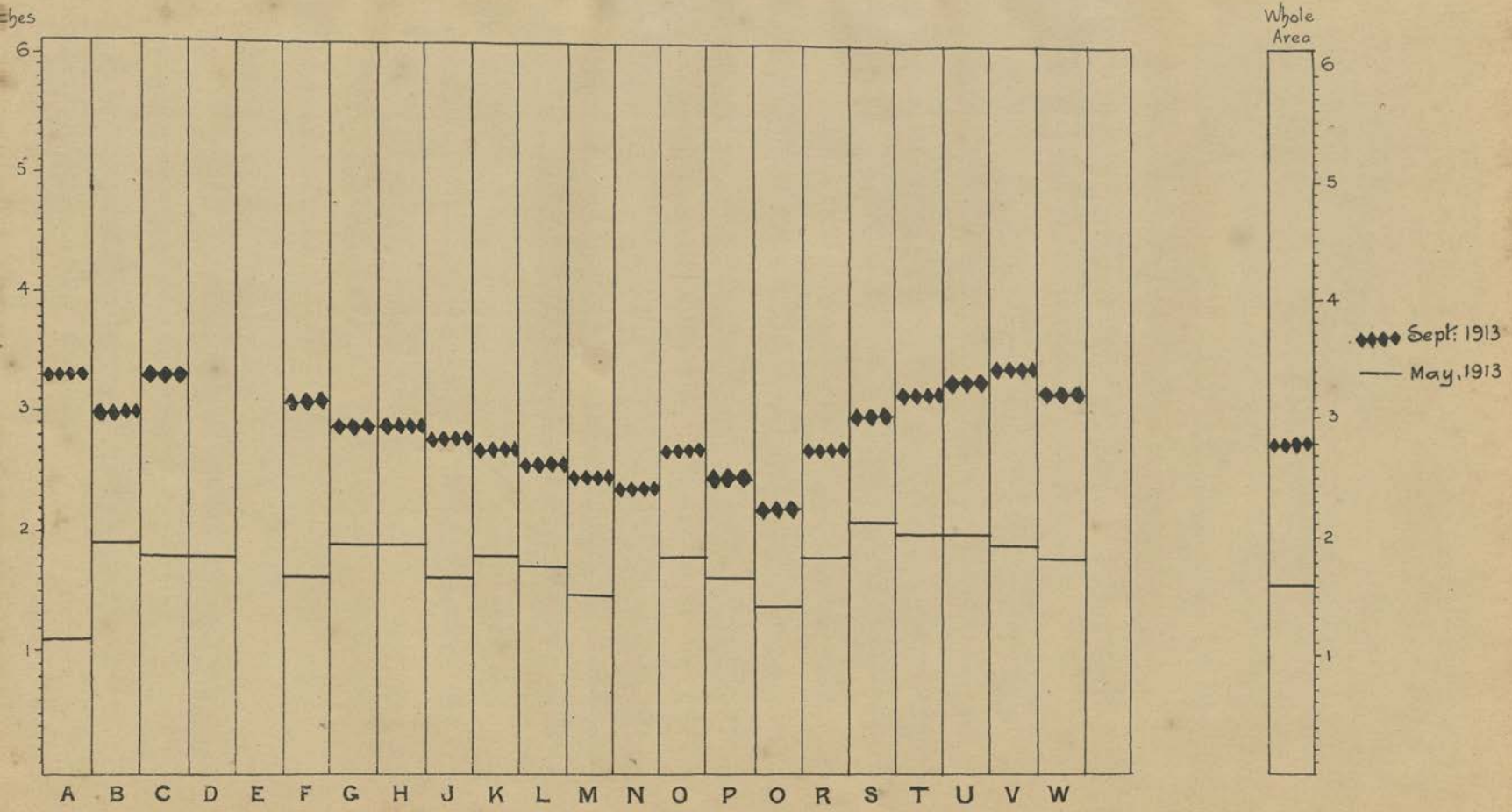


LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Showing the distribution of first year oysters in September, 1913 according to weight.

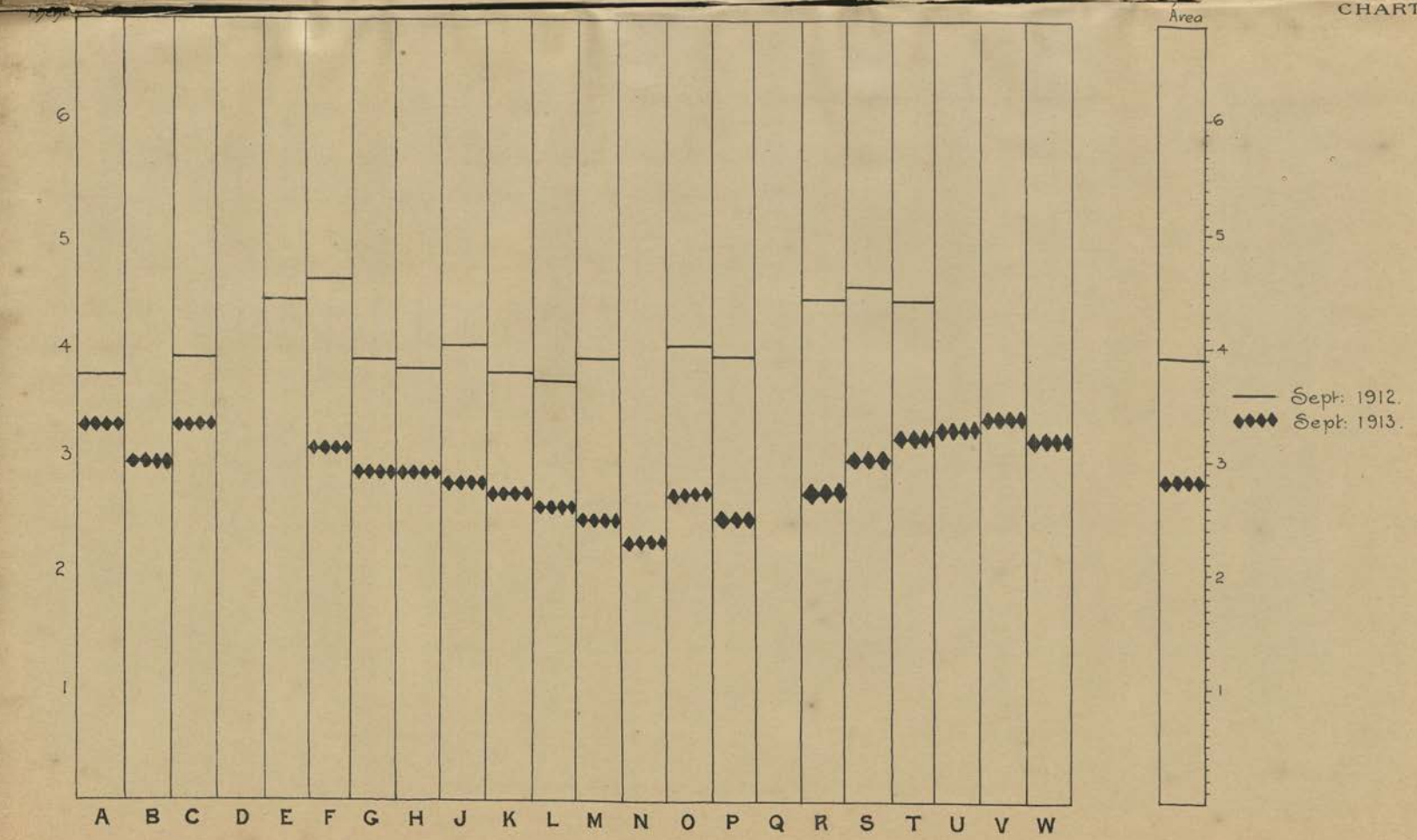


Comparison of First Year Oysters, May, 1912, and May, 1913. (Short diameter given.)

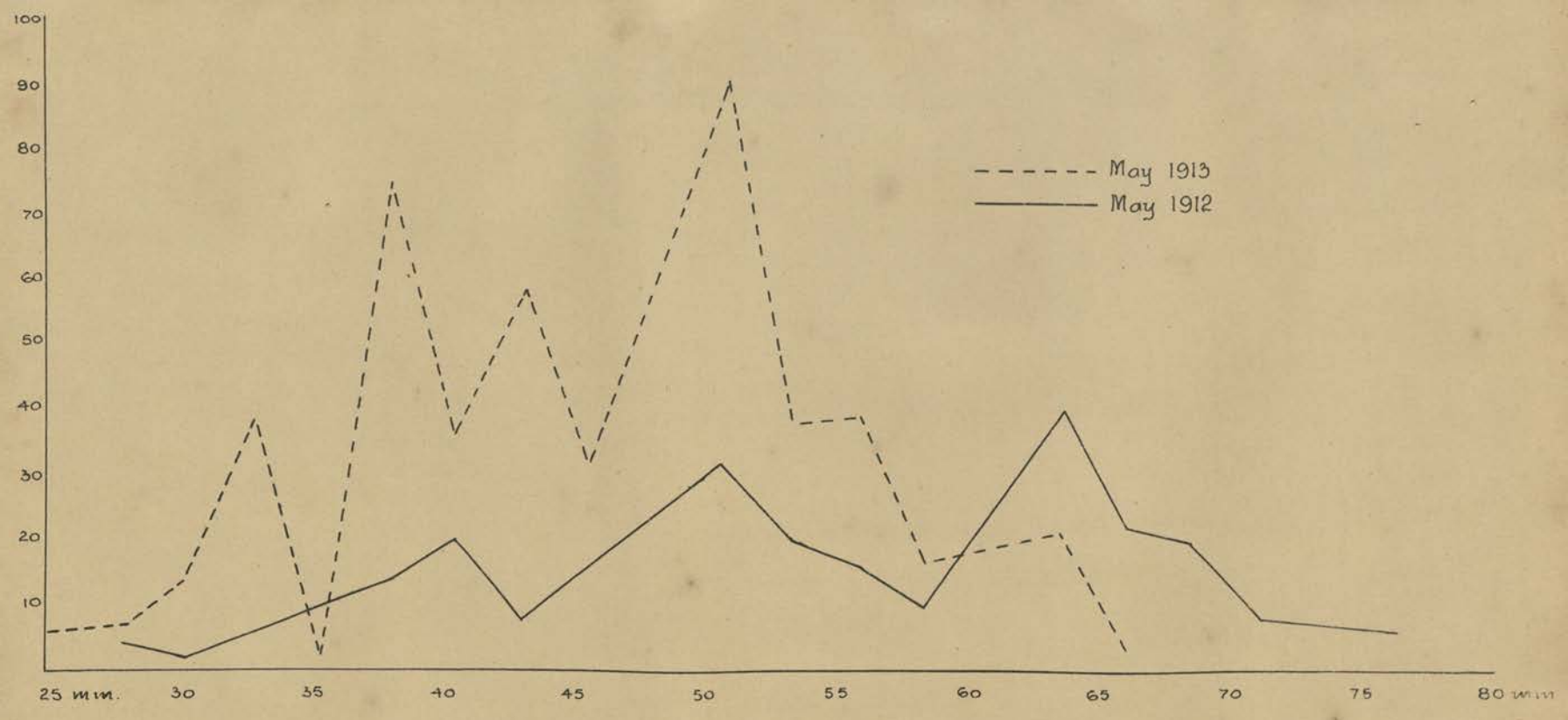


Comparison of the sizes of 1913 Oysters for May and September

CHART 27.



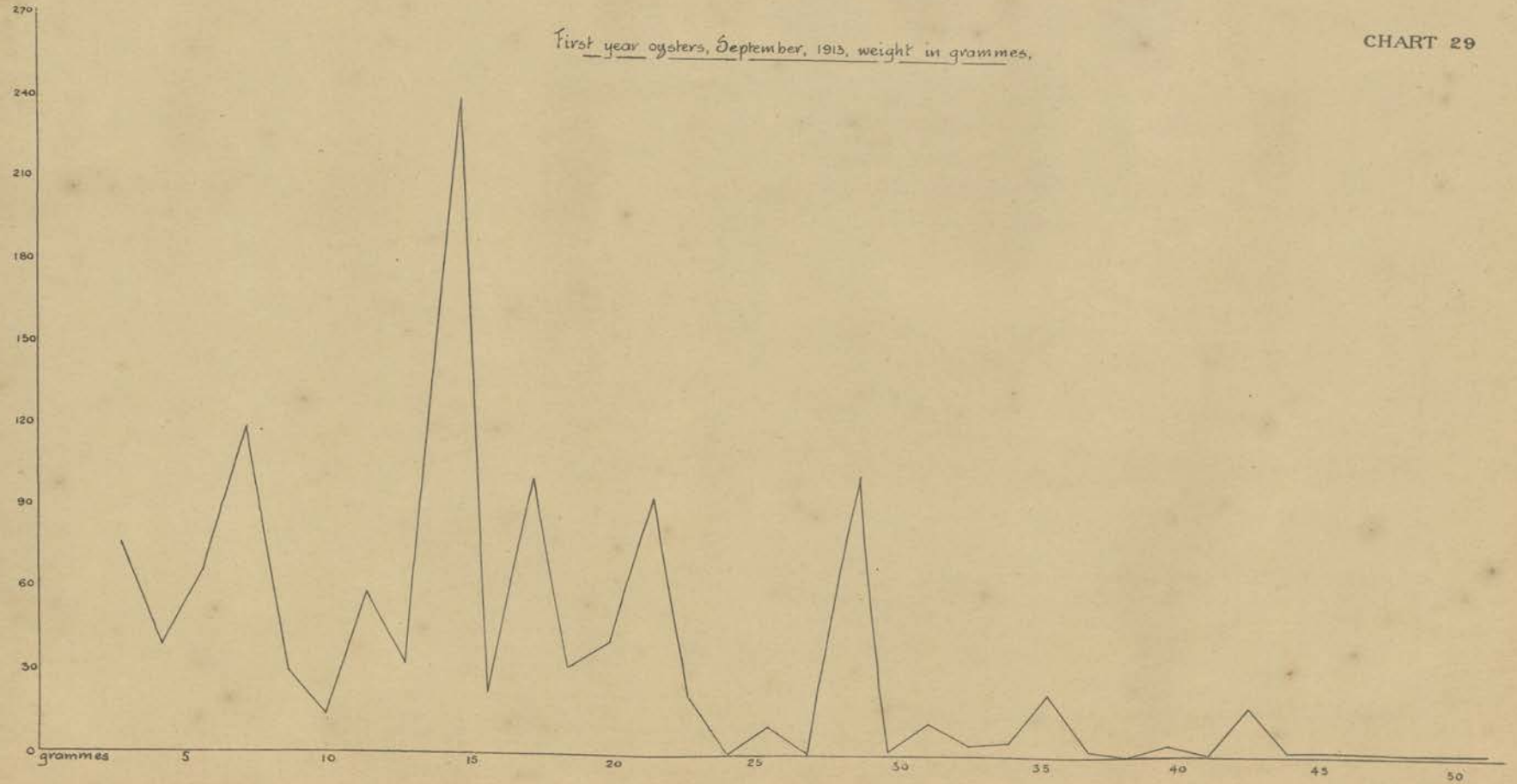
Comparison of first year oysters, September 1912 and 1913.



Comparison of First year oysters, May, 1912 and 1913.

CHART 29

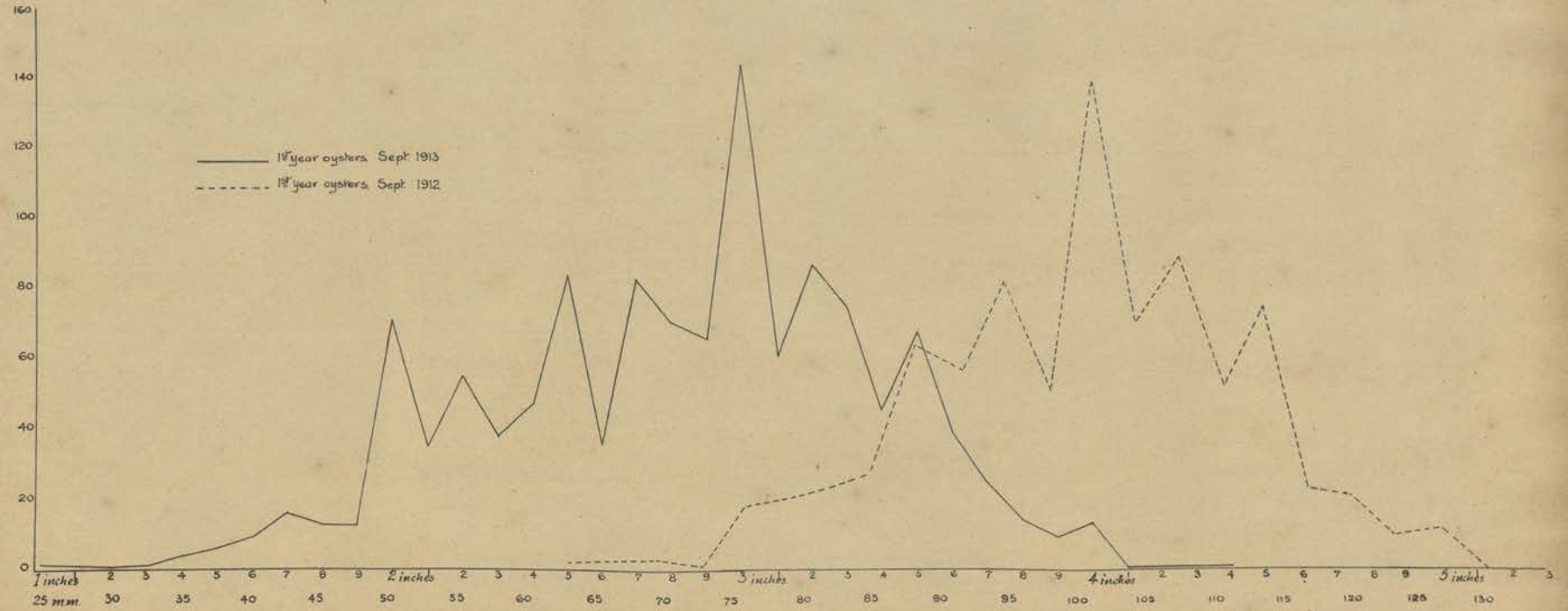
First year oysters, September, 1913, weight in grammes.



September 1913 1st year

Comparison of first year oysters, September, 1912 and 1913.

CHART 30



Second year oysters, May 1913.

CHART 31

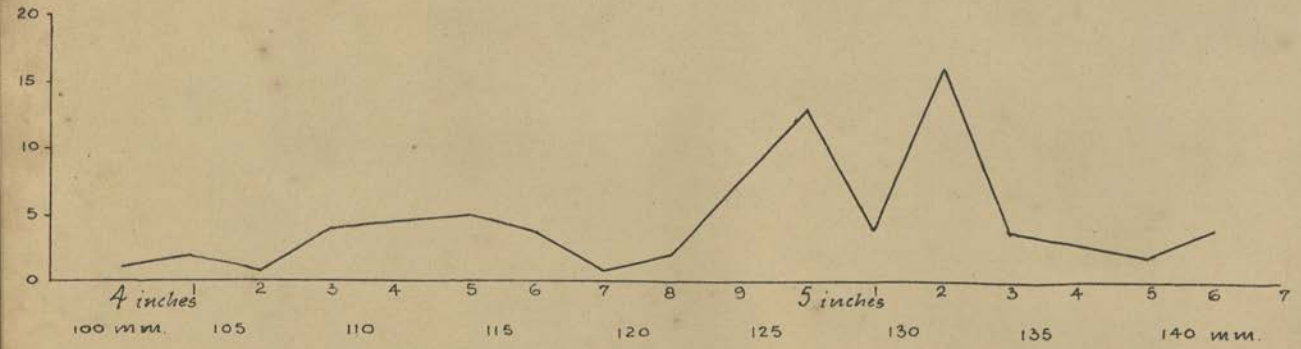
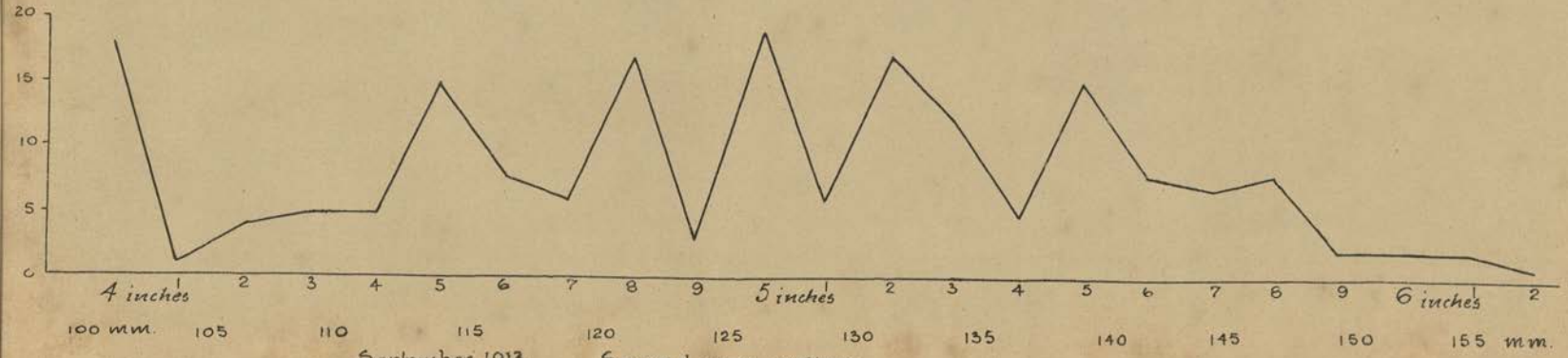
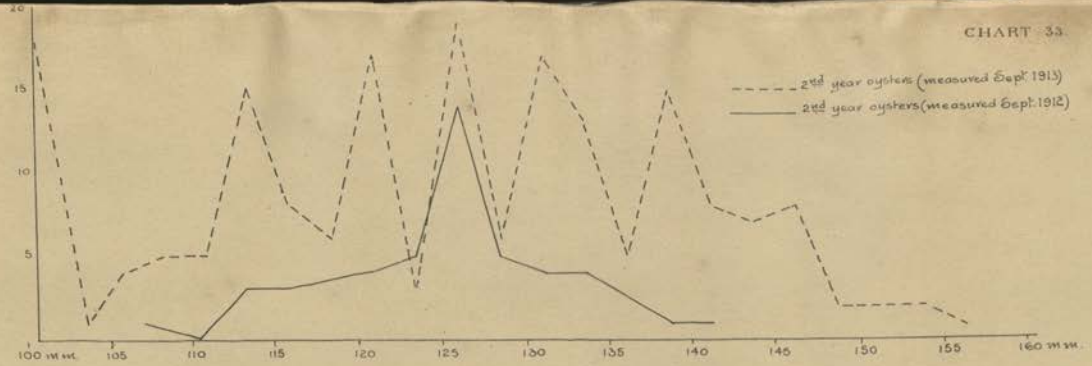


CHART 32.



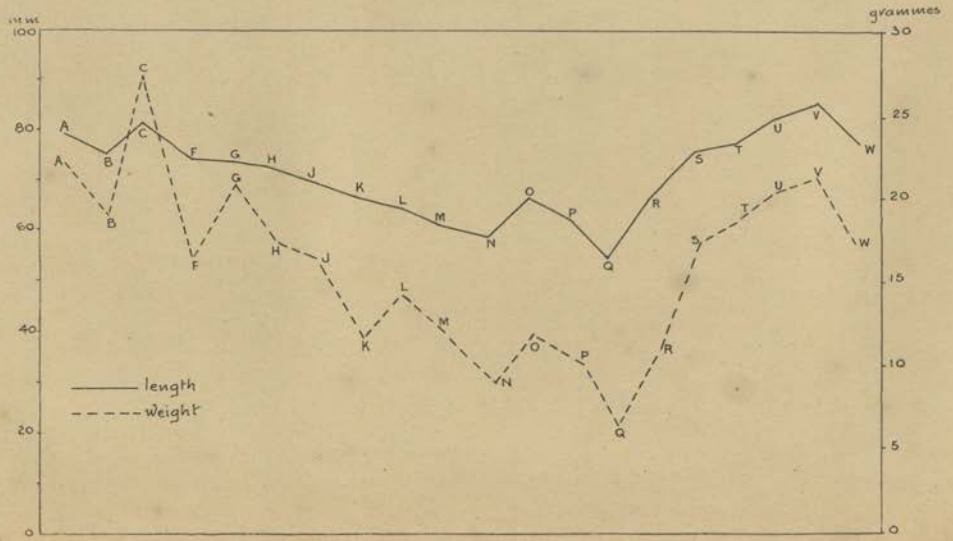
September, 1913. Second year oysters.

CHART 33



Comparison of Second year oysters, September, 1912 and 1913

CHART 34



Comparison of weight & length (short diameter) of First year oysters, September, 1913.

EXPLANATION OF CHARTS.

Chart

1 .. Stations visited during the quarterly cruises of the ss. "Violet."
2 .. List of Trawling Stations, March–April, 1913.
3 .. List of Trawling Stations, March–April, 1913.
4 .. List of Trawling Stations, December, 1913.
5 .. Series of surface and bottom (12 metres) current observations taken on Moderagam Paar, December 23, 1913.
6 .. Series of surface and bottom (17·5 metres) current observations taken at Venkalai Paar, December 21, 1913.
7 .. Series of surface and bottom (16 metres) current observations taken on Alanturai Paar, December 30, 1913.
8 .. Surface currents, Gulf of Mannar, October, 1913.
9 .. Current at 10 fathoms, Gulf of Mannar, October, 1913.
10 .. Current at 20–50 fathoms, Gulf of Mannar, October, 1913.
11 .. Surface current, Gulf of Mannar, December, 1913.
12 .. Current at 10 fathoms, Gulf of Mannar, December, 1913.
13 .. Current at 50 fathoms, Gulf of Mannar, December, 1913.
14 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, March, 1913.
15 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, March, 1913.
16 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, April, 1913.
17 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, April, 1913.
18 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, May, 1913.
19 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, July, 1913.
20 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, August, 1913.
21 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, September, 1913.
22 .. Course of drift bottles, Gulf of Mannar, October, 1913.
23 .. Map of Lake Tamblegam, showing distribution of oysters, September, 1913.
24 .. Map of Lake Tamblegam, showing distribution of first-year oysters in September, 1913, according to weight.
25 .. Map of Lake Tamblegam, showing the distribution of oysters, May, 1913. Horizontal lines, second-year oysters ; vertical lines, first-year oysters.
26 .. Comparison of the sizes of 1913 oysters in the different areas of Lake Tamblegam for May and September.
27 .. Comparison of first-year oysters in the different areas of Lake Tamblegam, September, 1912 and 1913.
28 .. Curves showing comparison of first-year oysters, Lake Tamblegam, May, 1912 and 1913.
29 .. Curve showing weight of first-year oysters, Lake Tamblegam, September, 1913.
30 .. Curves showing comparison of first-year oysters, Lake Tamblegam, September, 1912 and 1913.
31 .. Curve showing size of second-year oysters, May, 1913.
32 .. Curve showing size of second-year oysters, September, 1913.
33 .. Curves showing comparison of second-year oysters, September, 1912 and 1913.
34 .. Curves showing comparison of weight and length (short diameter) of first-year oysters, September, 1913.

APPENDIX I.

NOTES ON THE FAUNA OF THE CEYLON PEARL BANKS.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN Vol. VIII., Part XXXII., "Spolia Zeylanica" (Colombo, January, 1913), Dr. Pearson remarked that it was unfortunate that certain details of the scientific work done on the Ceylon pearl banks during my period of office had not been published. The details referred to were collected by me, and were originally arranged under three headings :—

I.—Fauna Notes.—These were made nearly every day during the periods of inspection. On certain days there were no notes to make, and on other occasions I was too fully occupied to enter them up. These notes, which cover successive inspections during a period of about 4½ years, are published below, as made at the time. They have not been materially altered or revised.

II.—Work Diary.—This was entered up daily, and contains details not included under the first heading.

III.—Monthly, Half-yearly, and Yearly Records of Work.—These summarize, expand, and attempt to correlate the scientific work done.

The details under headings II. and III. have not been published yet. I hope to publish them later on.

The details given in the second Paper published below (On the Intestinal Contents of the Fish examined) have been extracted from the three sources indicated above. Consequently some repetition has been unavoidable.

With reference to the first Paper, I wish to say that the naming of the fauna and flora was not carried out with very great accuracy, and I am well aware that it is not quite free from errors. I had neither the time nor the necessary literature to do this work as thoroughly as I should have wished.

Tamil names are frequently given after the specific names of fishes. In the case of *Teleosts* these I believe to be accurate. Considerable confusion, however, exists with reference to the Tamil names for *Elasmobranchs*—the commoner *Trygons* in particular. Tamil names in this group are totally unreliable, as will be seen from the following list :—

	Authority for Tamil Names.		
	Herdman.	Southwell.	Day.
Trygon sephen ..	Ada Tirrikai ..	Cutti Tirrikai ..	Adavalan Tirrikai
——— *kuhli* ..	Cutti Tirrikai ..	Manal Tirrikai ..	(?)
——— *uarnak* ..	Pullian Tirrikai ..	— ..	Sonakah Tirrikai
——— *walga* ..	Manal Tirrikai ..	— ..	—
Pristis cuspidatus ..	Volamin ..	— ..	Velamin
Lethrinus miniatus..	— ..	Velamin ..	—
Chiloscyllium ..	Surrah ..	— ..	Coringan sorrah

This list could be extended considerably. The name "Velamin" was given to me persistently during five years, by all the divers and others, for a species of *Lethrinus*, and in this particular case I feel certain that Day was in error. Possibly Herdman received the name from that authority.

The general specimens collected by me, including a large number of *Elasmobranch* embryos, were all given to the Colombo Museum, but the following groups have been sent to specialists for examination and reports :—

(B)	Nematodes ..	Major Lane, I.M.S., and Capt. Stewart, I.M.S.
(C)	Trematodes ..	Dr. Odhner.
(A)	Cestodes ..	Mr. T. Southwell.
(B)	Leeches ..	Mr. Harding.
(C)	Ticks ..	Professor Nuttal and Mr. Warburton.
(B?)	Parasitic Copepodo ..	Mr. T. Scott.
(A)	Copepoda ..	Captain Sewell, I.M.S.
(B)	Stomatopods ..	Mr. S. W. Kemp, B.A.

The *Amphipods, Isopods, Galatheidæ*, solitary corals, and a few general specimens were given to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Reports on groups marked (A) will be published in Colombo, those marked (B) in Calcutta, and those marked (C) elsewhere.

NOTES ON FAUNA.

October 23, 1906.—South end of Periya Paar. Depth, 9½ to 10 fms. Dredging for twenty minutes gave the following results :—

Protozoa :—Considerable quantities of *Foraminifera*.

Sponges :—Great profusion and characteristically massive. Among them were *Petrosia testudinaria*, the largest being 9 lb. 5 oz. in weight, after draining for four hours. In one of the larger canals of this sponge a large *Gephyrean* was found commensal. *Aulospongus (Axinella) tubulatus*, several. *Hircinia fusca*, a large mass. *Chalina* sp., a much-branched luxuriant species with branches ending in somewhat enlarged terminations, upon each of which are several acutely-pointed projections.

Cœlenterates :—One *Madrepore* colony, upon which were numerous commensal crabs having the carapace smooth, and pink-red in colour.

Echinoderms :—*Antedon* on *Chalina* ; no *Pentaceros*.

Tunicates :—No conspicuous forms.

Algæ :—Total absence of any.

October 26, 1906.—Central Cheval Paar. Depth, 6¾ fms.

Fishes caught with a line :—

(1) *Balistes mitis*, two caught. The specimens examined had their stomachs empty.

(2) *Lethrinus miniatus*, seventeen specimens caught during the evening and night. Colour generally yellowish, with pale blue markings over the face.

(3) *Lethrinus* sp., three specimens caught. Colour gray, generally with bluish tint over fins. Lips fleshy. Teeth strong and tuberculated. Fin formula :—Pectoral, 1 × 12 ; pelvic, 1 × 5 ; dorsal, 10 × 10 ; anal, 3 × 9. The stomach of the one examined contained a large number of small fishes.

November 5, 1906.—Again at anchor at same place, and again we found the above fishes wonderfully abundant. Divers brought up the following :—

Sponges :—One specimen of *Hircinia fusca*. The dives here gave three examples of *Phyllospongia holdsworthi*—characteristic of this locality. Two were on dead pearl oyster valves.

Echinoderms :—(*a*) Holothuria : One specimen of a bronze green species (*Stichopus chloronotus*, Haacke), bearing two commensal crabs in the anal chamber, of a grayish colour with chestnut markings, and also two black commensal *Polynoids* on its surface. One specimen of *Clypeaster humilis*.

(*b*) In two dives at same place on November 5, 1906, three *C. humilis* were brought up from a sandy bottom. This species is consistently abundant here.

Crustacea :—A very small specimen of *Dromia* sp., carapace measuring under ¼ in. across, bearing a yellowish-green species of *Leucosolena* on its carapace. Another small *Dromia* had the carapace covered with a compound *Tunicate*. Several other specimens of male crabs also obtained at same time.

October 30, 1906.—Jaggerboom Paar. Depth, 5½ fms. Divers.

On a rocky patch (calcrete) were taken :—*Leptogorgia australiensis*, of a purple colour, bearing numerous little *Ophurioids* (*Ophiothrix* sp.).

October 31, 1906.—North Moderagam Paar. Depth, 5¾ to 6 fms.

Dredging :—Bottom, rock and sand interspersed in varying proportions, rock mostly concretionary in appearance.

Sponges : *Axinella donnani* (fairly abundant). *Spongionella nigra* (?), the sponge being black and crested in shape, massive. One other massive specimen with much sand embedded ; dirty yellow-brown appearance. No *Campanulana juncea*, *Alcyonaria*, or *Spongodes*, but one " tree " 4½ inches high, of a dark claret Gorgonid (*Australiensis leptogorgia*). This therefore appears to be rare on this ground.

Corals :—In places, a number of massive forms, but no *Madrepores*. *Meandrina* one ; *Porites* one ; *Fungia* sp., a small flattened specimen, 1½ inch long.

Echinoderms :—Asteroidea, *Astropecten hemprichi*, several, the largest being 20 cms. across. *Echinaster purpureus* (Cribrella-like form), more numerous than *Astropecten*, some maroon in colour, others vermilion. Breadth, 13 to 14 cm.

Asteroidea :—*Pentaceros lincki* not abundant, three specimens only. *Ophiuroides* (Holothuroidea), only one small pink species.

Echinoidea :—A small cake-like *Echinoid*, much like *Clypeaster humilis* in outline. *Laganum depressum* occurred in extreme abundance (characteristic), size 4 cm. Colour, brownish-yellow when dredged, later becoming green. *Clypeaster humilis* also occurred in fair numbers. Also a fair number of a small, and very egg-shaped, Spatangid (*Echinocardium* ?). *Echinolampas oviformis*, rare.

Molluscs :—*Turbinella*, none living, several dead, bearing numbers of small *Ostrea* sp. *Bulla* sp., two living individuals. *Pinna* sp., a fair number of living ones in places. *M. vulgaris*, only two alive, plenty of dead shells. *Pecten*, two small individuals with a coarsely corrugated shell.

Crustacea :—One beautiful *Calappa* (pale dull flesh colour).

Annelids :—Masses of the clustered colonies of *Filigrana*.

Algæ :—*Sargassum*, a few, scarce. *Caulerpa lessoni* present. Also two specimens of a fan-shaped alga rising from a cylindrical stalk passing down into the sand ; also *Holophila* sp. *Lithothamnium*, fair quantity of the rounded ball forms.

October 31, 1906.—Between Donnan's North Moderagam (rocky area) and Jaggerboom Paar. Depth, 5½ to 6 fms. Bottom wholly sandy. Divers.

Sponges :—Some Halichondria-like forms.

Coelenterates : *Spongodes* plentiful, two species, one with dark purple tips, other red-pink. Four *Adamsia* sp. on a shell containing *Pagurus setifer*.

Echinoderms :—*Pentaceros nodosus*, plentiful in places. *P. lincki*, present, but much less abundant. Also present, two *Astropecton hemprichi* ; five small orange Cribrella-like forms ; *Clypeaster humilis* plentiful. Five *Echinodiscus auritus* (8 cms.). Some small *Spatangids*. *Spongodes*, with commensal *Ophiothrix* of a mottled pinkish colour.

Molluscs :—Both living and dead chanks in fair number. Plenty of *Pinna*, all dead.

Crustacea :—*Porcellana quadrilolatus* (mottled pink), several, on *Spongodes*. A Galatheid (*Polyonyx biunguiculatus*) on same host. One *Pagurus asper*. One *P. setifer*. Several colourless *Synalpheus gravieri*, on Spongodes ; also *Caulerpa* sp.

Tunicates :—White *Leptoclinum*, fairly common.

November 6, 1906.—Ground rocky in places ; sandy elsewhere, latter chiefly to eastward. Divers.

Sponges :—A fair proportion of massive sponges, *Phyllospongia holdsworthi* most common. *Axinella donnani* from sandy ground on east half.

Echinoderms :—*C. humilis* plentiful on sandy parts. *Pentaceros lincki* in fair number. *Actinometra* sp., in deep depressions of a massive sponge. *Holothuria atra*, two.

Molluscs :—*Murex angulifera* ? (blunt-knobbed chank), very common. *Pinna* sp., from rocky ground, in fair numbers much encrusted with sponges and white *Leptoclinids*.

Crustacea :—Several of the brilliantly-coloured orange-maroon *Aniculus aniculus*.

Algæ :—Scarce. Some *Sargassum*.

November 7, 1906.—North-east section of mid-west Cheval. 6¾ fms. Divers.

Sponges :—*Phyllospongia holdsworthi* rare to-day. Of 10,000 pearl oysters gathered here, not one was seen to bear this sponge, but then the batch was on the extreme north-east edge of the section.

Alcyonaria :—A beautiful claret-red tree of *Echinogorgia pseudosassape*, 8 cms. × 17 cms.

November 10, 1906.—Dutch Moderagam Paar. Depth, 5 fms. Divers.

Sponges :—Three small *Phyllospongia holdsworthi* on oysters (rare) ; *Aulospongus tubulatus*, in fair quantities ; *Phakellia donnani*, several.

Coelenterates :—*Halicornaria insignis*, 7 inches high, with *Avicula zebra* commensal. Several *Leptogorgia australiensis* v. *flavolineta*, bearing an orange-coloured *Ophiothrix*. One thin cake-like fungid (*Cycloseris*

tenuis ?). One *Cycloseris cyclolites*. Of attached corals, large numbers were seen commensal with pearl-oysters, of which a large bed exists here. Of 575 pearl oysters examined, there were—

Without coral	525
With Porites sp.	44
With delicate *Madrepore*	1
With *Meandrina*	1
With Mussa sp.	1
With conulose coral	1
With a fine-pored species, twice as coarse as *Porites*	2
	575

Echinoderms :—One *Actinopyga serrabidens*, Pearson (intense black, with orange teeth round anus). Orange-coloured *Ophiothrio* of tiny size on *Leptogorgia australiensis* v. *flavotincta ;* one large drab *Linckia lævigata*, and one large orange *Linckia lævigata ?*, and several *Pentaceros lincki*. *Pentaceros* sp., very common (characteristic).

Molluscs :—One *Cassis* sp., from deep water (" helmit-shell " used for cameo work). *Avicula zebra* on *Halicornaria*. Pearl-oysters (*M. vulgaris*), a fine well grown bed.

Crustacea :—Two pairs of *Conchodytes meleagrinæ*, one pair in each of two pearl-oysters (body spotted pink, and second pair thoracic legs very massive).

November 11, 1906.—Karativu Paar. Divers.

Foraminifera :—Much of the sand on rocky ground contains *Orbulites* and allied forms.

Sponges :—*Petrosia testudinaria* and *Axinella donnani*, fairly common on sandy ground. *Aulospongus* sp., a fair number.

Cœlenterates :—*L. lutkeni* of large proportions, several specimens bearing a few *Avicula radiata (?)*, and orange-coloured *Ophiuroids* (tiny *Ophithrix* sp.) ; *Madrepores*, some forms of a fine branched species. Colour, pale brown. Also *Fungia dentata* (?).

Ophiuroids :—Orange-coloured species (*Ophiothrix ?*), small in quantity, embracing branches of *L. lutkeni*.

November 16, 1906.—Krusadi Paar. Depth, 7 to 3¾ fms. Divers brought in, and " Violet " dredged : —

Sponges :—Six *Axinella donnani*, one *Aulospongus tubulatus*, some *Phyllospongia holdsworthi* (on dead coral), and one *Petrosia testudinaria*.

Cœlenterates :—Three species of *Sarcophyton* (reef forms). A drab *Spongodes*, two specimens. Corals of usual reef species ; on the ground, in 5 to 7 fms., dredged over by " Violet," was a coral reef of the Galle lagoon type. *Madrepores* and massive corals came up in quantities and damaged nets badly.

Holothurians :—Several species, including one of a black-green colour (*Stichopus chloronotus*).

Algæ :—Very abundant towards east. *Halimeda*, of two species. Red gelatinous algæ. *Caulerpa* with " nail-head " branchlets (*C. nummilaria ?*). Brown iridescent flat-thallus Fucoid. Pearl-oysters small. Ground very rough, especially to the east.

January 19, 1907.—West side (sandy region) of S. Moderagam Paar. Depth, 4½ to 5 fms. Bottom, white quartz sand. Characteristic feature being the great abundance of green filamentous algæ rooted in sand, together with quantities of sandy worm tubes. Divers.

Alcyonaria :—(1) *Virgularia* sp., one specimen. Length, 16 cms. ; diameter 7 mm.

(2) *Cavernularia obesa*, fourteen specimens. Average length, 4·8 cms. Average breadth, 1·2 cms. Colour, creamy-yellow with darkish ring spots (ootozooids) scattered over the surface, but absent from the proximal end. Surface somewhat tuberculated.

Crustacea :—*Pagurus setifer*, common.

January 21, 1907.—Periya Paar. Depth 9 to 9½ fms. Dredging.

Exact locality :—From north end of 1878 fishery ground to a point two miles N.N.W. thereof.

General characteristics :—Absence of green weed, except *Codium*. Considerable quantities of slimy-surfaced flat-ribbon, brown weed, and of *Sargassum* sp. Abundance and diversity of *Echinoderms*, such as *Luidia maculata, Echinodiscus auratus*, and *Lovenia elongata*. Scarcity of corals.

Cœlenterates :—One *Cycloseris cyclolites*, Lam., 50 mm. × 45 mm. ; height, 27 mm. ; depth of basal concavity, 9 mm.

Sponges :—No *Phyllospongia*. Several *Axinella tubulata* and *Axinella donnani*.

Worms :—One tube of *Eunice tulifex*.

Echinoderms :—Two fine crinoids, *Antedon okelli* and another with *Galathea elegans* commensal. Many *Luidia maculata*, mostly of small size (7 to 10 cms. over all), and many with arms broken and regenerating.

(*Note.*—One *Luidia* had infested a small *Lovenia elongata*, 2 cms. long. The *Luidia* itself was only 9 cms. over all.)

One *Pentaceros mammillata*. Several *Pentaceros intermedia ?* Numerous *Lovenia elongata*, a delicate red-purplish spatangid, 4·5 to 6 cms. long.

Echinolampus oviformis, dead tests fairly common, some covered with small *Balanus* and *Ostrea* sp. The test is egg-shaped, high, rounded, and very strong.

Echinodiscus auritus, fairly common.

Clypeaster humilis, common. This species is common all over the sandy area of the banks, from Kutrimalai Paar, over the Cheval, and on here to the Periya Paar.

Crustacea :—Two *Galathea elegans*, from *Antedon okelli*. Two *Porcellanids* of large size. *Petrolisthes boscii*, dark red colour, and also *Petrolisthes militaris*.

Ascidians :—No *Leptoclinids* seen. Several *Rhabdocynthia rosea* of small size, not luxuriant.

Molluscs :—*Murex ramosus* and *Fasciolaria trapezoides*, common.

Algæ :—*Codium* sp. (near *C. tomentosum*), and some *Podina* sp. Much flat, broad, brown-leaved Fucoid, and much *Sargassum* sp. (most abundant).

January 22, 1907.—West side of the Periya Paar. Dredging along the west side of the bank, in 9½ fms. The characteristic organism most conspicuous from its abundance is *Petrosia testudinaria*. It occurs along a length of nearly four miles.

Fishing ground of 1878.—Surface of bottom is very even, consisting of flat even-surfaced rock.

Eastward of north end of 1878 fishing ground.—Here the bottom is characterized by great abundance of small *Nullipore* balls (walnut size), and by a fair number of large ear-corals (*Turbinaria*) of two species. One was very long, and was coloured brilliant scarlet in parts. This proved to be rotten and riddled with *Cliona*, the scarlet part being due to the growth of a sponge over the surface of the coral. Note : colour scarlet—not orange. *Axinella tubulata* and *Axinella donnani*, fairly common on sandy parts of Periya Paar.

Algæ :—*Sargassum* weed. This lies most thick on the east side of the bank, about one-third mile north of the 1878 fishery ground. Slimy, brown, Fucoid weed abundant in some places. *Podina* sp., likewise abundant at places. Green weed. About the only green weed which appeared to be present was, strangely enough, some Ulva-like weed, sparse in quantity. This, however, proved to be an error, which arose from the fact that certain Fucoids become green upon exposure to fresh water. Rain had beaten on these as they lay on deck. Originally they were brown, broad, ribbon-like algæ.

January 24, 1907.—West Cheval Paar. 8¾ fms.

Food of *Balistes stellatus.*

Stomach. Internal walls strangely mammilated. Stomach contents: small thin-shelled molluscs, *Arca* and *Mactra*, measuring about 1½ to 2½ cms., and small crabs. Small intestines greatly distended with fragments of shells of *Arca* and *Mactra*, and also fragments of small crabs.

April 10, 1907.—Area to E. of Periya Paar Karai, and N. and N.E. of North Cheval. Depth, 6 to 6½ fms. Bottom uniformly sandy. Divers.

Cœlenterates :—*Cavernularia obesa*, an immense specimen measuring 35 cms. when extended. Diameter at thickest part (alive) was 8·5 cms. (taken by the divers), while each dredge (down only a few minutes at a time) brought up two to three specimens.

Echinoderms :—*Salmacis bicolor*, Agassis, in very great profusion. This pretty little urchin has a pale greenish-yellow body, with beautiful short purple spines. Size of those brought to-day was from 4·5 to 5·5 cm.

Clypeaster humilis, a few large ones. These not at all common, only an odd one now and again in the dredge. Characteristic animals of this region are, firstly (very abundant), *Salmacis*: secondly (moderately abundant), *Cavernularia obesa* of large size.

April 12, 1907.—True or Outer Vankali Paar. Depth, 7¼ to 9 fms. Bottom flat rock. (Some sandy areas, but the rock predominates very largely.) Divers.

Dominant features: the vast abundance of the small dark claret dendritic Gorgonid (*Leptogorgia australiensis*), which elsewhere, on the rocky banks, is met with occasionally in sparse numbers. Height averages 5½ to 6 inches. A few (of same species) were orange tinted, and both bore very large numbers of a tiny *Ophiothrix*, which also showed two colour varieties. This *Gorgonid* is the same as the smaller of the two dendritic forms seen in small numbers on the Periya Paar Karai. Two-hundred and fifty were collected to-day. Every dive gave many specimens.

Other characteristic features :—

A. (1) Fair quantities of other *Gorgonids.* Six specimens of "monkey tails," brick-red (*Juncella* sp.).
(2) Fourteen specimens of the large orange dendritic sp. (*Lophogorgia lutkeni*), with a groove down both sides of branches, and with white polyps.
(3) Four Echinoids belonging to at least two species (*Echinogorgia*).

B. Considerable quantities of algæ, chiefly a fine Fucoid form with well-marked midrib, also a fair quantity of *Sargassum* and *Podina* sp., and broad ribbon Fucoids. Brown weeds predominated, but there was a large amount of a small species of brownish-red weed. Variety less marked than on Periya Paar Karai.

C. Absence of green weeds was noticeable. No *Caulerpas* seen.

Echinoderms were few in number, except of *Antedon* sp., which were numerous.

Sponges were not well represented either; and there were no *Clypeaster humilis*, and no *Salmacis bicolor* (which latter has purple spines) on the paar itself, while outside this, on the sand, the former was only rarely taken in the dredge, and only one species of the latter towards the N.E. So that *Salmacis bicolor* may be said to be absent from this area.

Holothurians appear to be scanty also. The following animals were represented by one, or not more than two, specimens (from the rock):—*Pentaceros lincki* was common. The fine hydroid *Halicornaria insignis*, with its commensal *Avicula zebra*, is not uncommon on this rocky paar; several colonies taken. Strong-shelled *Pinna* is absent from the sandy ground N.N.E. and N.W. This is noteworthy. The only species seen were a few individuals of the echinated, thin-shelled species, of small size. A few of the species of *Phocus*, with *Lamellibranch* valves cemented to their shells, were obtained.

April 13, 1907.—Extreme North-end Periya Paar. Depth, 9 fms. Flat rock on southern half of inspected area, sandy on northern half (fine sand). Divers.

Characteristics :—On the rock fair numbers of the claret-coloured Gorgonid (*Leptogorgia australiensis*, v. *flavotincta*), of the same species as on outer Vankali Paar, but distinguished therefrom by larger and freer growth. Thus one colony measured 13 inches in height by 14 inches in breadth, and another 12 inches in height by 14½ inches in breadth.

Sponges:—Nine *Phakellia donnani* and two *Axinella tubulata* were taken, and a few other species. On sand, considerable quantities of a lamella brown algæ; also fine red weed.

Eunice tubifex :— A few specimens.

No *Salmacis bicolor*; few *Clypeaster humilis*, *Pinna* sp., and *Pentaceros lincki.*

On the Gorgonids (*L. australiensis*) were large numbers of a commensal *Ophiothrix.*

On one, 5½ in. high by 11½ in. broad, were 85 claret-coloured individuals, and 74 orange-coloured.

On 2nd, 7 in. high by 73 in. broad, were 69 claret-coloured individuals, and 40 yellow-coloured.

On 3rd, 6¾ in. high by 11 in. broad, were 622 claret-coloured individuals, and 330 yellow-coloured.

No. 3 was, to the naked eye, unusually thickly infested.

April 15, 1907.—Locality, circle of 1½ mile diameter, having centre 1½ mile south of south edge of inner Vankali Paar. Depth, 5 to 6½ fms. Bottom, wholly sand; no rock whatever. Divers.

Sponges :—Very scarce.

Cœlenterates :—*Cycloseris cyclolites* occasionally met with. No other corals. Hydroids, no conspicuous forms.

Echinoderms :—Holothurians very scarce. Purple-spined Temnophurid, rare. *Salmacis bicolor*, in fair numbers, but thinly distributed, only one taken in every 5 to 7 dives. *Laganum depressum*, locally very abundant, sometimes six or more in one dive. *Luidia maculata*, three taken. *Clypeaster humilis*, two only.

Molluscs :—Few conspicuous forms. On red weed, thinly but freely spread, were vast quantities of young *Avicula vexillum.*

Crustacea :—With the *A. vexillum* spat, were many small crustaceans, and some immense *Ostracods*, the size of fairly large lentils; also two small striped crabs.

April 16, 1907.—Locality, circle of 1½ mile diameter to immediate W. and S.W. of "present Arippu Paar" (Donnan). N.E. margin overlaps W. side of paar named. Depth, 5-5¾ fms. Bottom, fine sand, save for a small area of flat rock on S.E. edge of "old Arippu Paar" and some calcrete cultch blocks on sand on the eastern edge. Divers.

Characteristics:—Abundance of *Temnophurids*; of "suran" (*Modiola* sp.); of *Cycloseris cyclolites* on sand; and of *Juncella juncea* wherever rock or calcrete cultch was present. Absence of *Pentaceros*, *Pinna*, and chanks; scarcity of *Clypeaster*, fixed corals, massive sponges, and red algæ.

Sponges:—Not abundant.

Corals:—The only one in quantities is *Cycloseris cyclolites*, very common on sand. One *Astræa* and one *Porites* were also taken on sand.

Cœlenterates:—Luxuriant *Juncella juncea* on the rock and calcrete on east side. *Lophogorgia lutkeni:* a few fine colonies on the rock on west side, in 5½ fms. *Spongodes* (pink, and spiny) a few colonies, in the sand towards south side. *Discosoma* sp., a small individual in a hollow of one of the calcrete blocks.

Echinoderms:—One *Astropecten* sp. (No *Pentaceros* sp.) Several *Antedon* sp. Six large *Pectinura* sp. Purple-blue *Salmacis*, not scarce (but not specially abundant), on the sand. Another species of *Salmacis* of slightly smaller size, having spines transversely barred with purplish-pink and yellow, about equally common, on the sand. Also a smaller species of sea-urchin with longer spines, and of a general olive-green tint, probably *Temnophurus toreumaticus* (test 1·5 to 2·5 cms., diameter), very abundant in places on sand, and associated with a small species of "suran" (*Modiola* sp.), on which it is probably feeding. In places this *Temnophurid* is so common that the divers had difficulty in finding room for their feet. The long spines of this species are much less numerous, proportionately, than in *Salmacis*, and the spines at the aboral region are much shorter than the equatorial ones. Tips of the spines are barred with lighter coloured bands. *Pectinura gorgonia* (a single individual) occurred upon one of the colonies of *Lophogorgia lutkeni*. It was remarkable in having two of the arms half the length of the other five. The disc had seven angles. Also present, one *Clypeaster humilis*, two *Echinodiscus auritus*, and one *Holothuria atra*. Holothurians scarce.

Molluscs:—A species of "suran" (*Modiola japonicus* ?), without "bearding" of the shell, and of a greenish tint, mottled with brown, was exceedingly abundant towards the centre of the area on the sand. Size 7 to 8 mm. long. *Pectens*, a few on the calcretes. *Pinna* very scarce; two transparent small-shelled individuals seen. The spindle-shaped *Ovulum* (*Radius*) *formosus* (so identified by Thurston) occurred on two specimens of *Lophogorgia lutkeni*, which they simulated perfectly in colour (orange).

Algæ:—Scarce, the only one seen in any quantity was *Caulerpa* (*crassifolia* ?). Some *Halophila* also present.

Fishes:—On the surface, large numbers of larvæ of a black cat-fish, with two longitudinal white lines arising together at anterior end of the head, then separating and passing backwards, one on either side of the dorsum barbules. These were in an exceedingly numerous shoal, and dozens were taken in a scoop by a bucket.

April 17, 1907.—Kallatidal Paar, and vicinity northwards. Depth, 5 to 6 fms. Bottom, almost uniformly sandy, occasionally, and locally, small areas bearing calcrete masses. Divers.

Characteristics:—Abundance of *Spongodes*, two species. Variety of *Echinoderm* fauna. Presence of *Campanularia juncea*, wherever absence or scarcity of calcrete occurs. *Turbinella rapa*, *Fasciolaria trapezoides*, *Pentaceros* sp., and algæ generally. Corals. *Eunice tubifex*, and *Gorgonids*. No *Petrosia*, *Phakellia*, *Phyllospongia* or *Axinella tubulata*.

Sponges:—Massive *Spongionella nigra* and a few other massive forms not abundant. A stout *Isadictya* branch.

Cœlenterates:—*Campanularia juncea* on calcretes locally; one small *Discosoma*; one *Cycloseris cyclolites*; a fragment of dead *Turbinaria*, and a few dead *Astracids*.

Most abundant were two species of *Spongodes*, a massive cauliflower-like one, densely branched, with pink umbels of polyp groups, probably *S. bicolor* (?), although it closely approaches *S. pulchra*, and to which I would link it. Thompson stated specifically that the spicules do not project beyond the polyp. The other species is more elongated, more markedly dendritic, the polyp spinules are very dark red, almost blackish-red, and the base and greater part of the trunk is tinted deep red from the abundance of dark red spicules there. The first species has no red spicules in the trunk, the base of which is dirty gray. Stem and branches in both species are white, or colourless. The second, or dark species, may be *S. dendrophyta*, but I cannot be sure without reference to original figures.

The cauliflower-like species (*S. bicolor*, or *S. pulchra*), in five cases out of twelve, harboured a brownish *Dromia* in a tubular pocket within the stem. The dark species (*S. dendrophyta* ?) had no such commensal.

Echinoderms:—Twenty-six purlpe-spined *Salmacis* sp.; three yellow and scarlet *Salmacis* sp.; three grayish *Temnophurids* having short spines, except at lower side of the equator, which spines are long, barred with two shades of gray, and flattened towards distal ends, which also are somewhat channelled. Diameter of test 4·5 cms. One *Clypeaster humilis* (rather scarce); eleven *Laganum depressum* and many dead tests (locally abundant); and one *Echinolampus oviformis*. One *Lovenia elongata*, living, and numerous dead tests, fresh; must be common. One *Pentaceros linckí* and one *P. mammilatus*; one orange *Echinaster purpureus* (cribrella-form).

Polyzoa:—Large massive species, not uncommon.

Molluscs:—Some small pearl oysters associated with *C. juncea*, one *Turbinella pyrum*, one *Fasciolaria trapezoides*, and one large *Pinna* (only).

Flora:—Scarcely any algæ; *Halophila*, locally.

April 18, 1907.—South Central Cheval. Depth, 6¼ to 6½ fms. Bottom, uniformly sandy, with here and there considerable quantities of shell cultch. Divers.

The characteristic of this region is its great barrenness. One of the most barren regions I know; little save a few *Echinoderms*. The one remarkable incident to-day was the finding of two valves of *Placuna placenta*, dead, but not very worn, and belonging to two different individuals.

Sponges:—Some *Spongionella nigra*.

Cœlenterates:—A single *Cycloseris cyclolites*. No *Spongodes*, and no *Campanularia*.

Echinoderms:—Two *Pentaceros linckí*; one *Luidia maculata*; one *Clypeaster humilis*; eight purple-spined *Salmacis*; two gray *Temnophurids*, one tiny orange one with milk-white spines (diameter of test, 1 cm.); one small orange *Echinaster purpureus* (cribrella-like form); a few black *Holothurians*, and *Antedon* sp.

Molluscs:—Five *Fasciolaria trapezoides*; two valves of *Placuna placenta* (dead), each of 7 cm. deep, and belonging to different individuals. Some very old dead pearl-oyster shells.

Algæ:—Absent, save for some *Sargassum* on S.E. side, which is really on the S.E. Cheval, not S. Central. So algæ may be said to be absent.

April 18, 1907.—Southern third of Periya Paar. Depth, 14 to 19 fms. Dredged first in 11 to 14 fms. Results:—Several tall Gorgonids (*Echinogorgia* sp.). Two species of fine black *Dendrophyllia*. One grand *Antipathes abies*, 18 in. high, and one grand *Gorgonocephalus* (*Astrophyton*).

In 9 to 11 fms.

Sponges:—Great quantities of *Petrosia testudinaria*, and also some other massive sponges.

Cœlenterates:—*Turbinaria* (the two species) several.

Echinoderms:—Several dark slate-coloured *Linckia* (large sp. *L. lævigata* ?).

Molluscs :—One *Malleus vulgaris*, very large and heavy (the largest I have seen). Many spotted *Conus* sp. of large size.

Algæ :—Great quantities of *Sargassum* and *Podina*, and two other common species of lamellar Fucoids.

April 19, 1907.—East of Periya Paar. Depth, 3¾ on W. to 5½ on E. Bottom sandy, except for a couple of dives in 5½ fms., on the east side. Dredging.

Characteristics :—Great abundance of *Pentaceros nodosus ;* of free sandy-coated *Rhabdocynthia ;* and the presence of *Haloplila* and green fan-weed.

Cœlenterates :—One free colony of *Porites*. A fair quantity of *Cycloseris cyclolites* on the east part of the ground. Six *Adamsia* sp. on a *Bulla* sp. One scarlet *Juncella* sp., on a calcrete, in 5½ fms., on N.E. corner.

Echinoderms :—*Pentaceros nodosus* very plentiful (22 taken by two boats on a half circle). *Laganum depressum* scarce.

Molluscs :—A few only of *Turbinella pyrum*. (We are about on the N. limit here.)

Crustacea :—*Pagurids* common, including one large scarlet, hairy species (*Aniculus aniculus*) ; and one with a smooth, pale lilac, porcellanous claw (*Pagurus setifer*).

Tunicates :—Free *Rhabdocynthia*, with sand coatings (approaches *R. pallida* in size, 5 cms.), were very characteristic and abundant. Encircling stem of *Juncella juncea* were a large number of sand-coated, colourless Tunicates, attached in signet-ring fashion.

Fish :—One *Hippocampus* sp.

Flora :—Fan-weed (green) not uncommon (just on the west limit here). *Halophila* common.

April 19, 1907.—South half (sandy portion) of S. Modragam Paar. Depth, 3¾ on W. to 6 fms. on E. Bottom entirely sandy. Divers.

Sponges :—Some rough-surfaced, black-purple sponge, with a *Synapta striata* upon it.

Cœlenterates :—None taken by divers.

Echinoderms :—*Pentaceros nodusus* fairly abundant. One *Luidia maculata ;* one tiny orange *Echinid* with white spines ; one black *Holothurian* with orange ossicles round anus (*Actinopyga serratidens*) ; one *Colochirus quadrangularis* v. *mollis*, body mottled orange, tentacles greenish-yellow on a very dark green or bronze ground.

Molluscs :—A few *Turbinella pyrum ;* no *Pinna ; Avicula vexillum* (young) in abundance in a few places upon small red-weed.

Tunicates :—A fair quantity of a free, sand-coated *Rhabdocynthia*, very much like *R. pallida*, but differing mainly in being free instead of attached. Not so common on this ground as on that immediately to the south.

Flora :—A little *Sargassum*, and, in the shallower water on west side, some *Halophila*. A little red-weed locally. No green fan-weed.

November 1, 1907.—South-half of South Cheval. Depth, 4½ to 6 fms. Ground entirely sandy. Divers.

Cœlenterates :—Several *Pennatula* sp. (mottled purplish-red, white, and gray), and some *Cavernularia obesa*.

Echinoderms :—A fair number of *Astropecten* sp.

November 2, 1907.—East edge of north end of Karativu shoal. Divers.

Algæ :—A few green "fan-weeds" rooted by thick stems in the sand. Also some *Caulerpa*.

Sponges :—A brick-red, sandy, massive species.

Cœlenterates :—Three *Adamsia* sp. on a chank shell inhabited by *Pagurus asper*. Several *Pennatula* (mottled purplish-red, gray, and white).

Molluscs :—Eggs mass of *Natica* sp. ; one young *Turbinella rapa*. Several *Bulla* sp. alive.

Echinoderms :—A few large *Pectinura* (the mottled species).

November 6, 1907.—Cheval Paar. Dredging.

N.E. :—Two *Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* one dead elephant-chank ; six *Clypeaster humilis ;* one *Pentaceros lincki ;* a dark bluish *Leptoclinid*, and a large pink sandy sponge.

S.E. :—Two *Clypeaster humilis ;* dead pearl oysters ; one drab *Sarcophyton ;* one *S. nigra ;* and one long *Alcyonarian*.

S.W. :—One *Astopecten* sp.

N.W. :—One pink *Spongodes ;* one sandy sponge, and some *Cavernularia obesa*.

November 7, 1907.—West of Kallatidal Paar. Dredging.

N.E.—Plenty of *Clypeaster humilis ;* two "leopard" stars ; one *Pentaceros lincki ;* one Echina, yellow, with short purple spines. A few *Cycloseris cyclolites*, and *Bulla* sp.

S.E.—*Spongia nigra ;* numerous *Cycloseris ; Echinocardium* sp. ; purple *Spatangoid*, and *Bulla* sp. plentiful ; some *Halichondrias* sp.

S.W.—*Fasciolaria trapezoides ; Gorgonia suberacea ; Echinocardium* sp., *Clypeaster humilis ;* and *Campanularia juncea*.

N.W.—*Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* one *Pentaceros lincki ;* two *Clypeaster humilis ; Astracids ;* calcretes ; Hydroids ; and *Loligo* sp.

November 19, 1907.—Region of South Moderagam. Divers.

S.E. from ship :—Large quantities of *Pentaceros* sp. ; one *P. lincki ;* Pinna, a few dead shells ; *Halichondria* and other sponges ; dark *Spongodes ;* large masses of *Leptoclinum*, two species, cream, and dark gray ; one "leopard" starfish ; *Caulerpa* (pinnate form, large, and coarse) ; two of the small Echinoid-like *Clypeaster*, but only 1½ inch long.

North side, towards N. Moderagam Paar :—One old elephant-chank alive ; two *Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* one *Turbinella pyrum ;* two *Clypeaster humilis ;* two *Pentaceros* sp. ; one *P. lincki ;* one very large mass of creamy *Leptoclinid ;* a great mass of sandy worm tubes ; pinnate *Caulerpa ;* a little *Campanularia juncea ;* and massive sponges.

E.N.E. from ship :—Two large *Turbinella pyrum ;* three *Pentaceros lincki*, and a fair number of *P.* sp. ; one *Cribrella* sp. ; one *Malleus* sp. ; two *Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* some *Spongodes ;* three *Clypeaster humilis ;* some ball-corals (small *Astracids*), and branched, knobby *Porites ; Cycloseris* (several spp.).

November 20, 1907.—North-East Cheval Paar. Depth, 6 fms. Bottom sand. Divers.

Eggs and larva of a *Cephalopod* enclosed in a glutinous sandy case, which was attached to a species of *Spongodes* with whitish-pink top. Each egg was separate, and about ten cases were taken. Eggs of a *Gastropod* were also found deposited on oyster shells. They were elongated, glistening, glued together with sand, and had an "organ-pipe appearance." Size, 15 cms. square. Pinkish-brown.

N.E. section :—Fifteen *Cavernularia obesa ;* one *Spongodes* sp. ; one *Clypeaster* sp. ; dead *Bulla* sp. ; *Halichondria* sp. ; and *Campanularia juncea*.

S.E. section :—Identical with N.E., also coarse black *Lepralia ;* dead pearl oysters, and *Clypeaster* sp.

S.W. section :—Coarse *Porites* on calcrete ; *Campanularia juncea* on calcrete ; fine colonial mass of *Filigrana*, with dark lilac *Spongodes* and yellow polyps ; and dead pearl oysters.

N.W. section :—Four *Cavernularia obesa ;* one *Clypeaster* sp. ; one *Pentaceros lincki ;* one *Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* small pieces of calcrete, black sponge, and two *Bulla* sp.

November 21, 1907.—East of Mid East Cheval Paar. 5 fms. Sand. Divers.

"Leopard" starfish, species unknown ; *Spatangids,* purplish-blue spines, apple size ; *Clypeaster humilis* (flat "lemon" cakes) ; *Pentaceros lincki,* large starfish with huge spines, maroon-red in colour, spotted ; sponges, two species ; *Echinogorgia pseudosappa* (the yellow-brown one) ; *Leptogorgia* sp. (the red one, also a yellow variety) ; *Spongodes,* two species ; *Porcellana quadrilabatus* and *P.* sp., commensal on Spongodes ; eggs of a *Gastropod,* organ-pipe shape, or like basalt rock, sketched, on oyster shell ; eggs of *Loligo* sp. ; *Fungia patella* common ; *Fasciolaria trapezoides* and a species of *Bulla* common ; huge specimens (16 inches by 5) of a compound hydroid (*Cavernularia globosa*), common ; two species of fish (*Fierasifer*) from anus of a Holothurian, showing white neutral surface ; size of Holothurian, 1 ft., fish 9 inches.

November 22, 1907.—West Cheval Paar. Depth, 6½ to 7 fms. Bottom sand and rock. Divers.

Leptogorgonia, red, small ; *Pentaceros lincki ; Fasciolaria trapezoides ; Clypeaster humilis ;* coral debris ; black *Holothurians* with minute commensal black and white crabs ; two specimens *Pagurus setifer* in broken shells of *Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* one large black and white stalkless *Crinoid,* with brilliant yellow-green mouth ; three species sponges, one species absolutely covered with separate *Anemones* (green peristone, colourless tentacles, length 1 cm. by 6, base slightly spreading). Tubes of the coral crowded with two species of *Polyonyx biunguiculatus ;* also worm tubes, *Gephyrea,* and a species of *Alpheus.*

Note.—Three *Polycheates* were also found attached but having their bodies in small shells. Found an oyster alive, but embedded in stiff sand, on which a coral grew.

November 22, 1907.—Central Cheval Paar. Dredging.

N.E.—Ten *Clypeaster humilis ;* several *Leptogorgia lutkeni ;* some *Campanularia juncea ;* several *Fasciolaria trapezoides ; Halichondria* sp. scarce ; and dead pearl-oyster valves, few.

S.E.—*Clypeaster* plentiful ; *Halichondria* sp., and tubular sponge with commensal worms rare ; two *Pentaceros lincki* and one *Spongodes* sp.

S.W.—Some dead pearl-oyster valves (old) ; several *Clypeaster* sp. ; one *Eunice tubifex ;* and black *Holothurians.*

N.W.—Calcrete nodules, and *Clypeaster* sp. Centre of position. Two dives on sand gave two *Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* three *Clypeaster* sp. ; and three *Cribrella* sp.

November 23, 1907.—North and S.E. Cheval Paar. Sand and rock. Depth, 6 to 7 fms. Divers.

Anemones, three species ; *Pagurus deformis* and *Pagurus setifer,* both in shells of *Fasciolaria trapezoides ; Petrolisthes militaris* and *Munida* sp., from sponge sp. ; eggs of *Octopus ; Cribrella,* two species, black and maroon ; *Holothurian,* one sp., black, 10 inches ; coral, rock, cultch debris, and broken assorted shells ; *Pentaceros lincki,* two ; *Fungia patella,* eight ; *Axinella donnani* (red sponge), one ; *Polyzoa,* two species, blackish and salmon colour.

November 23, 1907.—Mid East Cheval Position. Dredging.

N.E.—Some old dead pearl oysters, calcrete ; no *Fasciolaria trapezoides.*

S.W.—Several old dead pearl oysters, and *Fasciolaria trapezoides,* common.

S.E.—One *Fasciolaria trapezoides ; Cribrella* sp. ; *Lepralia* sp. (white) ; *Campanularia juncea* and *Axinella donnani* (abundant) ; *Cycloseris cyclolites ;* some brick cultch and shell gravel.

N.W.—*Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* black *Holothurians,* and brick cultch.

General lot :—*Fasciolaria trapezoides,* plentiful ; brick cultch, rare, three *Clypeaster* sp. ; coarse *Porites* ; black *Filigrana* colony ; and *Nullipore* balls.

November 25, 1907.—Krusadai Paar. Coral and rock bottom. Divers brought up :—*Axinella tenuidigitata,* of a curious red (brick) colour. Corals, three species, one "stag-horn" kind (*Madrepore scandens) ;* large *Lamellibranchs ; Sarcophyton* sp. (steel gray), three specimens ; *Pentaceros lincki,* one specimen ; *Anemones* sp., on coral débris, ten specimens. Coral débris plentiful. *Nullipore* balls, three specimens.

N.E.—*Pentaceros lincki ;* plenty of fine "stag-horn" coral ; *Madrepore* as seen on pearl-oyster valves ; *Sarcophyton oligotrema ; Sarcophyton* sp., with many small divided lobules. *Porites* (two kinds), also *Sargassum* on rock.

S.W.—Fine-pored *Turbinaria,* also *Axinella tenuidigitata,* large *S. oligotrema,* stout *Madrepore,* and one pearl oyster, on west side.

S.E.—Plenty of coral and small many-coloured *Sarcophyton.* One *Petrosia testudinaria.* Orange-coloured sponge. *Axinella tenuidigitata.* Coarse *Halimeda,* and much *Lithothamnium* everywhere.

N.W.—Same as N.E. Also present, *Salmacis bicolor,* orange sponge, and *Axinella tenuidigitata.*

Note no *Fasciolaria, Clypeaster,* or *Spongodes.*

November 26, 1907.—West side Krusadi Paar. (Good ground.) Divers.

N.E.—*Aulospongia tubulatus ; Nullipore* balls (small) ; small-lobed *Sarcophyton,* and *Porites* spp.

S.E.—Small quantities of *Madrepore ;* small drab (purplish-blue) *Spongodes* and *Sarcophyton* (small).

N.W.—*Fasciolaria trapezoides.* Small *Nullipore* balls. *Porites* sp. Dead and corroded *Madrepores.* Small-pored *Astræa* sp.

General statement.—Four *Axinella donnani ;* three *Pentaceros lincki ; Astroids ; Porites,* &c., as seen on Muttuvaratu. *Phyllospongia holdsworthi,* on pearl oysters, and *Axinella tenuidigitata.*

November 28, 1907.—Periya Paar. Dredging.

S.W. of position.—Plenty of *Phyllospongia holdsworthi ;* six *Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* one *Clibanarius* sp. (lake-red hermit) ; *Ostrea* on *Fasciolaria ;* some coral masses, *Porites ;* branching *Madrepore* masses ; various sponges and *Antedons* were plentiful.

N.W. of position.—Seven *Pentaceros lincki* (apparently common) ; *Porites* and other ball-shaped corals ; very large round *Nullipore* balls (four inches in diameter) ; some *Phyllospongia,* less than on S.W. ; four *Fasciolaria trapezoides ;* three *Clypeaster,* and some *Sargassum.*

N.E.—Two *Fasciolaria trapezoides* (on rocky ground) ; massive corals (unbranched) ; a little *Phyllospongia* of two species ; one large mass *Filigrana* sp. ; also *Leptogorgia* sp.

November 28, 1907.—West Cheval Paar. Depth, 7 fms. Bottom sand and rock.

Several *Lethrinus* sp. were caught, and their stomach contents examined. In two cases they were absolutely crowded with fragments of oyster shells of about three months old. Size of the fish, 14 inches by 7. The stomachs and contents were preserved. We left Krusadai Paar and anchored on the West Cheval Paar, where spat was found. A stone was found partly covered with spat (three months old), and also with byssus.

It seemed as if the fish had turned the stone over in picking the oysters off. There appeared to be no doubt that this was due to the ravages of fishes. No part appeared to be played in this case by currents.

[*Note.*—A few days ago I found an oyster alive (three years old), absolutely buried 1½ inch deep in a more or less solid block of sand.]

Dredging Periya Paar.—Enormous numbers of spat found in about 8 fathoms. Age three months, and of two colours. Those on sand, light coloured. Rock ones darker. Although probably of the same age they were of different sizes. Many oysters were found on the flat, bare sand.

Along with the oysters were found large numbers of a small species of *Modiola* ("suran"). These were enormously abundant. Several of the spat shells were empty, with small holes in them. These holes I attribute to the *Modiola*. Several of the shells (spat and *Modiola*) were preserved. This spat practically extends to the Cheval. It will probably be dredged and transplanted later to the Cheval by the "Violet"; so that during this inspection we have found two lots—the Krusadai old oysters, which may possibly be fished next year, and this spat.

[*Note.*—Carefully note the effect of *Modiola* and *Lethrinus* on the spat.]

Trawled by Captain Cribb whilst transplanting Oysters in December–January, 1907–08.

The following records include only December 4 to 16. His log ended there.
Oysters (4 months old), 10,495,000.
Sharks, 7.
Large rays, 9.
Small rays, 38.
Lethrinus (Velameen) and *Serranus* (Kalawar), 155. Undifferentiated.
"Plough-fish" (one 10 feet long), 27.

February 1, 1908.—Challai Paar. Depth, mostly 3½ fms.
Lies immediately W. of Coral reef.
Circle of inspection showed the whole ground to be flat paar, with a good deal of live coral on E. side (towards reef), chiefly *Madrepore* and *Porites*.
Everywhere quantities of *Halimeda* (small sp.) and black crested sponge, very abundant.
Pentaceros lincki; large *Pinna* (the majority carrying pearl oysters of various ages from spat to one year), fairly common (not abundant). "Kondatchy" *Pentaceros* sp., not common (a few only). Purply spined *Echinus*, rare. Some *Astrea tubulata*, not common; also *Axinella donnani*, fairly common. *Isodictya* forms; gray *Alcyonarians*, three species, abundant. Some *Halichondria;* some black *Holothurians*, and some *Codium tomentosum*. *Podina pavonia*, fairly common, *Echinodiscus auratus*, not common. Five *Turbinella rapa*, only. A large *Mytilus*, 3–3½ inches long, abundant; each one had a single commensal female *Pinnotheres*. Large dead elephant-chank. A few *Malleus* sp., and quantities of green algæ resembling a skeleton leaf.

February 2, 1908.—West of centre of Challai Paar (centre position two miles distant). Depth, 4 to 4¼ fms. Bottom all coarse sand, save six dives on rock.
Pentaceros lincki, scarce. *Pentaceros* sp., *Fasciolaria trapezium*, *Turbinella pyrum*, *Pinna bullata* (on west side only); *Spongionella nigra*, few—not abundant. *Sarcophyton* sp. and Spongodes; a small yellow *Echinus*, with purple spines; knobbed and coarse *Porites* (on sand), fairly abundant. *Chalina-like* branched sponge fairly common wherever it can get foothold, as on *Pinna*. *Echinodiscus auritus*, abundant. *Astropecten hemprichi*—some, not abundant. Plenty of *Sargassum*, and of a pale brown, or yellowish, branched and tubular, alga. Less quantity of a fine thread-like green alga. "Skeleton leaf" green alga common, and some *Podina* on dead coral.

February 2, 1908.—On and around fishery patch, Periya Paar. Dredging.
Second and third hauls of dredge. Took drift bottle No. 219 from vicinity of south end, fishery patch, Periya Paar.
Fair quantity of *Petrosia* and *Axinella tubulata;* also some *Axinella donnani* and green-black ceratose sponge, together with *Octopods*. Five large *Porites*. Numerous *Ostracion cornuta;* no green weed, but much flat, ribbon-like, slimy, olive-brown alga, some *Sargassum* and *Podina*. One large *Trygon* sp.
Fair quantity of *Leptogorgia*, two pieces with brown *Avicula* sp., young. Also coarse zoophyte with *Avicula zebra*.

February 2, 1908.—Pearl oyster spat on a *Pagurid*.
Two specimens of pearl oyster measuring about 3 mm. were found attached to the more flattened side of the dactylus—*i.e.*, the side of the dactylus opposed to the body when the animal is retracted—of the third left thoracic leg of *Pagurus setifer*.
In this species of *Anomura* this particular dactylus of the leg is peculiarly flattened in a manner not known in any other species of the group, the side of the dactylus opposed to the body being indeed slightly concave in section.
The occurrence of spat on this part of the body of *Pagurus setifer* is suggestive, the place where found forming a secure "nest" through the slight concavity of the limb here.
Note on an *Actinian.*—Six (solitary) specimens of *Isaurus duchassaignii*, sand-coloured. Length, 1¾ in. Breadth, 1¼ in.

February 3, 1908.—West Challai Paar. Depth, 3 fms. Dredging.
N.E. and S.E.—Dark *Spongodes*, and *Aplysia* with large blackish spots, fairly abundant. Black *Holothurians*, and *Pentaceros lincki*, scarce. Plenty of yellow *Echinus*, with purple spines. *Astropecten* sp., and *Podina* sp. fairly common. Branched *Enteropmorpha*, of a pale olive colour, enormously common. Also green "skeleton" alga. Some greenish-black ceratose sponge. *Turbinella rapa* rare. *Clypeaster humisis*, not very abundant.
S.W. and N.W.—Weeds as before. One coarse *Turbinaria* and some *Favia* sp., on rock. Here, too, are some few patches of calcrete, blocks of dead coral, and a fair quantity of *Campanularia juncea*. *Spongodes* as above. *Pentaceros lincki* scarce.

February 4, 1908.—Sandy region to E. of N.E. Cheval. Divers.
All sand, very coarse grit-sand, and large-grained quartz, except a few dives on east edge.
Brought in much sea-weed, chiefly the green leaf kind. Branched *Actinomorpha* sp. becoming much scarcer than in shallow water.
Only animals abundant:—*Echinodiscus auratus;* some knobbed chanks (*Fasciolaria trapezoides*), *Cribrellas*, and one *Holothurian* (dark greenish-gray with white transverse bars). Animal life very scarce, save purple *Echinus*. Lameller olive-brown alga and some *Podina* were obtained, but were not very abundant. Swimming crabs were noticed to be plentiful. No *Spongodes*.

February 5, 1908.—North-east Cheval Paar. Divers.

P. lincki ; Fasciolaria trapezoides ; ball or loose coral abundant everywhere, *Porites* sp. abundant, in large disc-shaped masses, with tubercular knobs over. *Siderastræa spheroidatis* common ; also a form not unlike *Pavonia*, but with coralla projecting ; *Pavia* sp. common ; dead pearl-oyster shells about two years old (not abundant) ; *Leptoclinum* (gray) ; black Holothurians ; large *Lithothamnium* balls abundant ; purple-spined *Echinus* (whitish test) not common ; *Echinodiscus auratus* common ; *Sargassum*, " skeleton-leaf " green alga, flat shiny olive-brown lameller alga, and *Podina* sp., abundant ; *Campanularia juncea* not abundant ; small flat Echinoid, and both large and small *Cycloseris* common (not abundant).

February 6, 1908.—Mid-west Cheval. Rocky ground. Divers.

At ship's position :—*Sargassum* and shiny lameller alga extremely abundant ; some *Lithothamnium* balls.

Divers brought *Fasciolaria trapezoides, Pentaceros lincki, Phyllospongia holdsworthi, Porites, Lepralia* sp., *Porites* sp., knobbed form, *Madrepore* sp., and *Coscinaria donnani*, all common ; *Lithothamnium* balls, common in places ; *Echinodiscus auratus* common only on S.E. of circle ; *Sargassum* weed enormously abundant ; shiny lamellar olive weed very abundant, and dead coral plentiful.

February 8, 1908.—Between N. Moderagam and Jaggerboom Paars. Divers.

Life very scanty. *Pentaceros* sp. ; small *Echinoids* (flat) ; small *Pectunculus ;* green thread-alga (*Cladophora ?*) ; a large slimy flat lameller olive-brown alga ; creamy *Leptoclinid ; Echinodiscus auratus ;* shiny filamatous red-brown, scum alga, on sand ; some sandy *Halichondria* and white sponges ; *Filigrana ;* Chama calcrete ; " leopard-star " ; tubular, branched, pale olive alga (*Enteromortha*-like), very common. Flat *Echinoids* rare.

February 10, 1908.—Two miles off Marichukaddi. Bottom muddy sand, blocks of quartz and calcrete conglomerate, latter made of large pieces of quartz cemented together. Divers.

Suberogorgia suberosa plentiful on the calcrete.

Discosoma, Sarcophyton (rooted in sand), and chanks very common.

On E. side, first round, plenty of *Spongodes* with dark base ; on W. side, rare, but a good quantity of small jointed *Halimeda* ; also *Pentaceros* and chank egg-capsules (empty). *Polyzoa*, dendritic forms common, especially a large form. Hermit crabs common ; *Avicula furcata* common on *Suberogorgia ;* a large species of *Cycloseris* fairly common ; *Halophila, Zostera*, and fine algæ common ; and a long pointed *Corallina* rare ; also some dead *Favia ;* no *Pinna* or pearl oysters ; massive sponges plentiful, including *S. nigra.*

February 11, 1908.—Kutrimalai Paar. From two dives at ship.

Pinna bullata.—The multitudes of those present in 1905 all gone, only dead shells, no living ones. Dead ones broken.

Rhabdocynthia rosea very common, often on dead shells of *Pinna bullata.*

Algæ :—The branched, tubular, light olive weed, very common. Some recently broken shells of chanks (*Turbinella rapa*), fairly abundant. Creamy *Leptoclinid*, common (like *Filigrana* masses). *Rhabdocynthia (rosea ?)* (on dead *Pinnas*, &c.) common. *Pentaceros lincki* rare. *Pentaceros* sp. (" Kondatchy " form) common. Tubular, branched, pale olive alga common. Flat lameller weed common. Reddish-brown weed common. *Halophila* and *Zostera*, &c., rare. No *Gorgonids* or *Discosoma*, or *Spongodes.*

February 11, 1908.—South Moderagam Paar. Bottom, sand and mud.

Trawl results :—*Ostracion cornutus* very common ; Dabs, two (scarce) ; other fish, none ; dark green *Holothurian* (*Stichopus chloronotus*) very common. Starfish, various spp. ; *Pentaceros lincki, Zostera*, and *Halophila* very common ; slimy reddish-brown sand-crusting alga very abundant. Creamy *Leptoclinid* in masses common ; and *Pentaceros* sp. rare. No *Spongodes.*

Linckia lævigata appears to be the large species which is so abundant on the Muttuvaratu Paar, where it is commonly met with measuring 12 to 3 inches from arm tip to arm tip. They are of two colours—very distinct—one orange, the other dark slate.

Pentaceros lincki is the bright lake-coloured species, and the commonest ; it occurs in from 5 to 8 fms. *P. nodusus* is the smallest of the three, and is the one common on Kondatchy Paar in 1902. *P. mammilatus* is the scarcest. It ranges from the shallow water of Kutrimalai Paar to the deep water of the Periya Paar.

Molluscs :—Chanks rare, only one specimen being taken. Also one specimen of the spent egg-capsules of *Loligo* sp.

February 12, 1908.—South Moderagam and to south of same. Nearly all sand. Divers.

South part. One *Discosoma* associated with a mass of *Owenia* sand-tubes. *Turbinella pyrum* (some recently broken shells) ; *Bulla* sp. green " skeleton " weed ; branched, tubular, pale olive weed ; lamellar brown weed ; *Pentaceros* sp. ; *Clypeaster humilis* common. Vast quantities of a greenish-bronze, fibrous sponge, with much sand in it. No *Pinna. Pentaceros lincki* and digitate *Sarcophyton* rare. *Spongodes* one only on N.E. quadrant, and some dead *Favia.*

February 13, 1908.—S.W. Cheval. Divers.

N.E.—Two " ginger cakes " (*Clypeaster humilis*) ; two species of starfish and some strap weed.

S.E.—One black *Holothurian ;* three starfish (*P. lincki*) ; two large dead pearl-oyster shells and seaweed assorted.

S.W.—Green and brown seaweed on dead rock.

N.W.—Seaweed and Nummilites.

General lot :—Large quantity of seaweed ; eight starfish (*P. mammilatus*) ; dead rock and coral ; and one black *Holothurian.*

February 15, 1908.—Karativu Paar. Divers.

Axinella donnani ; Axinella tubulatus ; Porites (two species) ; *Nullipore* balls ; and *Fungia patella*, all very common. *Suberogorgia suberacea* common (with *Avicula furcator*). *Petrosia testudinaria* rare. " Helmet shell " (*Cassis* sp.) one on west side. Some fine *Madrepores* on east side. One fine coral, a Favia-like form with very deep cups and knife edge, ball-shape, and 12 inches diameter.

Weed not abundant, but of a slimy strap-like form.

February 16, 1908.—Krusadi Paar. Divers.

Madrepore, two species, common, especially on west side. *Pentaceros lincki ; Galaxia* sp. on pearl oyster : *Favia* sp. ; *Porites* two species ; *Sarcophyton* small colonies ; *S. oligotrema* three species ; *Axinella tubulata ; Axinella donnani, Zoanthus* (small sp.), common. *Filigrana* rare.

Not much weed. What there is is chiefly *Sargassum* and *Podina. Lithothamnium* nodules plentiful.

February 17, 1908.—Between Krusadi and Muttuvaratu Paars. Bottom rocky. Divers.

Characteristics :—Quantities of fleshy *Alcyonarians* (three species at least of *Sarcophyton*) and plenty of Madrepores of three species. Two species of *Porites*. Not much algæ. What is here is chiefly *Sargassum* and *Podina*. Plenty of *Lithothamnium* present. Also *Axinella donnani ;* black *Holothurians ; Favia affinis ;*

Stickopus chloronotus ; Leptoclinum (gray); and nodular coral (Pavonia sp.) very common. *Nepthya ceylonensis* (pale lilac, brownish-yellow polps) plentiful.

February 18, 1908.—North end, Muttuvaratu Paar. Divers.

Linckialævigater, 13 inches across (two colour varieties, orange and dark slate); *Galaxia* sp.; *Porites* (massive pyramidal form); *Favia* sp. (*F. cavernosa ?*); *Halyphysema* sp.; and *Cynthia crinitistellata* (1¼ inch long and 1½ inch broad), much larger than that discovered by Herdman, Vol. V., p. 313. Very common.

November 12, 1908.—A position 1¼ mile due south of Koopay Paar. Trawl.

Bearings :—Doric Tower, S. 57 E.; Talaimannar Point, N. 14 W.; Mannar Fort, N. 63 E.; Vankali Lighthouse, N. 88 E. Excellent ground.

Three kinds of weed—green, red, and brown. Dead coral, *Axinella donnani, Pentaceros lincki*, and *Murex* sp.

November 17 and 18, 1908.—Periya Paar Karai. Ground hard sand, a little rock partially covered with young spat, age about two months. Trawl.

Lethrinus miniatus, eight specimens, about one foot long. Silver gray, teeth spiny, in rows, decreasing in size posteriorly. Size about 14 by 4⅛ inches. Stomach contents, oyster spat and starfish. No parasites looked for.

Serranus sp. Seven specimens of about same size. Teeth knobby with smaller ones further back. Pinky-gray in colour. Parasites not looked for.

"Cooriwilli." Details not entered, but found to contain young oysters. Parasites not looked for.

Tetrodon sp. This fish has parrot- or turtle-like jaws, and is about 15 inches long by 3 inches broad and 4½ inches high. Stomach contained spat. Parasites not looked for.

Lethrinus sp. This is the red species and measures about 20 inches by 2½, being compressed laterally. Stomach contents consisted of oyster spat. Parasites not looked for. Teeth small and spiny.

Lethrinus sp. White, rather smaller than above. Teeth similar. Stomach contents, oyster spat and starfish. Gut not examined for parasites.

Trygon sephen, "Cutti Tirrikai." The small sand ray with rings of black and white, and a poisonous spine on the tail. Measurements, 8 by 9 inches, seventeen specimens. Stomach contents, slime and small fry. One Trematode (*Anaporrhutum largum*) found in the viscera. Spiral valves with cestodes and free proglottides. All preserved and labelled.

Trygon sp., "Karawa Tirrikai." Two specimens, extreme length 6 feet. Tail long and whip-like, with a spine as in *Trygon sephen*. Teeth in plates. Stomach contents slime, small fry, cuttlefish, and crabs. No Trematodes. A few cestodes in spiral valve. All preserved and labelled.

Stegostoma sp., "Coracan Surrah." Extreme length 8 feet 10 inches. Length from snout to anus, 4 feet 11 inches. Breadth across pectoral fins, 4 feet. Breadth at neck 1 foot 6 inches. Male. One specimen, body cylindrical, gradually tapering towards the tail. Teeth typically shark-like, in rows, and rather soft, and horny. Internal to the nares are a pair of palps. Eyes exceedingly minute. Skin smooth. Colour white ventrally; darker dorsally. Five gill clefts. Stomach contents, slime, small fish, and two *Cephalopods*. The whole of the viscera and mesenteries were literally paved with hundreds of huge Trematodes (*Anarporrhutum largum*). The spiral valve was blocked with huge cestodes of several species, amounting to half of a one-pound bottle full. All preserved and labelled.

November 21, 1908.—Trawling N. end, Periya Paar.

Chiloscyllium sp., "Surrah" (a species of dogfish) was examined to-day. Length, 1 foot 11 inches. Circumference, 11 inches. Stomach empty. Spiral valve very noticeably loosely coiled, and full of small cestodes and proglottides, all carefully preserved. No time for remarks or drawings of the species.

"Cooriwilli." This species was found to have large cysts (usually sausage-shaped) on the wall of the air bladder. Other cysts occurred on the wall of the stomach, and seven Trematodes (*Allocreadium annandalei*, Southwell) were also found attached to internal wall of stomach. The gut was empty.

Other fishes examined included numbers of *Lethrinus* sp., but nothing important found.

November 24, 1908.—Trawling N.W. Cheval Paar. Bottom sand and a little rock.

First haul :—About 3 cwt. of Gastropod eggs, species unknown.

Fish as follows :—Two *Ostracion* spp. (coffin-fish); six *Trygon sephen*, "Cutti Tirrikai"; three *Remora* sp.; one *Serranus* sp., "Kalawa"; one *Carcharias* sp., "Ooluva"; four "Kadal-veral" (these contained eighteen cuttle-fish, two prawns, and plenty of Trematodes); one *Serranus* sp. contained small fish; four *Trygon kuhli*, "Manal-Tirrikai"—three large, one small; three "Savel" (cock fish).

Second haul :—Seven *Trygon kuhli*, "Manal Tirrikai," one *Ætobatis narinari*; one shark, "Ooluva"; three *Lethrinus miniatus*, "Velamin"; one "Cooriwilli"; one *Balistes mitis*, "Kelathy."

Third haul :—One *Stegostoma tigrinum*, "Comoroin Surrah"; twelve *Trygon kuhli*, "Manal Tirrikai"; one "Cooriwilli"; one *Diagramma* sp., "Tholan"; two *Lethrinus* sp., "Velamin"; six *Serranus* sp., "Kalawa"; one *Lethrinus* sp., red, "Sev-Velamin"; one *Balistes mites*, Kelathy; red balls of sponge.

Notes on stomach contents :—*Lethrinus* sp., "Velamin" (second haul), nineteen small fish and oysters.

"Cooriwilli," twenty-eight small fish. Air bladder with cysts.

Balistes mitis, "Kelathy," oyster shells and corals (solitary).

"Cooriwilli" (third haul), two small fish and worms.

Diagramma sp., "Tholan"; six cuttlefish, plenty of coral, and *Zostera*.

Lethrinus sp., "Velamin"; two small fish and sand.

Serranus sp., "Kalawa"; four cuttlefish, eighteen small fish, five pieces *Cypreæ*, three crabs, oyster shells, and *Zostera*.

Balistes mitis, "Kelathy"; two small fish, oyster shells, coral, and plenty of *Trematodes*.

Stegostoma tigrinum, "Comorin Surrah," female: extreme length of body 7 feet, length of tail 3 feet, stomach contents :—Cephalopods only, spiral valve crowded with cestodes, all remarkably fast, valve coarse, with thick wall.

Trygon sp., "Karawa Tirrikai," male: 3 feet across by 2 feet long, tail also 2 feet long; stomach contents, cuttlefish and crabs; spiral valve rather loosely coiled and practically devoid of attached cestodes.

Trygon sephen, "Cutti Tirrikai," small rays about 9 inches across by 9 inches long, males and females; stomach contents, worms, slime, &c.

Rhinobatus sp., "*Kachu Ooluva*," a small ray-like fish; stomach contents, prawns and a few cestodes. Not preserved.

November 25, 1908.—Trawling N. Central Cheval Paar.

One turtle. Stomach contents: immense number of thick-shelled *Mactra* and *chanks*; also Pagurids and hundreds of *Nematodes*.

Four *Tetroden stellatus*, " Paté." Stomach contents of two, oysters ; of one, sand, and the other black sponge.

Two *Serranus* sp., " Kalawa." Stomach contents, small fishes.

November 27, 1908.—North of Cheval Paar. Two hours' trawling.

Fish caught as follows :—Ten *Lethrinus* sp. Stomach contents : ten small fish, thirteen cuttlefish, sand and weed, pieces of shell, prawns and oysters.

Serranus sp., " Pandary Kalawa." Stomach contents : eight small fish, three cuttlefish, and two crabs.

Trygon sephen, " Cutti Tirrikai." Stomach contents : three small fish, two cuttle-fish, two crabs, pieces of shells, and sand.

Trygon sp., " Karawa Tirrikai," female, one specimen. The uterus of Karawa Tirrikai, in the inert condition, is a small organ. When containing embryos the wall swells up enormously and becomes white, thick, and rather hard ; in the centre of this wall is a small cavity, the lumen, which is nearly blocked up by numerous thin digitate filaments. The left uterus may be pregnant, the other empty. Breadth of body, 3 feet 6 inches ; length of body, 3 feet ; length of tail, 2 feet 9 inches ; length of pregnant uterus, 8 inches ; breadth of uterus, 4½ inches. Stomach contents : small fish, one huge gephyrean worm, crabs, other worms, prawns (and big worms in the spiral valve).

Cestodes remarkably rare, except small ones. All preserved.

Specimen II., female, same size as specimen I. Stomach contents : small fish and one *Octopus*. The left uterus impregnated. Right uterus empty, coarsely lobulated and red. Left uterus as in specimen I. Spiral valve, cestodes remarkably rare, except small ones.

Specimen III., female, same size as specimens I. and II. Stomach contents : one small *Octopus* only. Uterus as in I. and II. Evidently in this species the right uterus is abortive, all these specimens having been found to contain young before death. Spiral valve, cestodes remarkably rare, except small ones.

January 25, 1909.—Trawling, Muttuvaratu Paar. *Trygon kuhli*, " Manal Tirrikai," female. Length of body, 9 inches ; breadth of body, 10½ inches ; length of tail, 12½ inches. Stomach empty ; only one ovary and one oviduct—the left. Spiral valve contained six specimens of *Phyllobothrium blakei*, and seven specimens of an enormous species of cestode, undetermined.

Measurements of latter (alive) : Length, 8 cms. ; width of widest part, 4 mms. Head prominent and nodular. All preserved. Compared with size of the fish, these cestodes are enormous. Found later to be *Rhinebothrium ceylonicum*.

March 11, 1909.—Fishes frequenting Pearl Banks :—

1.	*Fistularia serrata*	Long-snouted fish	
2.	*Rhinobatus columnæ*	" Katch-Oolava "	
3.	*Tetrodon immaculatus*	" Petai " or " Pati "	
4.	*Plotosus canius*	Dutch Bay catfish	
5.	*Pterois miles*	Poisonous dorsal spines	
6.	*Acanthurus matoides*	" Orandai "	
7.	*Serranus maculatus*	A species of " Kalawar "	
8.	*Naseus tuberosus*	—	
9.	*Diodon maculatus*	—	
10.	*Trygon sephen*	" Cutti Tirrikai "	
11.	*Trygon kuhli*	" Manal Tirrikai "	
12.	*Upeneus indicus*	Gray mullet, 2 barbles under chin	
13.	*Coris formosis*	Black-spotted fish	
14.	*Lutjanus gibbus*	Red " Vellamin "	
15.	*Lutjanus argentimaculatus*	Roseate, or pinky " Vellamin "	
16.	*Diagramma griseum*	" Madanna "	
17.	*Diagramma crassispinum*	" Tolan "	
18.	*Diagramma pictum*	Longitudinal black bands	
19.	*Scorpænopsis leonina*	—	
20.	*Heniochus macrolepidotus*	" Vanathimin "	
21.	*Serranus undulosus*	" Kalawar "	
22.	*Teuthis oramen*	" Oti "	
23.	*Carcharius acutus*	Dutch Bay " dogfish "	
24.	*Chirocentrus dorab*	" Valai "	
25.	*Caranx speciosus*	" Paramin," Dutch Bay	
26.	*Lethrinus miniatus*	" Vellamin "	
27.	*Lanclus cornutus*	" Vanathimin "	

November 16, 1909.—Trawling, Portugal Bay. All on mud. *Plotosus canius*. Six specimens on mud : length up to 14 inches. Gut contents : two *Cypræe occelatus*, one *Pagurus dearmatus*. Parasites absent.

Trygon kuhli, two specimens, one male and one female with embryos. Length 12 inches, stomach empty. Parasites absent.

Carcharias acutus, one specimen, male ; extreme length, 21 inches ; stomach contents : a little mud and a small fish. Parasites absent.

Ætobatis narinari, one specimen, male ; length from base of nose to tail, 16 inches ; breadth, 26 inches ; tail said to be very much longer than the body, but cut off when the fish came. Lower dental plate projects only a little beyond that of the upper. Snout broad. Stomach contents : shell-fish débris. Parasites absent.

November 16, 1909, Evening.—Cheval Paar. Trawled by Vlolet :—

Eighteen *Trygon sephen*, " Cutti tirrikai " ; ten *Diagramma crassispinum*, " Tholan " ; one *Heniochus macrolepidotus* and one *Holocanthus annularis* (" Blue John ") ; one *Diagramma punctatus*, " Pulli Kalawa " ; one *Tricanthus brevirostris*, " Vella Klathi " ; stomach contents : *Trygon sephen*, worms in plenty, some *Gephryea*, few *Polycheates*. Parasites absent.

December 15, 1909.—Trawling, Portugal Bay. Shot at noon, hauled at 1 P.M.

Pristis cuspidatus. First specimen, female, length 15½ feet, breadth 5½ feet. Stomach contents : two small fish and an octopus. Both uteri pregnant. Right uterus contained twelve embryos. Left contained eleven embryos. Preserved, and sent to the Colombo Museum. Liver two lobed, corrugated, and elongated. Oviducts joined dorsally by peritoneum. Spiral valve contained green fibrous mud. No cestodes in gut.

Note.—Fully described in " Spolia Zeylanica," Vol. VI., p. 137.

Pristis cuspidatus. Second specimen, male, length 6¾ feet, breadth 1½ foot. Stomach contents : small fish. Spira valve full of cestodes, described in cestode file of date.

Among the fish trawled the following were noted.—*Carcharius acutus*, *Trygon walga*, *Pteroplata micrura*, and *Ætobatis narinari*. Cestodes undetermined. *Pristis* sp., with undetermined cestodes.

February 16, 1910.—Fish trawled in Portugal Bay.

Six *Caranx* sp. ; four *Diagramma* sp., " Tholan " ; one *Tetrodon stellatus*, *Tetradon* sp. " Paté," 20 inches long. Stomach contents, starfish. Red *Trematodes (Schistorchis carneus)* in the gut.

Myliobatis nieuhoffi. One female specimen. Length of body, 13 inches ; length of tail, 16 inches. 3 embryos (intra-uterine). Colour, edges of fins maroon, ground work yellowy, with dark slate bands running to the fins. Stomach contents : *Molluscs*, no cestodes.

One *Trygon sephen*, length, 10 inches (usual) ; tail, 12 inches. Stomach contents, worms. Cestodes. Three *Echinobothrium trifidum* and fragments of others.

One *Rhynchobatus djeddensis*, a ripe female. Extreme length, 8 feet; extreme breadth, 3¼ feet; mouth, 7⅜ inches across; mouth to snout, 18 inches; anus to tip of tail, 44 inches; spiracle, 5 inches. Two ovaries present. Stomach contents, large crabs, dabs, small fry, and an octopus. Stomach wall longitudinally rigid. No cestodes.

February 17, 1910.—Alanturai Paar.

Pike with long jaw is *Fistularia* sp. Sea pig, or Dugong, is found near Mannar, sometimes. Thick spiny sea-urchin is *Zenia* sp. Common brain-coral is *Mussa* sp. Blue coral (rare) is *Heliopora cærulea*. Grass-weed is *Zostera* sp. Red-weed is *Hypnea musciformis*, and *Polysiphonia* sp. Fine green filamentous weed is *Cladophora* sp. "Suran" is *Modiola barbata*. "Ooria" is *Systrum spectrum*. Flying fish is *Pegasus draconis*? Red Velamin is *Lutjanus gibbus*. Rosy Velamin is *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*. Paté is *Tetradon immaculatus*. "Kelathy" is *Balistes mitis*. "Seela" is *Cybium guttatum* (Seer).

February 19, 1910.—Fauna of old Kondatchi Paar, E. and S. Depth, 2¾ to 4 fms. Dredging and diving.

Extensive fauna which probably starves the oysters. Three broods of oysters present in some quantity. See inspection of date. Oysters seem to be infected with a Protozoon parasite.

A little calcrete *Packychalina* and *Axinella donnani*, *Mytilus* of large size, very common. *Pinnas* also very common, and of two species—one with digitate processes on the shell, one without. Young forms of *Pinna* were found with a curved shell.

Twenty-eight *Mytilus bullata* yielded 24 each with a Pea-crab, 2 with two, 2 with nothing. Forty-seven *Pinnas* yielded (*a*) three large Pea-crabs, (*b*) *Conchodytes* in each specimen, and (*c*) several cysts on the palps. (Cysts found later to be young cestode cysts.)

February 28, 1910.—Kondatchi Paar. Trawling on red-weed.

Notes on *Gephyrea* sp. found in great abundance. Body 7 cm. long, vesiculated and annulated, long discontinuous stripes of bluey-black. Ten feathery tentacles. Prawns also abundant in this weed. Also seven *Trygon kuhli* caught, with many cestodes.

February 28 and March 1, 1910.—Trawling, Periya Paar.

Six *Serranus undulosus*, length 39 inches, breadth 13 inches. Stomach contents: small shell. The following parasites were found on these specimens:—(*a*) Scores of black elongated cysts (1 inch) on mesenteries (found later to be young cestodes); (*b*) scores of small white cysts on mesenteries (as above); (*c*) white "fish-ice" (1 inch) on gills; (*d*) small *Copepoda* under operculum.

"Cooriwilli," exactly as above, but not so large in size.

Lutjanus gibbus and *Lethrinus miniatus* much smaller. As in Serranus above. Stomach contents of all the above consisted of a little shell and small prawns.

Left in nursery in a dying condition, after dosing, two specimens of *Tetrodon* sp. Will be determined later. No parasites found.

Trygon walga, one. Two feet across disc, placed in nursery and died. Stomach empty. Cestodes found in gut will be determined later.

Tæniura melanospilos, one. See record for March 2.

One large eel, *Gymnomuræna marmorata*? 4 feet long, head minute, body triangular in section, small tail fin, coarse skin, black blotches across the body. General colour, yellow.

Amongst the catch the following were also obtained:—Two *Rhinobatus columnæ*, small; brown cuttle-fish in quantity. Gephyrea, from *Petrosia testudinaria*. Starfish and black sponge. Skull of large *Serranus* sp. preserved.

March 2, 1910.—Trawling, Periya Paar.

The two *Tetrodons* placed in the nursery were *Tetrodon hispidatus* and *Tetrodon nigropunctatus*. Both were found dead this morning. The former had much *Packychalina* and a little *Avicula* in stomach. No parasites. Left ovary smaller than the right.

The ray was also found dead (due to brackish water in water boat), and proved to be *Tæniura melanospilos*. Extreme length 75 inches, extreme breadth 51 inches, eye to eye 9 inches, snout to anus 36 inches, and mouth to anus 28 inches. Tail, length 37 inches, breadth at root 4 inches, spine (single, and serrated on both sides), 6 inches long. Fin, 15 inches long from end of tail and commencing under the spine. Penis, 6½ inches long. Pelvic fin (diagonally), 10 inches broad. Colour, dorsal surface gray, with black splashes. Ventral, white, with dark edges to disc. Spines on dorsal mid-line, and sheeny skin. Much rougher on tail. Jaws preserved. Stomach contents not extensive, principally small fish and a little *Avicula* sp. Parasites, long *Nematodes* in gut, milky white and black, 2 inches long. No cestodes. Myriads of commensal *Isopods* (?) in *pericardium* and on mesenteries. The catch to-day included two large rays (*Trygon walga*), which were dosed and placed in nursery.

Now in nursery, 1,300 old oysters and 2 large rays. Following also trawled, but some were not examined, as night was advancing:—*Lutjanus gibbus*, six specimens; *Lethrinus miniatus*, six specimens; *Serranus undulosus*, eight specimens; one large red fish with high head (*Novacula rufa*); nineteen *Trygon kuhli*. Stomach contents, worms and small prawns. Many *cestodes* in valve. All kept.

March 3, 1910.—Trawling, Kondatchy area.

Fish placed in the nursery yesterday very frisky this morning; 850 more oysters placed in nursery, making a total of 2 rays, 1,300 oysters in S. division; 850 oysters in N. division, all old.

First haul:—Full of weed, many species, and one leathery turtle. Stomach contents of latter, *Aplysia*, *Placuna*, *Pinna*, thick *Mactra*, urchins, and worm-tubes. Hundreds of *Nematodes* free in gut, and several white cysts (all preserved). White cysts found later to be limy concretions.

Second haul:—Weed again. One *Trygon kuhli* containing *Polychæte* worms in stomach, and *cestodes* (preserved). Also one *Tetrodon*. Stomach contents, small shell and urchins, no parasites.

Third haul:—Net torn. Weed only, and one small *Serranus* sp. Periya Paar abounds with rays, the Kondatchy Paar with weed and *Pinnas*, and Portugal Bay with *Shark*.

March 4 and 5, 1910.—Trawling, Portugal Bay. Hauls every hour.

Rays placed in nursery found living this morning. The name of the "red fish" with high forehead is *Novacula rufa*. Shot trawl at 10 A.M.

First haul:—One *Trygon uarnak*, with 3 intra-uterine embryos; one *Trygon kuhli*; one *Pteroplata micrura*, full of cestodes (all preserved); ten *Repanc punctata*. "Painthé" (sand and fish in stomach, and cysts on mesenteries); eighty-four small *Ephippus orbis*; one large *Ephippus* sp., "Cody-Para"; one *Polynemus zanthonemus*, Karly; one *Psettodes erumie*, "Eremanarck"; one small *Equula edentula*; *Heniochus* sp., common. Also many small "mud crabs."

Second haul:—About 10 tons of short, filamentous weed, sand, and mud. Fish scanty. Only *Ephippus* sp. and one *Carcharias acutus*. Latter as under: stomach contents, one large prawn and one small fish. No cestodes.

Third haul:—Very similar to first haul. Also four *Plotosus* sp. (mud in stomach); one *Tetrodon punctatus*; one *Citharichthys* sp., two large *Pteroplata micrura*, one with two embryos in left and one embryo in right oviduct. Also one sea-pen (*Pennatula* sp.).

Fourth haul:—Same as first haul. Also one *Trygon uarnak*; one *Sphyræna jello*; one *Pteroplata micrura*; one *Palgusia marmorata*; one *Nucurara* sp. (?); one *Pristis cuspidatus*. Saw, 26 inches long. Eye to end of tail 72 inches. Breadth across pectoral 27 inches Stomach empty, and no parasites.

Fifth haul:—As in first haul, plus one *Carcharias acutus*, small; one *Trygon uarnak*; three *Pteroplata micrura*, one with two embryos in right and one in left oviduct, and spiral valve full of *cestodes*, preserved.

Sixth haul as first haul.

Finished at 7.30 P.M. with over 400 fish. Anchored there for the night.

March 5, 1910.—Shot at 5.30 A.M.

First haul:—One *Lates calcarifer*. Rest as in first haul of yesterday, except one medium sized *Rhynchobatus djeddensis*, which was dosed and placed in the water boat, and later towed safely to the N. division of the nursery. (Was found dead on March 8, due to overdosing? Skeleton preserved.)

Two more hauls were made, the catch simulating first haul of yesterday. Steamed for ship at 10.30 A.M., arriving at 12.30 A.M. Over 600 fish in all. Went down in diving dress in nursery in the evening. Found everything right.

March 8, 1910.—Trawling, Periya Paar. Three hauls.

The *Rhynchobatus* sp. placed in nursery on March 5 was found dead to-day, probably having died yesterday. Of the viscera only the spiral valve remained. I probably overdosed it, but being a mud feeder, oysters may not be acceptable, though the teeth are ray-like. The entire skeleton was preserved.

A ray, *Trygon uarnak*, was caught to-day, the object being to obtain proglottides and infect oysters in a zinc bath on deck. Unfortunately no *cestodes* were found in the valve, but the fæces contained myriads of free proglottides. Six hundred of these were picked out and placed with 60 oysters. The remaining *débris* placed in two buckets with sea water, for further use. The ray was a male *Trygon uarnak*. Jaw and tail preserved. Dimensions, breadth 33 inches, nose to root of tail, 28 inches, length of tail 33 inches, stomach contents two fish (small *Lethrinus* sp.), 8 inches long. Cestodes as previously noted. The catch also included 12 *Trygon walga*. Stomach contents, *Polychæte* worms and spiral valve full of *cestodes*, all preserved.

The following were also caught:—One *Rhinobatus halvai?*; eight *Serranus undulosus* (with black cysts on mesenteries, preserved); one *Diagramma crassispinum*; one *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*; one *Lethrinus miniatus*; two *Heniochus macrolepidotus*; one *Psettodes erumei*; one *Equala edentula*; one large *Serranus undulosus*, was dosed and placed in nursery.

March 10, 1910.—Fish and oysters placed in nursery.

Three *Rhynchobatus djeddensis*; one *Pteroplata micrura*; one *Chiloscyllium indicum*; and 1,200 oysters in N. division, also 700 oysters in S. division.

N. division.—Three *Rhynchobatus djeddensis*; one *Pteroplata micrura*; one *Chiloscyllium indicum*; one *Serranus undulosus*; and 1,600 young oysters.

S. division.—Two *Trygon uarnak*, and 1,800 old oysters.

Trawling in Portugal Bay, 8th and 9th, yielded fish placed in nursery to-day plus 500 other fish as per first haul of March 5.

March 13, 1910.—Trawling. Inner Vankali Paar.

One *Trygon uarnak*, 2 feet across. Stomach contained a few *Polychætes* and one huge *Tetrarhynchus equidentatus*. Spiral valve contained about 20 smaller *Tetrarhynchus ruficollis*, several *Echeneibothrium simplex*, *T. equidentatus*, *T. leucomelanus*, and two *Nematodes*, free, and one new *Echeneibothrium*.

One smaller *Trygon uarnak*. Stomach empty. Spiral valve only one head of *Tetrarhynchus ruficollis*.

Twelve *Trygon kuhli*. Stomach contents, worms, *Polycheates*, and small crabs. Cestodes undetermined.

The following were also caught:—One Lutjanus? "Cooriwilli"; one *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*; six *Balistes* sp.

The three *Rhynchobatus djeddensis* were found dead of starvation in nursery to-day. They do not eat oysters, although their teeth are ray-like. The *Pteroplata* sp., as expected, was also found dead.

March 14, 1910.—Trawling, Moderagam Paar.

Catch as under:—One "Cooriwilli." This appears to be a *Lutjanus*. If not, it is a *Serranus*, or a *Diagramma*. Will be determined later.

One *Serranus undulosus*, with no parasites.

Two *Trygon kuhli*, males, with fair number of *cestodes* as under:—*Tetrarhynchus ruficollis*, *Tetrarhynchus equidentatus*, *Rhynchobothrium ceylonicum*, *Echeneibothrium simplex*, *Tylocephelum* sp.

One *Trygon uarnak*, male, full of a small species of *cestode*, nearly all one kind. Determined as *Tylocephalum uarnak*. Stomach contents, one *Octopus* and one fish 8 inches long. A little golden sand in the trawl.

March 18, 1910.—Trawling, Dutch Bay.

Rhinodon typicus. Stomach empty, but six huge *cestodes* in gut. Very ripe ovary. Oviduct full of eggs, 16 cases counted, same form as in dog-fish. A number of soft, round, pink cysts also found on the walls of stomach. Spiral valve full of holes. Cestodes numerous, all *Tetrarhynchids*.

Also one *Myliobatis* sp. Stomach empty, no cestodes. Ten sharks' jaws were here obtained from fishermen; all these fish had been captured in the open sea.

March 26, 1910.—*Trygon walga* from nursery at Silavaturai.

Length of disc 39 inches, length of tail 39 inches, breadth of disc 41 inches. A female, with two intra-uterine embryos in left oviduct, preserved. Right oviduct degenerate. Even black in colour. Ventral surface white, with a four-inch ledging of black round the disc. Eyes 8½ inches from snout and 6 inches from other. Concave between the eyes. Snout minutely pointed. A single spine on the tail, serrated on both sides, 8 inches long, and distant 13 inches from root of tail. Rough tubercles on the skin covering backbone, beginning 3 inches behind the eyes and increasing in size to the spine on the tail. Very minute tubercles on either side of backbone over a small part of the soft of the back. Rest of disc perfectly smooth. Greatest breadth just behind the eyes. Teeth preserved. Gut completely empty. Green slime (bile) and a yellow-white mucus in spiral valve. Not a trace of cestodes, but a number of holes showing that the male-fern had removed them. A few encysted *Nematodes* in stomach.

November 7, 1910.—Trawling, Portugal Bay, 4 hours. Strong S.W. wind. Water muddy. Bottom sandy.

Two specimens of *Ætobatis narinari*, one male and one female: Former with a blunt spine just in front of each eye. Tail and jaw preserved. A few cestodes. Stomach contents, small prawns and slime.

Cestodes determined as *Echeneibothrium simplex* and *Prosthecobothrium trygonis*.

Seven specimens of *Trygon kuhli*. Cestodes exceedingly numerous; determined as *Rhynchobothrium ceylonicum*, *T. leucomelanus*, *Echeneibothrium simplex*, and *Echeneibothrium* sp.

Five specimens of *Trygon sephen.* Only one *cestode*, undetermined.

Three specimens of *Pteroplata micrura* (with 70 *Cephalobothrium* sp. in intestine). The largest fish was a female, 2 feet across, with one embryo in right oviduct.

Three hundred various *Teleosts* were also caught but not examined, as it was dark. Also small fry and three lobsters.

November 9, 1910.—Trawling Periya Paar. Trawling for half an hour. One haul only.

Four large *Serranus undulosus.* Stomachs empty. *Cymodoce* (?) on pharynx. Cestode cysts on mesenteries and anterior to pericardium. Three kinds, (i.) dark silvery, elongated; (ii.) white, cylindrical; and (iii.) milky, button-shaped ones. Stomach all empty.

Lethrinus miniatus, seven. No cysts. Stomach empty.

Four *Diagramma* sp. No cysts. Stomach empty.

One large *Trygon walga*, and a smaller one. Both were dosed and taken to the Silavaturai nursery.

The "Violet" dredged and put 1,600 oysters in the Silavaturai nursery. There were sixty other fish, but they were not carefully examined, as it was dark.

Two *Trygon kuhli. Polycheates* and large *Isopods* in stomach. A few cestodes in the valve, determined as *Phyllobothrium* sp.

November 13, 1910.—Periya Paar South end.

Trawling on rocky bottom. Hitched on rock. Trawl cable broke (rotten). Otter door lost. Few fish as under:—

One *Balistes mitis;* stomach contents, sand, small crabs, triturated shells.

One "Cooriwilli," stomach contents small fish, two *Gasteropod* shells containing *Pagurids;* one *Lethrinus miniatus*, stomach contents crushed echinoderm scutes, small fish. No parasites or cysts.

One large *Lethrinus miniatus.* Stomach contents entirely composed of small fish. No parasites.

One small "Velamin," *Lethrinus* sp. Stomach contents, small fish remains. No parasites or cysts.

The catch also included the following:—Sixty-three *Lethrinus* sp., "Velamin"; nine "Paramootan" (genus undetermined); two *Balistes mitis;* two *Lethrinus miniatus;* one *Serranus undulosus;* one "Cooriwilli"; four "Nuthere" (genus undetermined).

November 17, 1910.—Fish trawled by the "Violet" on the Periya Paar:—

Three *Serranus undulosus,* three *Lethrinus* miniatus, two *Trygon kuhli*, one *Chætodon* sp. (small, white, with circles of dark purple), three *Pseudoscarus dussumieri, Balistes* (a number of small specimens, dark bluish green in colour, probably *Balistes elioti* or *Balistes vetula*).

Pseudoscarus dussumieri. The jaws of these fish were examined, and two were preserved. The teeth are four in number, two on each jaw, and are covered externally with small tubercles.

In one specimen a pair of knobs projected from the teeth on one side, near the hinges, and a single knob on the other. In another specimen the pair of knobs were on the left and the single knob on the right, and *vice versâ* in the other. The third fish had no sign of knobs (this one was somewhat immature).

November 27, 1910.—Trawling on a sandy part of the Periya Paar Karai.

The catch consisted of a very large collection of fish, which, being brought in so late, could not be examined fully, but the following notes were made:—

Two large species of *Spongodes* with maroon-coloured tops, with about 75 commensal *Porcellana gaekwari.*

One large lobster sp. and one *Macrura* sp. preserved.

One medium-sized *Trygon walga*, with the spiral valve absolutely loaded with small cestodes, and with a large *Tetrarhynchus* with a red spot on the head. The spiral valve was preserved, as many cestodes were still left *in situ.* These cestodes were *Tylocephalum uarnak.*

Twelve *Trygon kuhli* with a few cestodes. Unfortunately these cestodes were mixed with those from *Trygon walga.* The only ones from *Trygon walga* that I have not examined are those preserved in the spiral valve.

There were three female *Trygon kuhli* with embryos—(*a*) One with one nearly born; (*b*) one with a half-sized embryo with the blue spots absent; (*c*) one with two small embryos, showing long gill filaments.

One specimen of *Carchrias* sp., 2 feet long, with many very minute cestodes, and 3 eggs, cylindrical, yellow, with golden skinny tags at the end.

One *Cybium guttatum.*

Also *Serranus* sp. ("Kalawa"), *Lethrinus* sp. ("Velamin"), &c., and about 200 fish under one foot long.

November 27, 1910.—Cestodes from *Trygon kuhli*:—(1) *Thysanobothrium uarnakense* (?); (2) *Tylocephalum uarnak;* (3) *Tylocephalum trygonis* (?); (4) *Tylocephalum kuhli;* (5) *Cephalobothrium abruptum;* (6) *Calliobothrium* sp. (ætobatis ?); (7) *Echeneibothrium* n. sp., (?); (8) *Echeneibothrium simplex;* (9) *Echeneibothrium insignia;* (10) *Tetrarhynchus leucomelanus;* (11) *Tetrarhynchus parvispinus;* (12) *Tetrarhynchus ætobatis* (?); (13) *Tetrarhynchus rubromaculatus* (?); (14) *Tetrarhynchus* sp.

Cestodes from *Carcharias* sp.: (1) *Prosthecobothrium* sp.; (2) *Phyllobothrium* sp.; (3) *Tetrarhynchus carcharidis* (?).

November 30, 1910.—Cestodes from *Trygon kuhli*:—(1) *Echeneibothrium* n. sp. ?; (2) *Cephalobothrium ætobatidis;* (3) *Echeneibothrium insignia.*

December 3, 1910.—Cestodes from *Trygon kuhli*:—(1) *Tetrarhynchus* sp.; (2) *Tetrarhynchus leucomelanus;* (3) *Tetrarhynchus ætobatidis;* (4) *Calliobothrium farmeri;* (5) *Calliobothrium* sp. (*ætobatis* ?); (6) *Echeneibothrium* sp.; (7) *Cephalobothrium variabilis;* (8) *Phyllobothrium blakei.*

December 8, 1910.—Cestodes from *Trygon kuhli*:—(1) *Thysanobothrium uarnakense* (?); (2) *Tylocephalum kuhli;* (3) *Calliobothrium* sp. (*ætobatis* ?); (4) *Tetrarhynchus* sp. (*ætobatis* ?); (5) *Tetrarhynchus* n. sp. (?); (6) *Tetrarhynchus* n. sp. ?; (7) *Cephalobothrium abruptum;* (8) *Echeneibothrium* sp. (*insignia* ?); (9) *Phyllobothrium blakei.*

December 8, 1910.—Trawling on the South Periya Paar.

One large *Trygon walga* was caught and dosed, and taken to Silvaturai nursery, making now:—

Three rays, one *Urogymnus*, and 12,000 oysters in the nursery.

Seven small *Trygon kuhli* with cestodes. Twenty red "Velamin," with numerous black and white cysts on mesenteries, and also clear, small, sausage-shaped cysts, preserved.

Four "Tholan," *Diagramma crassispinum*, with large cysts, as is usual in *Serranus.*

One *Serranus* sp., "Kalawa."

One *Rhinobatus columnæ* (2 feet, and about 10 inches broad), with two beautiful embryos, one in each oviduct. Preserved.

Two *Holocanthus annularis*, no parasites. Sand, sponge, and weed feeders.

Two *Holocanthus* sp.
Three *Coris formosus*.
One *Coris halei*.
One *Ostracion cubicus* (?).
One *Balistes* sp.

December 9, 1910.—On Friday, December 9, at noon, a large *Hydrophis* was seen to be floating close to the barque. A boat was at once sent and the animal was caught and brought aboard. It measured as follows: extreme length, 6 feet 6 inches; greatest breadth, 2½ inches; breadth of head, 1½ inch; length of tail, 6½ inches. The stomach was found to contain an *Othichthys mircocephalus?* which measured as under: extreme length, 2 feet 3 inches; greatest breadth, 1½ inch. The specimens were sent to the Colombo Museum.

December 14, 1910.—Muttuvaratu Paar. *Galecocerdo tigrinus.* An immature female specimen of this fish was taken by line. Measurements: extreme length, 49 inches; length of upper lobe of tail fin, 15½ inches; length of lower lobe of tail fin, 5½ inches; distance between base of posterior dorsal and pit at base of tail fin, 4 inches; distance between 1st and 2nd dorsals, 11½ inches; distance between base of first dorsal and snout, 13½ inches; anterior dorsal: base 4 inches, height 4 inches, length 6 inches; distance between base of anal and ventrals, 3½ inches; between base of anal and pectorals, 17½ inches; between base of anal and pectorals and mouth, 7 inches; breadth from tip to tip of pectorals, 19½ inches; length of anterior edge of pectorals, 16 (?) inches; length of posterior edge of pectorals, 2½ inches; breadth from tip to tip of ventrals, 4½ inches; diameter of eye, ¾ inch; distance between eye and nostrils, 1¾ inch; distance between nostrils, 2½ inches; distance between eyes, 5 inches.

Fins:—The anterior edge of second and dorsal fin very slightly anterior to anterior edge of anal. First dorsal in interspace between pectorals and ventrals.

Colours:—Dorsally dark gray, fading to light gray on the sides and becoming pure white beneath. The sides have a number of vertical stripes, blotches, and spots of black (or very dark gray).

There was a slight ridge along the back, and another on each side, above the median line, which ended in a low keel on the free portion of the tail.

The stomach contained the following:—(1) Several pieces of dried fish (heads, tails, fins, &c.), which had obviously been thrown overboard; (2) a number of primary feathers of some bird or other as in (1); (3) an ear of a sheep which was slaughtered on board the evening before. A large number of cestodes were taken from the spiral valve.

The liver had a small patch of a deep black colour, which was preserved. Proved later to be bile.

The gills were infected with large numbers of an *Isopod* (*Gnathia* sp. ?), which were preserved.

The body wall on the right side had two large bruises internally, both full of blood and evidently the effect of a blow.

Cestodes and *Nematodes* taken were as follows:—(1) *Phyllobothrium lactuca*, a large number. Also a number of free proglottids, evidently of this species. (2) *Myzocephalus narinari*, two specimens, and *Thysanocephalum crispum.* (3) *Callibothrium* n. sp. (?), a large number. (4) Two large *Nematodes* (unknown) were taken from the gut of the same fish.

February 2, 1911.—Visited nursery at Silavaturai. Found three of the four fish alive and healthy. Could not find the fourth, but it was probably buried in the sand, and I had no dress handy. Placed 9,000 more oysters in.

February 3, 1911.—Took two hauls of the trawl in Portugal Bay.

First haul.—Practically nothing, only one huge *Rhynchobatus djeddensis.* Stomach and intestinal contents, crabs in number and a few *Polychaetes.*

Parasites.—(*a*) Large numbers of parasitic *Copepoda* on gills; (*b*) numbers of *Trematodes* at cardiac end of stomach; (*c*) enormous number of *cestodes* in spiral valve only. Determined as under:—*Echeneibothrium* sp., *Phyllobothrium* sp., *Tetrarhynchus leucomelanus, Tetrarhynchus macrocephalus, Tylocephalum* n. sp. (?); a cestode unidentified.

Second haul.—One "seer" fish, (*Cybium guttatum*), 3 feet long, and a very few minute fish. Both catches small.

February 7, 1911.—Trawling on the Periya Paar.

First haul.—Catch consisted of two specimens of *Trygon kuhli;* one red "Velamin"; one *Ostracion cornutus;* one *Diagramma crassispinum,* "Tholan"; one small blue "herring," sp.

The spiral valve of the two *Trygon kuhli* yielded a number of cestodes:—*Rhynchobothrium* sp., *Echeneibothrium insignia, Phyllobothrium blakei, Tetrarhynchus leucomelanus, Tetrarhynchus ruficollis, Callibothrium eschrichtii, Callibothrium farmeri, Tylocephalum kuhli,* and *Paratænia medusia* (?).

The red *Velamin* had two parasitic *Copepoda* in its mouth on the lower jaw. There were one or two Tetrarhynchid cysts on its mesenteries.

The "Tholan" contained in the body-cavity a parasitic *Amphilina* sp., 15 inches long and about 1 inch broad. It had also a few cysts on the mesenteries.

Second haul.—The catch consisted of three specimens of *Trygon kuhli;* five *Serranus* sp., "Kalawa"; one small *Balistes ellioti* (?); one *Tetrodon stellatus;* one *Holocanthus imperator;* one *Coris formosus;* one *Chætodon sp.;* one *Ostracion turritus;* one "coral-perch" (*Epiniphelus hexagonatus*).

The *Trygons* were examined for *cestoda,* of which their spiral valves contained large numbers. A female specimen had a fœtus in the uterus, which was preserved.

The five *Serranus* sp., "Kalawa," yielded nothing but a few *Tetrarhynchid* cysts on the mesenteries, and the coral perch and *Balistes* had no parasites at all.

In addition to these fish an enormous pink sponge (*Petrosia testudinaria*), measuring fully 3 feet in diameter, was brought up. The interior was honeycombed with tubes of *Cephyrea.*

Third haul.—The catch in this case consisted of the following:—Three specimens of *Trygon kuhli;* two *Diagramma* sp., "Tholan"; one *Balistes* sp.; one *Ostracion turritus* ("coffin fish"); one *Trygon kuhli,* a female, contained a fœtus ready for expulsion. All three had numerous *cestoda* in the spiral valves.

The *Diagramma* and *Balistes* had no parasites.

A piece of calcrete which was trawled had an *Actinid* on it, which was preserved.

February 10, 1911.—Trawling on the Periya Paar and dredging on the Cheval Paar.

Trawling, first haul.—One specimen *Trygon kuhli;* three specimens *Diagramma crassispinum;* three specimens *Serranus* sp., "Kalawa"; one specimen *Pseudoscarus dussumieri;* nine specimens *Balistes* (2 spp.); two specimens red "Velamin"; seven specimens *Heniochus macrolepidotus;* three specimens *Diodon* spp.; one specimen *Ostracion* sp.

The *Trygon kuhli* had numerous cestodes in its spiral valve, determined as under:—*Rhynchobothrium* sp., *Echeneibothrium insignia, Phyllobothrium blakei, Tetrarhynchus* sp., *Tetrarhynchus rossi.* n. sp., *Tetrarhynchus* sp., *Prosthecobothrium trygonis, Calliobothrium farmeri, Calliobothrium* sp., *Paratænia medusia* (?), and *Anthobothrium* sp. It was a female specimen, and had a fœtus almost fully developed in its oviduct.

Second haul.—One specimen *Trygon kuhli ;* one *Serranus* sp., " Kalawa."

The *Trygon kuhli* had many specimens in its spiral valve, determined as under (see cestoda taken from first *Trygon kuhli*).

In addition to the fish there was a quantity of coral and seaweed.

Third haul.—One specimen *Trygon kuhli ;* five *Holocanthus* sp. ; one *Serranus* sp. ; one *Diagramma crassispinum ;* three *Balistes* sp. ; one red " Mullet " ; six *Coris*, two spp. ; one *Heniochus macrolepidotus ;* two *Chætodon* spp. ; one *Diodon* sp.

The *Trygon kuhli*, a female specimen, had many cestodes in its spiral valve. The oviduct did not contain a fœtus, but showed signs of having contained one recently.

The trawl was full of remains of *Petrosia testudinaria.*

Fourth haul.—Two specimens *Trygon kuhli ;* fourteen *Serranus* sp. ; seven *Diagramma crassispinum ;* one red " Velamin " ; two *Balistes* (2 species) ; one *Ostracion* sp. ; four *Coris* spp. ; one *Novacula* sp. ; one red " Mullet " ; one *Solea* sp.

The *Trygon kuhli* contained numerous cestodes in their spiral valves.

One specimen, a female, had twin embryos in the oviduct, almost fully developed.

A large *Amphilina* sp. (the 2nd), fully a foot long when alive, was taken from the colom of a specimen of *Diagramma crassispinum.* Other specimens of the same species had very numerous cestode cysts on the mesenteries.

Several specimens of a parasitic *Copepoda* were taken from the roof of the mouth of *Serranus* sp. Several of the same fish had *Tetrarhynchid* cysts on the mesenteries and body wall.

Dredging.—The first three hauls consisted of nothing of note.

Fourth haul.—Quantities of *Clypeaster humilis*, some dead coral, *Sargassum*, and *Polyzoa.*

Fifth haul.—Nullipore balls, *Clypeaster humilis*, and *Sargassum, Pentaceros*, and dead coral.

Sixth haul.—Very scanty. *Clypeaster humilis*, weed, calcrete, and starfish.

Seventh haul.—*Nullipore* balls very abundant. *Clypeaster humilis* and sponges.

Eighth haul.—*Nullipore, Clypeaster humilis, Sargassum*, calcrete, and *Pentaceros.*

Ninth haul.—Nullipore, quantities of *Sargassum*, calcrete, coral, *Clypeaster humilis*, and sponges.

Tenth haul.—Coral, living and dead. *Sargassum*, sponges, and *Pentaceros.*

February 17, 1911.—Urogymnus asperrimus, female. Trawled on the Periya Paar, November 30, 1910, dosed and placed in Silavaturai nursery same day, and killed on February 16, 1911.

Measurements :—Length from snout to root of tail, 50 inches ; breadth across pectoral fins, 48 inches ; breadth across ventral fins, 16 inches ; length of a ventral fin, 6 inches ; breadth of a ventral fin, 7 inches ; length of tail (incomplete), 15 inches ; distance between eyes, 6 inches ; distance from eye to snout, 9 inches ; diameter of eye, ¾ inch ; length of snout, ½ inch ; diameter of spiracle, 4 by 3 inches ; distance between anterior four gill slits, 2½ inches ; distance between posterior 4th and 5th slits, 2 inches ; breadth of gill flaps : anterior three, 2⅝ inches ; fourth, 2¼ inches ; fifth, 2 inches ; length of gills, 8½ inches ; distance across gills, 11½ inches ; first gill-slit to angle of mouth, 6 inches ; breadth of mouth, 5 inches ; distance from mouth to snout, 9 inches.

Colour :—Dorsally, a faded brown with numerous white spots, scattered very irregularly, and of varying sizes. Ventrally, white.

Spines, &c. :—Conical spines on the dorsal surface of the pectoral fins, coarse and blunt spines on the body-surface. Strong spines on the dorsal surface of the tail. Ventral surface smooth. Lower lip strongly mamillated.

Mouth, nasals, &c. :—Nasals confluent. Four papilliform processes in the mouth, lower jaw.

Parasites, &c. :—Black *Isopods* (*Gnathia* sp. ?) on gills.

Numerous leeches on the upper jaw, adhering between the teeth, determined as *Pontobdella* sp.

Three species of *Nematode* in the spiral valve, black (encysted forms), brown (free), and yellow (free). Undetermined.

No parasites were found in the stomach. Both stomach and spiral valve contained nothing but slime and mucus.

This specimen of *Urogymnus* was kept alive in the Silavaturai nursery from November 30, 1910, till February 16, 1911.

Trygon walga, immature male, trawled on November 9, 1910, on the Periya Paar, dosed and placed in the Silavaturai nursery same day. Killed on February 16, 1911.

Measurements :—Length from snout to root of tail, 24 inches ; length of tail, 31 inches ; breadth across pectoral fins, 31 inches ; distance between eyes, 4 inches ; greatest diameter of eyes, 1 inch ; least diameter of eyes, ½ inch ; greatest diameter of spiracles, 1¾ inch ; least diameter of spiracles, 1 inch ; distance between the snout and eyes, 7 inches ; breadth of mouth, 2½ inches ; diameter of spiracles (ventrally), 3½ inches ; distance from mouth to snout, 7 inches ; length of gill-slits, 1 inch ; length from first gill-slit to fifth, 4 inches.

Colours, &c. :—Dorsally, dark dirty brown, edges with a broad black rim. Ventrally, white, with a dark gray rim to pectoral and ventral fins, 3 inches broad.

Spines, &c. :—No serrated spine on tail. A row of tubercles along back to quarter of the length of the tail. Hollow between the eyes. Nasals confluent. Lower lip strongly mamillated.

Parasites, &c. :—Numerous leeches (*Pontobdella* sp.) on jaws between the teeth. No cestoda in stomach or spiral valve. A single free *Nematode* in spiral valve, undetermined.

No stomach contents. Spiral valve contained white slime.

This specimen of *Trygon walga* was trawled on the Periya Paar on November 9, 1910, and placed in the Silavaturai nursery till February 16, 1911, when it was killed.

Trygon walga, adult female, trawled on the Periya Paar on November 9, 1910, dosed, placed in the Silavaturai nursery same day, and killed on February 16, 1911.

Measurements :—Length from snout to root of tail, 35 inches ; length of tail, 28 inches ; breadth across pectoral fins, 43 inches ; distance between eyes, 5 inches ; greatest diameter of eyes, ¾ inch ; least diameter of eyes, ½ inch ; distance from eye to snout 8½ inches ; distance between spiracles, 6½ inches ; distance between nasals, 4 inches ; breadth of mouth, 3½ inches ; distance from mouth to snout, 8½ inches.

Colours, &c. :—As in first specimen.

Spines, &c. :—No serrated spine on tail.

Parasites, &c. :—One blind cyst on wall of left oviduct.

Numerous black *Nematodes*, both free and encysted, in spiral valve, undetermined.

No cestodes in stomach or spiral valve. Numerous leeches on the upper jaw, determined as *Pontobdella* sp.

Stomach and spiral valve empty. The latter contained a little white slime and mucus, also a quantity of water. The left oviduct showed indications of pregnancy.

This specimen was trawled with the last specimen, and placed in the Silavaturai nursery on November 9, 1910, and killed on February 16, 1911.

N.B.—Another specimen of *Trygon walga* was trawled on November 8, 1910, and placed in the nursery, but it was found to be missing when the others were killed.

February 19, 1911.—Trawling on Anaivilundun Paar. 4–5 fms.

Ten hauls of the dredge brought up *Turbinaria crater* principally, with rare specimens of the following: salmon coloured sponge; black coloured sponge; several species of weed; living *Favias*; fleshy *Alcyonarians*; huge *Polycheates*, living in coral; numerous small crabs; large *Pectens*, with young Tetrarhynchids in gut wall.

Feature of the Paar.—*Turbinaria crater*, living and dead.

A single haul of the trawl was taken in 5 fathoms to the north of the paar, with results as under: eight *Trygon sephen* and four *Trygon kuhli*.

Stomach contents of latter, *Polycheates*, *Mactra* muscles (but no shells) and *Amphioxus*.

Cestodes and free proglottids in valve as under:—*Phyllobothrium* sp., *Phyllobothrium lactuca*, *Calliobothrium esch ichtii*, *Paratænia medusia* (?), *Anthobothrium* sp., *Tetrarhynchus ruficollis*, *Prosthecobothrium trygonis*.

One *Pteroplatea micrura*, cestodes as under:—Free proglottides (kept). *Cephalobothrium abruptum*, *Tetrarhynchus* sp.

One *Pristis cuspidatus*. Young male, cestodes as under:—Free proglottides (kept). *Calliobothrium filicole*; *Cephalobothrium* sp., *Cephalobothrium ætobatis* (?), *Tetrarhynchus* sp., *Tetrarhynchus* sp. (?), *Rhynchobothrium longicolle* (?).

One *Ætobatis narinari*, cestodes as under:—Free proglottides (kept). *Phyllobothrium* sp.

Sixty-four large prawns and about twenty crabs (large), three species, sent to Indian Museum.

Multitudes of mud-fish of many species. Weed, many species in small quantity.

February 21, 1911.—Trawling on the S.W. Cheval Paar.

Only a few cestodes were obtained from *Trygon kuhli*, and several cysts from *Balistes* sp., which appear to be identical with young *Tetrarhynchus unionifactor*.

Cestodes from *Trygon kuhli*:—*Rhinebothrium* spp.; *Phyllobothrium blakei*; *Tetrarhynchus* sp.; *Anthobothrium* sp.

The fish trawled were as follows:—Five large and two small *Serranus undulosus*; ten *Lethrinus miniatus*, "Velamin"; three *Coris* sp.; three *Epinephelus hexagonatus*; one small *Diagramma crassispinum*, "Tholan"; three red mullets; one *Heniochus macrolepidotus*; two large *Balistes* sp.; one sole; four *Trygon kuhli*; one *Holocanthus* sp.

February 22, 1911.—Trawling on the S. end of Periya Paar.

Catch included:—Large *Tetrodon stellatus*, gut full of sea-urchins, with numerous *Trematodes* (*Schistorchis carneus*) in gut. Jaw preserved.

Four *Trygon kuhli*, with the usual cestodes as under:—*Rhynchobothrium* sp., *Phyllobothrium blakei*, *Calliobothrium eschrickii*, *Calliobothrium farmeri*, *Tylocephalum kuhli*, and *Paratænia medusia*.

Spiral valve full of black cysts. Valve preserved.

One large *Trygon walga*. No parasites. Jaw preserved.

One enormous *Serranus undulosus*, length 50 inches, diameter 16 inches, circumference 38 inches.

Hundreds of *Cymothoa* sp. on roof of mouth and gill rakers.

Two species, one black and the other perfectly white.

Hundreds of elongated black *Tetrarhynchid* cysts amongst pyloric cæca, and multitudes of cylindrical milky *Tetrarhynchid* cysts, were taken from beneath the pharynx and near the pericardium. Also milky white *Tetrarhynchids* 2 cms. long in latter position. Stomach empty.

A most peculiar parasite taken from roof of mouth. Since found to be a parasitic Copepod. Also two cancerous growths on gills. Jaw preserved.

Several *Diagramma crassispinum*, "Tholan," with minute microscopic gritty cysts on mesenteries.

Also obtained:—Twenty-eight small *Serranus undulosus*, "Kalawa" (usual cysts on mesenteries), one *Psuedoscarus* sp.; two *Monacanthus* sp.; one *Lutjanus* sp.; six *Lethrinus miniatus*; four *Coris* sp.; four *Holocanthus*, two species.

Note.—One large *Lethrinus miniatus* caught with a line yesterday (21st) yielded five enormous *Nematodes*.

February 23, 1911.—Trawling South end of Periya Paar.

(*a*) *Rhinobatus columnæ*.

(1) Female with three embryos in right oviduct, and four embryos in left oviduct. Stomach contents, thirty small prawns. No cestodes. Black parasitic *Copepoda* on gills.

(2) Second specimen. Four embryos in right oviduct, two embryos in left oviduct. Stomach contents, fifteen small prawns, parasitic *Copepoda* on gills.

Trygon kuhli, six specimens:—Few *Copepoda* on gills, four males had liver blackish. Two females had liver light brown. Stomach contents, worms, prawns, and sand, &c. Cestodes as under:—*Rhynchobothrium* sp., *Phyllobothrium blakei*, *Tetrarhynchus rossi*, *Calliobothrium farmeri*, *Tylocephalum kuhli*, *Tylocephalum* n.sp.(?), *Paratænia medusia* (?), *Anthobothrium* sp.

One *Psuedoscarus* sp.

Two *Diagramma crassispinum*, "Tholan." One with a huge *Amphilina* (1 foot long, 1 inch broad) in coelome, and the other specimen with the same peculiar parasitic *Copepoda* as that found yesterday.

Seven small *Serranus undulosus*, "Kalawa." Small fish in stomach. Few cysts on mesenteries.

Three *Lethrinus miniatus*.

Four *Balistes* sp., each with about twenty free (unencysted) *Tetrarhynchus* sp. on mesenteries (almost certain they are *Tetrarhynchus unionifactor*).

A few other small undetermined fish.

February 25, 1911.—Trawling, Portugal Bay.

Four hauls. Total, 130 fish.

One *Trygon walga*. Cestodes as under.—*Tetrarhynchus ruficollis* (?), *Tetrarhynchus rubromaculatus* (?), *Rhynchobothrium insignia*, *Tylocephalum* sp., and one unique *Tetrarhynchid* larva encysted on liver.

The tiny *Rhinobatus* sp. Cestodes in intestines, but heads lost in removing.

Six large specimens of *Trygon kuhli*. Cestodes as under:—*Rhinebothrium* sp., *Anthobothrium* sp., *Paratænia medusia*, *Prosthecobothrium trygonis*, *Tetrarhynchus rossi*, *Phyllobothrium blakei*, a larva of *Tetrarhynchus rossi* (?) encysted on gut wall.

Two huge specimens of *Tetrodon stellatus*, with Trematode *Schistorchis carneus*, and several encysted minute *Nematodes* in gut. Peculiar cylindrical *Trematodes* in "coal tar" of air bladder (since described in Record of the Indian Museum, vol. IX., part II., 1913).

One *Ætobatis narinari*, spiral valve empty.

Sixteen soles.

Fifteen *Drepane punctata*. A cyst on mesenteries similar to the cysts found in *Serranus undulosus*.

Ten mud crabs (*Arctus* ?).

One huge lobster (*Palinurus ornatus* ?).

Twenty small un-named fish.

Two specimens of *Caranx melampygus*. Forty most remarkable baggy, pinkish, irregular, worm-like bodies found in the duodenum, attached at both ends, and found to contain *Nematode* worms.

Five *Chorinemus lysan*. On mesenteries were found:—(*a*) White cysts, 1½ inch long, containing *Tetrarhynchus* sp., very similar to *Tetrarhynchus unionifactor* in shape of bothridia. (*b*) Tadpole-like cysts, 2 cm. long, containing *Tetrarhynchus* sp. (*c*) *Nematodes* sp., 5 cm. long.

Two *Sphyræna jello*. On mesenteries were found:—(*a*) Tadpole-like cysts containing *Tetrarhynchids* similar to (*b*) of *Chorinemus lysan*. (*b*) Cylindrical cysts on mesenteries, 4 cm. long.

Twelve specimens of *Stromateus niger*. On mesenteries were found:—(*a*) *Nematodes* 14 inches long. (*b*) A single *Tetrarhynchid* cyst.

Six specimens of *Serranus undulosus*. Three cysts found on mesenteries.

Three specimens of *Diagramma crassispinum*.

Four specimens of "Cooriwilli." Three cysts, 5 mm. long, found on mesenteries.

Also seven large fish, 1½ foot long, like *Ephippus*, unidentified.

February 27, 1911.—Trawling in Portugal Bay.

Three hauls. Very small catch. *Myliobatis nieuhoffi*. Two specimens. Stomach contents, adductor muscles and crabs. *Nematode* cysts on exterior stomach wall and in spiral valve. Free *Trematodes* (*Anaporrhutum largum*) on liver. One *Tylocephalum* sp. in valve.

Carcharias walbeehmi. One specimen. Three embryos in right, and one in left oviduct. Carefully preserved. No cestodes.

One *Carcharias dussumieri*. No parasites.

One *Sphyræna jello*. *Tetrarhynchid* cysts on mesenteries.

One *Caranx melampygus*. Elongated pink *Nematode* cysts as yesterday, in intestine.

The catch also included *Psettodes erumei* (with cestode cysts on mesenteries) and many other fish undetermined, but with no parasites.

APPENDIX II.

NOTES ON THE FOOD OF CERTAIN MARINE FISHES FROM CEYLON.

By T. SOUTHWELL, A.R.C.Sc. (LOND.), F.L.S., F.Z.S.,

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Carcharias acutus.—April 24, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 16, 1909. One specimen. Stomach contents: a little mud and many small fish.
March 5, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: one large prawn and one small fish.

C. walbeehmi.—February 27, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

C. dussumieri.—February 27, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Carcharias sp.—November 5, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: one octopus and several small fish.
November 18, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: small fish, two cephalopads, and molluscan feet.
November 25, 1908. One specimen. Stomach empty.
April 27, 1909 (from nursery). One specimen. Stomach empty.

Galeocerdo tigrinus.—November 21, 1908. Two specimens. Stomach empty.
November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach empty.
December 14, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: several pieces of dried fish (heads, tails, fins, &c.), a number of primary feathers, and the ear of a sheep. (This specimen was caught, by line, near the ship.)

Zygæna malleus.—October 27, 1906. One specimen. Stomach contents: small fish, one *Bopyrus*, and several Cephalopods.
November 2, 1906. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Rhinodon typicus.—March 14, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Cinglymostoma concolor.—Various dates. Eleven specimens. Stomach contents: of one, thick shells, and others, empty.

Chiloscyllium indicum.—November 18, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: slime, small fish, and two Cephalopods.
November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Stegostoma tigrinum.—November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: Cephalopods only.

Pristis cuspidatus.—December 15, 1909. One specimen. Stomach contents: small fish and one Cephalopod.
March 5, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 19, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Rhynchobatus djeddensis.—February 16, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty. Second specimen. Stomach contents: large crabs, dabs, small fry, and Cephalopods.
March 8, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 3, 1911. One specimen. Stomach contents: crabs in number, and a few Polychætes.

Rhinobatus columnæ.—November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: prawns.
February 2, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
December 8, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 23, 1911. Twelve specimens. Stomach contents of one, thirty small prawns, and of eleven, fifteen small prawns.

Rhinobatus sp.—February 25, 1911. Three specimens. Stomachs empty.

Narcine timlei.—January 27, 1907. One specimen. Stomach empty.
April 24, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Urogymnus asperrimus.—Various dates. Four specimens. Stomachs empty.

Trygon kuhli.—January 25, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 15, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 16, 1909. Two specimens. Stomachs empty.
February 28, 1910. Seven specimens. Stomach contents: Polychæte worms.
March 2, 1910. Nineteen specimens. Stomach contents: worms and prawns.
March 3, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: small shells and sea-urchins.
March 4 and 5, 1910. Three specimens. Stomachs empty.
March 13, 1910. Twelve specimens. Stomach contents: Polychæte worms and small crabs.
March 14, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: Cephalopods and one fish eight inches long. Second specimen, stomach empty.
November 7, 1910. Seven specimens. Stomachs empty.
November 9, 1910. Two specimens. Stomach contents: Polychætes and crabs.
November 17, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 19, 1911. Four specimens. Stomach contents: Polychætes, *Mactra*, molluscan muscles (but no shells), and *Amphioxus* sp.
February 22, 1911. Four specimens. Stomachs empty.
February 23, 1911. Six specimens. Stomach contents: worms, prawns, sand, and slime.
February 25, 1911. Six specimens. Stomachs empty.

Trygon sephen.—March 18, 1908. Seventeen specimens. Stomach contents: oyster spat.
November 17 and 18, 1908. Seventeen specimens. Stomach contents: worms and slime.
November 24, 1908. Twenty-five specimens. Stomachs empty. Another specimen. Stomach contents: worms and slime.
November 27, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: three small fish, 2 cuttlefish, 2 crabs, pieces of shell, and sand.
January 25, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 2, 1909. One specimen. Stomach contents: huge Polychæte worms, 2 large brittle stars, and several small Polychæte worms.
February 8, 1909. Seven specimens. Stomachs empty.
November 16, 1909. One specimen. Stomach contents: worms in plenty, Gephyrea, few Polychætes.
February 16, 1910. Twelve specimens. Stomach contents: Polychætes, *Mactra* and *Amphioxus*. Another specimen had stomach empty.
November 7, 1910. Five specimens. Stomachs empty.

Trygon uarnak.—January (?) 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: over 8 lb. of *Amphioxus* sp., only.
March 4 and 5, 1910. Three specimens. Stomachs empty.
March 8, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty. Second specimen. Stomach contents: Polychæte worms.
March 13, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: a few Polychætes. A second specimen. Stomach empty.
March 14, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: Cephalopods and many small fish.

Trygon walga.—February 28, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
March 26, 1910. One specimen (from nursery). Stomach empty.
February 22, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 25, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Trygon sp.—December 1, 1906. Three specimens. Stomachs empty.
February 28, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
March 1, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Tæniura melanospilos.—April 27, 1909 (from nursery). Stomach empty.
March 2, 1910. One specimen (from nursery). Stomach contents: a little *Avicula vexellum*.

Pteroplatea micrura.—April 24, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
March 4, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
March 5, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 7, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 19, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Myliobatis nieuhoffi.—February 16, 1910. One specimen with three intra-uterine embryos. Stomach empty. Another specimen. Stomach contents: Polychæte worms.
March 18, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 27, 1911. Two specimens. Stomach contents: adductor muscles and crabs.

Ætobatis narinari.—November 26, 1906. One specimen. Stomach was crowded with small molluscan feet about 90 counted, also two small Polychæte worms.
February 13, 1907. One specimen. Stomach contents: fragments of thick-shelled *Mactra*.
November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 27, 1908. Three specimens. Stomach contents: (1) small fish, one huge Gephyrean worm crabs, Polychæte worms, and prawns; (2) small fishes and one octopus; (3) one small Cephalopod only. Fourth specimen. Stomach empty.
February 8, 1909. One specimen. Stomach contents: prawns and crabs.
November 16, 1909. One specimen. Stomach contents: shell-fish debris.
November 17 and 18, 1909. Two specimens. Stomach contents: slime, small fry, cuttlefish, and crabs.
November 7, 1910. Three specimens. Stomach contents: small prawns and slime.
February 19 and 25, 1911. Three specimens. Stomachs empty.

Rhinoptera javanica.—February 2, 1907. Five specimens. Stomachs empty.
February 8, 1907. Three small specimens. Stomachs empty.
March 18, 1908. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Plotosus canius.—April 24, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 16, 1909. One specimen. Stomach contents: two *Cypræa* sp., one *Pagurus dearmatus*, in shell.
March 5, 1910. Four specimens. Stomach contents: mud only.

Serranus undulosus.—March 18, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: oyster spat.
November 17 and 18, 1908. Seven specimens. Stomachs empty.
November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: 4 cuttlefish, 18 small fish, 5 pieces of echinoderm, 3 crabs, pearl oyster shells, and *Zostera*. Five more specimens. Stomach contents: pearl oysters.

November 25, 1908. Two specimens. Stomach contents small fish.
February 2, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 8, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 28, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
March 1, 1910. Six specimens. Stomach contents: small shells.
March 3, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
March 14, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: Cephalopods in plenty.
November 9, 1910. Six specimens. Stomachs empty.
November 13, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 17, 1910. Three specimens. Stomachs empty.
December 8, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 22, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 23, 1911. Seven small specimens. Stomach contents: small fish.

Lutjanus gibbus.—November 18, 1907. Two specimens. Stomach contents: oyster spat.
November 24, 1907. Six specimens. Stomach contents: pearl oysters.
November 17 and 18, 1908. Three specimens. Stomach contents: oyster spat.
February 2, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 8, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 28 and March 1, 1910. Three specimens. Stomach contents: small shells and small prawns.
December 8, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Lutjanus argentimaculatus.—October 26, 1906. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 28, 1907. Three specimens. Stomach contents: (1) empty; other two, fragments of pearl oysters.
November 17, 1908. Eight specimens. Stomach contents: oyster spat and starfish.
November 18, 1908. Eight specimens. Stomach contents: oyster spat.
November 24, 1908. Two specimens. Stomach contents: pearl oyster.
March 13, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Diagramma crassispinum.—November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: 6 cuttlefish, plenty of solitary coral, and *Zostera*.
February 8, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 16, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
December 8, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
February 23, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Diagramma sp.—February 16, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Chætodon sp.—November 17, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Holocanthus zanthurus.—December 8, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Holocanthus sp.—December 8, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Ephippus orbis.—March 4, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Ephippus sp.—March 4, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Drepane punctata.—March 4, 1910. Ten specimens. Stomach contents: sand and fish.

Lethrinus miniatus.—October 26, 1906. Several specimens. Stomach contents: a number of small fish.
November 18, 1907. Six specimens. Stomach contents: oyster spat.
November 17 and 18, 1908. Three specimens. Stomach contents: oyster spat and starfish.
November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: 19 small fish and pearl oysters. Second specimen. Stomach contents: 2 small fish and sand.
November 27, 1908. Ten specimens. Stomach contents: 10 small fish, 13 cuttlefish, weed, pieces of shell, prawns, and oysters.
November 7, 1910. Seven specimens. Stomachs empty.
November 9, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 13, 1910. Two specimens. Stomach contents: small fish. Third specimen contained crushed Echinoderm scutes and small fish. Sixty-five others. Stomachs empty.
November 17, 1910. Three specimens. Stomachs empty.
February 23, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Polynemus xanthonemus.—March 4, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Caranx speciosus.—April 24, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Caranx melampygus.—February 27, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Stromateus niger.—February 1911. Forty-one specimens. Stomach contents: slime and Polychæte worms.

Sphyræna jello.—February 27, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Echeneis remora.—February 7, 1907. Nine specimens. Stomachs empty.

Pseudoscarus sp.—February 23, 1911. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Balistis mitis.—October 26, 1906. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 24, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: 2 small fish, oyster shells, and solitary corals. Two other specimens had stomachs full of pearl oysters.
March 13, 1909. Six specimens. Stomachs empty.
November 13, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: sand, small crabs, and broken shells.
February 23, 1911. Four specimens. Stomachs empty.

Ballistis stellaris (?).—January 24, 1917. One specimen. Stomach contents: 2 small pieces of *Pecten*, and small crabs.

Tetrodon immaculatus.—December 1, 1906. One specimen. Stomach empty.
April 24, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.

Tetrodon stellatus.—November 26, 1906. One specimen. Stomach empty.
March 18, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents: oyster spat.
November 17 and 18, 1908. Five specimens. Stomach contents: oyster spat.
November 25, 1908. Four specimens. Stomach contents: oysters, sand, and black sponge.
April 24, 1909. One specimen. Stomach empty.
April 27, 1909 (from nursery). One specimen. Stomach full of pearl oysters.
January 20, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: pearl oysters.
February 16, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents: starfish.

February 22, 1911. One specimen. Stomach contents : gut full of sea-urchins.
February 25, 1911. Two specimens. Stomachs empty.

Tetrodon hispidus.—March 2, 1910 (from nursery). One specimen. Stomach contents : *Pachychalina* and a little *Avicula vexillum*.

Tetrodon nigropunctatus.—March 2, 1910 (from nursery). One specimen. Stomach empty.
March 3, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents : small shell and sea-urchins.
March 4 and 5, 1910. Three specimens. Stomachs empty.

Unfortunately I have been unable to determine to what genus the following fish belongs, part of my notes having been lost :—

"*Cooriwilli*" (Tamil name). *Lutjanus* (?).—November 18, 1907. Three specimens. Stomach contents : oyster spat.
November 21, 1907. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 24, 1907. One specimen. Stomach contents : pearl oysters.
November 17 and 18, 1908. Three specimens. Stomach contents : pearl oysters.
November 21, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents : 28 small fish.
November 28, 1918. One specimen. Stomach contents : two small fish and Polychæte worms.
February 28, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents : small shell.
March 13, 1910. One specimen. Stomach empty.
November 13, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents : small fish, two Gasteropod shells, containing Pagurids.
Another specimen. Same date. Stomach empty.

Chelone mydas.—November 25, 1908. One specimen. Stomach contents : immense number of thick-shelled *Mactra*, chanks, and *Pagurids*.
March 3, 1910. One specimen. Stomach contents : *Aphysia, Placuna, Pinna*, thick-shelled *Mactra*, urchins, and worm tubes.

During part of December, 1907, and part of January, 1908, Captain Cribb was engaged transplanting spat from the Periya Paar to the Cheval Paar. The following summary of his catches has been obtained from his log :—

Large sharks (*Carcharius* spp.), 7 specimens.
Large rays (*Trygon* spp.), 9 specimens.
Small rays (*Trygon* spp.), 38 specimens.
Lethrinus miniatus and *Balistes mitis* (undifferentiated), 155 specimens.
"Plough fish," 27 specimens.
Turtles, 14 specimens.

Captain Cribb stated that all the specimens of *Lethrinus miniatus* and *Ballistes mitis* contained large quantities of oyster-spat in their intestines. He further stated that the turtles had evidently made that deposit of spat a feeding ground. In some cases he obtained a bucket-full of crushed shells from a single individual. It is probable that most of the turtles captured by Captain Cribb were specimens of *Chelone mydas* (Linn.), although the leathery turtle, *Dermochelys coreacea* (Linn.), is not very rare. The following species of turtle may also occur :—*Chelone imbricata* (Linn.) ; *Thalassochelys caretta* (Linn.).

The details given in the preceding paper represents but a fraction of the work done. In many cases examinations were made under conditions where the keeping of accurate records were almost impossible. Thus, it very frequently happened that the ss. Violet, after trawling during the afternoon, returned late in the evening with such quantities of fish that I was unable to keep a record.

The general conclusions I arrived at as a result of five years' experience may roughly be summarized as under :—

The principal oyster-eating fish are included in the following genera :—TRYGON (large species only), ÆTOBATIS, *Galeocerdo, Ginglymostoma, Urogymnus*, RHINOPTERA, SERRANUS, LUTJANUS, DIAGRAMMA, LETHRINUS, BALISTES, TETRODON, TURTLES, and "COORIWILLI" ; those in small capitals being specially destructive.

Species of *Carcharius, Zygæna, Rhinidon, Stegostoma, Chiloscyllium, Pristis, Rynchobatus, Rhinobatus, Narcine, Tæniura, Pteroplatea, Myliobatis*, and most genera of Teleosts not named above never eat oysters.

July 12, 1913. T. SOUTHWELL.

VETERINARY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1912-13.

I.—STAFF.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.—Mr. E. T. Hoole, G.B.V.C.

Head Clerk.—Mr. P. Samaranayake.

Assistant Clerk.—Mr. V. Ganapathipillai.

Laboratory Assistant.—Mr. Edmund Duffey.

Stock Inspectors.—Messrs. M. D. S. A. Wijayanayake (at Bombay College), B. D. Stephen, P. C. J. Fernando, A. M. Ahamat, D. L. Dias, Tassim Mahamooth, J. I. Apponso, R. F. P. Jayawardena, G. E. Perera, S. E. Samaranayake, D. P. A. Dissanayake, S. O. L. Pereira, M. C. S. Mohamed, J. Habaragoda, H. E. P. Jayawardena, D. de A. Senewiratna, and S. N. Samuel.

During the first eleven months of the period under review I was away from the Island on leave. Mr. E. T. Hoole acted as Government Veterinary Surgeon, and Muhandiram J. A. G. Rodrigo acted as Superintendent of the Government Dairy.

Mr. G. B. de Silva returned from the Bombay Veterinary College in January, 1913, having passed the final examination and been granted the diploma of that college.

Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijayanayake, Senior Stock Inspector, proceeded to Bombay on January 2, 1913, in succession to Mr. G. B. de Silva.

Mr. M. C. S. Mohamed, Stock Inspector, left the Department on December 1, 1913, to join the Police Department as a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Mr. V. Ganapathipillai, clerk, passed the Government clerical examination in August, 1913, and was appointed clerk in the Government Analyst's Office from January 11, 1914. Mr. B. P. Edward de Silva succeeded him from December 1, 1913.

II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Rinderpest.—During the year July, 1912, to June, 1913, rinderpest occurred in all Provinces. It decreased considerably during the half-year July-December, 1913, and at the close of the year all Provinces were free except the North-Western. Figures are given in the returns.

During the year July, 1912, to June, 1913, 216 cases of rinderpest occurred in the town of Colombo, of which 142 died. During the half-year ended December 31, 1913, there were 21 cases, of which 20 died.

Foot-and-mouth Disease.—During the period under review this disease occurred in all Provinces except the North-Western. In Colombo town there were 452 cases with 2 deaths during the period July, 1912, to June, 1913, and 38 cases with no deaths during the half-year ended December 31, 1913.

Surra.—This disease broke out amongst cattle at Talawakele in October, 1913. Cases of the disease occurred amongst Indian cart cattle on October 15, at first reported to be rinderpest. I visited Talawakele on October 19. On the morning of the 20th, while watching cattle passing up and down the road, I observed a bull (one of a pair yoked to a cart) stop and appear to be very giddy and unable to move on. The carter unloosed him from the yoke and attempted to take him into a "gala" close by, when he reeled and fell over apparently in a convulsive fit. Temperature 102·4. He had three convulsive fits and died in less than one hour. Examination of his blood revealed heavy infection with trypanosomes. Biting flies (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) were abundant, causing great worry to the cattle. Measures were adopted to have sheds cleaned up and refuse burned, and the district was declared infected. Inspectors were stationed to examine cattle and send blood smears from any animals showing fever. Only three further cases were detected and put into a segregation camp. Restrictions were not removed until February, 1914.

A bull found infected on October 25 was placed under experimental treatment, apparently with successful results.

Treatment, October 26 to November 4: 10 doses sodium arseniate, 9 grains daily in a pint of water; November 7 to 17: 10 doses sodium arseniate, 1 gramme daily in a pint of water.

December 1, rabbit inoculated; December 10, trypanosomes present in rabbit's blood. December 14, 1913, to January 8, 1914, 20 doses sodium arseniate, 1 gramme daily in a pint of water. January 20, 1914, puppy inoculated with 3 c.c. of blood from jugular vein of bull, with negative results up to date of writing (February 28, 1914). No cases were detected amongst horses.

Strangles.—During the latter part of October, 1913, a virulent form of strangles broke out amongst coach horses at Pelmadulla on the Rakwana-Ratnapura road, aggravated by exposure and hardship during the heavy floods. There were 18 cases, of which 10 died, 1 recovered, and 7 were shot.

Return of Contagious Diseases, July, 1912, to June, 1913.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Rinderpest	6,535 ..	3,287
Hoof-and-mouth disease	5,977 ..	311
Rabies (see separate statement).		
Surra	— ..	—
Anthrax in the Provinces	2 ..	2
Anthrax in Colombo town	1 ..	1
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia	4 ..	4
July to December, 1913.		
Rinderpest	1,094 ..	544
Hoof-and-mouth disease	1,511 ..	7
Rabies (see separate statement).		
Surra	4 ..	2
Anthrax in the Provinces	— ..	—
Anthrax in Colombo town	2 ..	2
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia	24 ..	21
Strangles	18 ..	16 (1 shot)

Cattle and Disease Return for July, 1912, to June, 1913.

Province.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Diseases.		Nature of the Disease.		Recoveries.	Deaths.	On hand at end of June 30, 1913.
	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.					
						Cases.			
Western ..	39,918	195,088	2,747	7,995	All diseases ..		7,274	3,409	59
					Rinderpest	830	277	510	—*a*
	235,006		10,742		Foot-and-mouth disease	1,145	1,114	11	20
Central ..	48,850	58,038	5,295	5,995	All diseases ..		8,315	2,975	—
					Rinderpest	71	19	32	2
	96,888		11,290		Foot-and-mouth disease	229	203	15	11
Southern ..	40,350	136,303	903	7,924	All diseases ..		7,468	1,338	—
					Rinderpest	471	62	318	—*c*
	176,653		8,827		Foot-and-mouth disease	3,276	2,954	261	61
Northern ..	20,495	172,591	117	395	All diseases ..		117	395	—
					Rinderpest	501	323	139	—*d*
	193,086		512		Foot-and-mouth disease	..	—	—	—
Eastern ..	24,448	61,499	1,308	3,117	All diseases ..		248	2,007	—
					Rinderpest	1,367	402	713	5*e*
	85,947		4,425		Foot-and-mouth disease	81	80	1	—
North-Western ..	140,515	282,570	3,226	4,610	All diseases ..		3,714	4,094	36
					Rinderpest	858	342	486	—*f*
	423,085		7,836		Foot-and-mouth disease	..	—	—	—
North-Central ..	106,715	75,416	1,991	1,810	All diseases ..		2,568	1,233	—
					Rinderpest	1,321	941	356	12*g*
	182,131		3,801		Foot-and-mouth disease	231	229	2	—
Uva ..	11,253	49,979	798	2,322	All diseases ..		2,040	895	182
					Rinderpest	896	241	548	9*h*
	61,232		3,120		Foot-and-mouth disease	768	741	15	12
Sabaragamuwa ..	48,358	63,399	2,537	4,553	All diseases ..		5,045	1,984	—*i*
					Rinderpest	220	35	185	—*j*
	111,757		7,090		Foot-and-mouth disease	247	237	6	4

The total number of cattle for the whole Island for 1912–13 is 1,565,785, and the number of deaths from all diseases 18,330, giving a percentage of 1·17.

Cattle and Disease Return for July to December, 1913.

Province.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Disease.		Nature of the Disease.		Recoveries.	Deaths.	On hand at end of Dec. 31, 1913.
	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.					
						Cases.			
Western ..	37,966	191,735	355	875	All diseases ..		780	450	—
					Rinderpest	77	12	57	—*k*
	229,701		1,230		Foot-and-mouth disease	60	60	—	—
Central ..	48,752	59,200	2,255	2,751	All diseases ..		3,047	1,959	—
					Rinderpest	40	4	29	—*l*
	107,952		5,006		Foot-and-mouth disease	73	73	—	—

a And 43 shot.
b And 18 shot.
c And 91 shot.
d And 39 shot.
e And 247 shot.
f And 30 shot.
g And 12 shot.
h And 98 shot.
i And 61 shot.
j And 55 shot (stray cattle).
k And 8 shot.
l And 7 shot.

Cattle and Disease Return for July to December, 1913—*continued.*

Province.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Disease.		Nature of the Disease.		Recoveries.	Deaths.	On hand at end of Dec. 31, 1913.
	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.		Cases.			
Southern ..	38,851	135,642	389	691	All diseases ..		816	264	—
					Rinderpest	31	16	12	—*a*
	174,493		1,080		Foot-and-mouth disease	317	315	2	—
Northern ..	22,081	178,010	275	974	All diseases ..		—	—	—
					Rinderpest ..		—	—	—
	200,091		1,249		Foot-and-mouth disease	271	291	4	48
Eastern ..	19,979	55,273	322	514	All diseases ..		390	446	—
					Rinderpest	241	102	124	—*b*
	75,252		836		Foot-and-mouth disease	294	294	—	—
North-Western ..	133,703	232,836	7,040	9,416	All diseases ..		10,087	6,369	—
					Rinderpest	600	310	268	11*c*
	366,539		16,456		Footh-and-mouth disease ..		—	—	—
North-Central ..	107,265	77,786	1,282	1,266	All diseases ..		1,892	656	—
					Rinderpest	54	27	24	—*d*
	185,051		2,548		Foot-and-mouth disease	433	432	1	—
Uva ..	19,671	62,613	2,204	4,395	All diseases ..		3,770	2,829	—
					Rinderpest	41	5	27	—*e*
	82,284		6,599		Foot-and-mouth disease	13	13	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ..	44,692	62,919	1,994	2,875	All diseases ..		—	—	—
					Rinderpest	10	7	3	—
	107,611		4,869		Foot-and-mouth disease	50	50	—	—

a And 3 shot. *b* And 15 shot. *c* And 11 shot. *d* And 3 shot. *e* And 9 shot.

The total number of cattle for the whole Island for the half-year ended December 31, 1913, is 1,528,974, and the number of deaths from all diseases 14,117, giving a percentage of ·923.

Inoculation with Anti-rinderpest Serum.

	Number inoculated.	Number that remained free.	Number that became ill within a month after Inoculation.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
July, 1912, to June, 1913 ..	488 ..	420 ..	68 ..	24 ..	44
July, 1913, to December, 1913	290 ..	276 ..	14 ..	2 ..	12

III.—RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOATS IMPORTED DURING JULY, 1912, TO JUNE, 1913.

Country of Production.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
To Colombo.				
United Kingdom ..	23 ..	— ..	1 ..	—
British Colonies :—				
British India ..	118 ..	20,294 ..	17,377 ..	108,703
Maldive Islands ..	2 ..	4 ..	— ..	—
South Australia ..	— ..	— ..	3 ..	—
Victoria ..	220 ..	15 ..	— ..	—
Foreign Countries :—				
Arabia ..	— ..	— ..	10 ..	—
Austria ..	— ..	90 ..	— ..	—
China ..	3 ..	— ..	— ..	3
France ..	— ..	4 ..	— ..	—
Java ..	— ..	— ..	24 ..	—
Total ..	366	20,407	17,415	108,706
To Kayts.				
Point Calimere ..	— ..	1,098 ..	— ..	—
Ammapatam ..	— ..	136 ..	— ..	—
Adirampatam ..	— ..	7 ..	— ..	—
Grand Total ..	366	21,648	17,415	108,706

RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOATS IMPORTED DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1913.

Country of Production.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
To Colombo.				
United Kingdom	20	1	—	—
British Colonies :—				
British India	34	10,710	13,814	67,705
Victoria	1	—	—	—
Foreign Countries :—				
China	1	—	—	—
Austria	—	94	15	—
France	—	2	—	—
Total	56	10,807	13,829	67,705
To Kayts.				
Point Calimere	—	94	—	—
Grand Total	—	10,901	13,829	67,705

IV.—QUARANTINE.

The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon kindly furnishes the following information :—

Statement showing the Number of Cattle admitted during July, 1912, to June, 1913.

Colombo Quarantine Station.

Number of cattle admitted from India	16,270
Number of buffaloes admitted	2,945
Number of sheep and goats admitted	127,661
Number of cattle imported for slaughter	10,245
Number of milk cattle imported	1,490
Number of cattle imported for work (draught)	4,535
Number of buffaloes imported for slaughter	1,737
Number of milk buffaloes imported	1,208
Number of outbreaks of rinderpest	12
Number affected with rinderpest	16
Number of deaths from rinderpest	3
Number of recoveries	13
Number of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease	38
Number affected with foot-and-mouth disease	121
Number of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease	8
Number of recoveries	113

Incidence of Cattle Disease in Town.

Number of cases of rinderpest	216
Number of deaths from rinderpest	142
Number of recoveries	74
Number of cases of foot-and-mouth disease	452
Number of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease	2
Number of recoveries	450
Number of cases of anthrax	1
Number of deaths from anthrax	1
Number of recoveries	—
Number of cases of rabies in dogs	3
Number of cases of rabies in cattle	1

Statement showing the Number of Cattle admitted during the Half-year ended December 31, 1913.

Colombo Quarantine Station.

Number of cattle admitted	7,073
Number of buffaloes admitted	1,646
Number of sheep and goats admitted	70,296
Number of cattle imported for slaughter	4,356
Number of buffaloes imported for slaughter	980
Number of sheep and goats imported for slaughter	69,942
Number of cattle imported for work	2,410
Number of milk cattle imported	289
Number of milk buffaloes imported	633
Number of outbreaks of rinderpest	13
Number of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease	1
Number attacked with rinderpest	31
Number of recoveries	16
Number of deaths	15
Number attacked with foot-and-mouth disease	4
Number of recoveries	4
Number of deaths	—

Cattle Disease in the Town.

Number of cases of rinderpest	21
Number of cases of deaths	20
Number of cases of foot-and-mouth disease	38
Number of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease	—
Number of cases of anthrax	2
Number of cases of rabies	2

Statement showing the Number of Animals passed for Export to Ceylon during July, 1912, to June, 1913.

Tuticorin Quarantine Station.

Number of bulls	11,590
Number of cows	3,997
Number of calves	377
Number of buffaloes	2,908
Number of buffalo calves	922
Total number of cattle	19,794
Number of sheep	15,819
Number of goats	109,560
Total number of sheep and goats	125,379

Statement showing the Number of Animals passed for Export to Ceylon during the Half-year ended December 31, 1913.

Tuticorin Quarantine Station.

Number of bulls	4,476
Number of cows	2,057
Number of calves	207
Number of she-buffaloes	1,635
Number of buffalo calves	502
Total number of cattle	8,877
Number of sheep	11,330
Number of goats	59,425
Total number of sheep and goats	70,755

The Veterinary Officer in charge of the Quarantine Station at Tuticorin states that there were no outbreaks of disease, excepting foot-and-mouth disease, amongst the animals passed through the depôt. No inoculations were carried out for rinderpest.

The work of the depôt is carried on under great inconvenience for want of proper accommodation, which will continue until the proposed buildings are put up.

I may remark that the question of the quarantine station buildings has been in abeyance pending decision as regards conveyance of cattle by the Indo-Ceylon railway.

It has been decided that cattle are to continue to come by the sea route and not by the railway; therefore the proposals regarding accommodation may again be considered.

Kayts Quarantine Station.

The following are the figures as regards the landing of cattle, sheep, and goats at Kayts:—

Cattle.	Sheep or Goats.	Disease.
July, 1912, to June, 1913: 470 bulls and 9 cows	1	97 cases of foot-and-mouth disease; all recovered.
Last half year of 1913: 446 bulls	—	78 cases of foot-and-mouth disease; all recovered.

V.—RABIES.

District.	Number of Cases examined.	Number Positive.	Number Negative.	Number of Patients to Coonoor for Treatment.
July, 1912, to June, 1913.				
Colombo	12	4	8	53
Kalutara	1	—	1	
Avissawella	1	—	1	
Beruwala	1	1	—	
Kandy	1	—	1	
Gampola	1	1	—	
Nuwara Eliya	1	1	—	
Pussellawa	1	—	1	
Diyatalawa	1	1	—	
Aluwihare	1	1	—	
Madulkele	1	—	1	
Maskeliya	1	1	—	
Karawanella	1	—	1	
Matara	1	—	1	
Kurunegala	2	—	2	
Total	27	10	17	53
Last Half of 1913.				
Colombo	5	1	4	22
Matara	1	—	1	
Kegalla	1	—	1	
Chilaw	1	—	1	
Total	8	1	7	22

The Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, and the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, kindly furnished the above information.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The horses of His Excellency the Governor's Escort, the Police horses, the draught bulls of the Public Works Department, Convict Establishment, and Botanic Gardens, and Government Dairy cattle have been attended as required.

Horses for insurance under the Volunteer Horse Insurance scheme have been inspected when required.

Biting Flies.—Kindly identified by the Government Entomologist:—

Hambantota, October, 1913: *Hæmatopota* sp. (?) and *Chrysops dispar*.

Talawakele, October, 1913: *Stomoxys calcitrans*, in connection with the Surra outbreak amongst cattle.

Parasites.—Amongst the Government Dairy cattle very great loss is caused by *Hæmonchus contortus*, Rud. (*Stongylus contortus*), a thread worm inhabiting the fourth stomach. They abstract blood from the mucus membrane and produce anæmia, emaciation, and diarrhœa. Affected animals show periodical dropsical swelling about the throat and dewlap. They waste away until they become too weak to rise, and die from exhaustion. The administration of worm medicines in large doses has little or no effect. Both calves and adult cattle are affected.

Onchocerca Gibsoni.—This parasite, about which Dr. Georgina Sweet, D.Sc., of the Melbourne University, made inquiries in Ceylon during October, 1913, occurs in the flesh of Ceylon buffaloes, one in 250 carcases, and mostly in old animals. It forms "worm nests" occurring as firm fibrous nodules, found superficially in the flesh of the brisket. They do not appear to affect the animal's health, and are only found after slaughter. They cause loss to the meat trade by the rejection of affected carcases.

VII.—GOVERNMENT DAIRY, MODEL FARM, AND BRANCH FARM AT AMBEPUSSA.

Management.—During the period the dairy continued under the management of Muhandiram J. A. G. Rodrigo.

Disease amongst Stock.—Loss from disease has been very heavy during the period, two outbreaks of rinderpest being experienced. From July, 1912, to June, 1913, 27 cows and 30 calves died, and between July and December, 1913, 11 cows and 16 calves, making a total of 37 cows and 46 calves during the eighteen months.

Purchase of Stock.—To keep up the supply of milk, expenditure under this head has been heavy, as will be seen in the statement of receipts and expenditure.

Working of the Dairy.—Contrary to previous reports, the expenditure has considerably exceeded the receipts during the period under review. This is accounted for by the loss of stock, expenditure on purchase of stock already referred to, but principally to the very great rise in cost of cattle foods and the low price at which the dairy supplies milk to the hospitals.

Cost of Cattle Foods.

	Contracts, January 1, 1909, to June 30, 1912.	Contracts, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1915.	Rise in Price.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Gingelly poonac, per cwt.	5 35	7 0	1 65
Cotton seed, per cwt.	3 25	5 0	1 75
Pollard, per bag of 140 lb.	5 10	6 0	0 90
Indian bran, per bag of 140 lb.	5 50	6 25	0 75
Salt, per lb.	0 6*	0 13	0 7
Straw, per 100 lb.	1 25	2 12½	0 87½

* January, 1910, to June 30, 1913.

which causes expenditure under cattle foods to increase by over Rs. 550 per month.

Price of Milk.—Taking November, 1913, as an average month, 9,231 quarts 39 oz. of milk was supplied from the dairy. Of this, 7,216 quarts 22 oz. was supplied to the Colombo hospitals at 30 cents per quart, much below the prices paid to contractors at outstation hospitals, which are, for example, per quart, Anuradhapura 40 cents, Badulla 40 cents, Kegalla, 52 cents, Ratnapura, 50 cents, Nawalapitiya 46 cents, Lunugala 60 cents, Kandy 40 cents, Nuwara Eliya 36 cents, Galle 40 cents, Hambantota 50 cents, Matara 60 cents, Batticaloa 40 cents, Kurunegala 50 cents, Nikaweratiya 44 cents.

Had the quantity supplied to the Colombo institutions been charged for at 40 cents per quart, it would amount to an increase of Rs. 721·70 on the month's income.

Branch Farm, Ambepussa.—Progress in opening this farm has been slow.

Buildings.—At the close of the period under review these were almost completed, but had not been handed over by the Public Works Department.

Assistant Manager.—Mr. D. H. Senanayake was appointed Assistant Manager from August 1, 1913, on six months' probation, and with a staff of coolies went on with clearing work.

Stock.—In order to make a start, ten heifers were sent from the Government Dairy in November, 1913. There being no pasture at present the cost of feeding is high.

The Model Farm.—This continues under the management of Mr. P. Samaranayaka. A statement of receipts and expenditure is annexed.

VIII.—STATEMENTS.

The following statements are annexed :—

A.—Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Government Dairy for July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount realized by sale of milk, &c.—		Rent of racecourse	720 0
1912.		Pay of Dairy and grass land coolies ..	5,070 0
July	2,931 79	Value of cattle food	28,445 59
August	2,621 72	Value of stock purchased ..	5,890 0
September	2,444 97	Incidental expenses	774 90
October	2,648 32	Pay of the Manager	1,740 0
November	3,076 95		
December	2,898 69		
1913.			
January	3,192 86		
February	2,615 45		
March	2,325 47		
April	2,330. 9		
May	2,634 6		
June	2,537 71		
Proceeds of the sale of stock, October, 1912	1,900 98		
Expenditure over receipts ..	8,481 43		
Total ..	42,640 49	Total ..	42,640 49

Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Government Dairy for Half-Year July 1 to December 31, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount realized by sale of milk, &c.—		Rent of racecourse	360 0
1913.		Pay of Dairy and grass land coolies ..	2,718 0
July	2,623 89	Value of cattle food	9,673 79
August	2,566 22	Value of stock purchased ..	6,698 50
September	2,499 61	Incidental expenses	548 3
October	2,636 37	Pay of the Manager	900 0
November	3,004 76		
December	2,799 74		
Proceeds of the sale of stock, September, 1913	2,298 29		
Expenditure over receipts ..	2,469 44		
Total ..	20,898 32	Total ..	20,898 32

B.—Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Model Farm for July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Receipts of the Model Farm on grass land rent	1,290 0	Salary for one watcher ..	120 0
Receipts of sale of stock ..	144 0	Salary for three coolies ..	523 50
Receipts of grass land huts ..	2 50	Cost of cattle and sheep food ..	150 0
Rent of land leased to the Municipal Council	36 0	Cost of incidental expenses ..	78 33
		Balance	600 67
Total ..	1,472 50	Total ..	1,472 50

Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Model Farm for July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Receipts of the Model Farm on grass land rent	645 0	Salary of one watcher	60 0
Receipts of sale of stock ..	162 0	Salary of three coolies	273 0
Receipts of grass land huts ..	1 25	Cost of cattle and sheep food ..	50 0
Rent of land leased to the Municipal Council	18 0	Cost of incidental expenses ..	48 42½
		Balance	394 82½
Total ..	826 25	Total ..	826 25

C.—Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on June 30, 1912.	Purchased during the Year or transferred.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	Number to be struck off the List.	Total in hand on June 30, 1913.
Cows ..	112	30	—	142	27	6	33	109
Calves ..	112	21	61	194	30	34	74*	120
Stud bulls ..	5	3	—	8	5	—	6†	2
Draught bulls	5	—	—	5	1	—	1	4

* Ten were transferred. † One was lost.

Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on July 1, 1913.	Purchased during the Half-Year or transferred.	Born during the Half-Year.	Total.	Died during the Half-Year.	Sold during the Half-Year.	Number to be struck off the List.	Total in hand on Dec. 31, 1913.
Cows ..	109	37	—	146	11	15	26	120
Calves ..	120	31	19	170	16	39	68*	102
Stud bulls ..	2	1	—	3	1	—	1	2
Draught bulls	4	2	—	6	1	—	1	5

* Three were transferred: and ten sent to Ambepussa.

D.—Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on June 30, 1912.	Purchased during the Year or transferred.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	Number to be struck off the List.	Total in hand on June 30, 1913.
Ewes & rams	25	—	—	25	4	12	16	9
Lambs* ..	35	—	20	55	1	—	1	54

* Twenty-seven lambs were transferred.

Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on June 30, 1913.	Purchsed during the Half-Year or transferred.	Born during the Half-Year.	Total.	Died during the Half-Year.	Sold during the Half-Year.	Number to be struck off the List.	Total in hand on December 31, 1913.
Ewes & rams	36	—	—	36	2	15	17	19
Lambs ..	27	—	16	43	1	—	1	42

Colombo, February 28, 1914.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR 1912-13.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

IN view of the fact that the work of the Government Analyst's establishment has been incorporated in a separate department during the period covered by this report, it appears advisable to include herein a short historical summary of the work of the establishment, so far as records are available. This is further advisable since it is now possible to review the work of the ten years from the time the present Government Analyst was appointed, and since considerable additions to staff and buildings are contemplated in the near future.

II.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. Prior to September, 1904, the work of the Government Analyst was carried out by various Government Medical Officers in addition to their other official duties. At that date the present Government Analyst commenced work, having been appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer in Physics at the Medical College in addition to his analytical duties.

3. The work at that time was carried out in a small room attached to the Medical College, at present used as a storeroom. Its size was very small, and its equipment may be judged by the fact that it contained only two gas burners and one water tap. It is not surprising that Sir Everard im Thurn described the accommodation as "quite inadequate." The supply of apparatus was practically nil.

4. From the above description it will be seen that it was quite impossible at that time to use any of the more delicate methods which are required by modern analysis, and it was found impracticable to carry out the work satisfactorily under such conditions. Hence it was considered advisable to build a new laboratory on the present site, in conjunction with certain additions to the Medical College.

5. Early in 1905 arrangements were made to carry on the work temporarily in a room in Mr. Kelway Bamber's laboratory.

6. The new building was started in 1905 and completed in August, 1906, and included, in addition, the experimental physiology laboratory and students' common room for the Medical College.

7. In 1909, owing to the increase in work, additional accommodation was provided by building an extension, which included one laboratory and one clerk's room. A further addition became necessary when the Excise Department was started, as it was decided that all analytical work in connection with that Department should be carried out by the Government Analyst. Temporary relief was obtained by using the medical students' common room, accommodation for them being provided elsewhere.

8. After the visit of the Government Analyst to Madras in 1912 (*vide* report dated December 10, 1912) it was decided that a complete re-organization of the accommodation was necessary. The present buildings and site were found to be unsuitable for such enlargement as would be necessitated by the expected increase in the work, and plans were drawn up for a building in which separate accommodation would be provided for the various branches of the work, including, amongst others, Judicial, Excise, Food and Drugs, Water, and Kerosine. The building will occupy a site adjoining the Bacteriological Institute, and it is hoped that work in connection with it will shortly commence. Any delay will seriously hamper the development of the work on proper lines, and will necessarily involve considerable loss to Government in connection with the Excise Department, and will largely nullify the good effects of the proposed new Pure Food and Drugs Ordinance.

9. So far as concerns the staff, the increase in the details of the work has necessitated a large increase in numbers during the last ten years. Prior to 1904 the staff consisted of the Government Analyst, one local assistant, and one cooly, who had also other duties in connection with the Medical College.

10. When the work was transferred to Mr. Kelway Bamber's laboratory in 1905 the staff remained the same, except that a cooly was retained to devote the whole of his time to the work.

11. In November, 1906, Dr. C. H. Burgess was appointed to relieve the Government Analyst of the teaching work at the Medical College, thus allowing him to devote his whole attention to the proper work of his laboratory.

12. In February, 1907, a trained European assistant was appointed, but resigned after a few months' service. Subsequently a re-arrangement was made with the money thus available, and it was found possible to provide for two trained local assistants.

13. In August, 1907, a third local assistant was appointed to help with the purely manual work of the laboratory.

14. In March, 1908, a second local assistant was appointed, the officer (Mr. Parthasarathy) being a passed apothecary with experience in the Civil Medical Stores.

15. The first local assistant, Mr. E. Fernando, who had worked for a very long time in the laboratory with various Government Analysts, retired through ill-health in August, 1910, and a successor was appointed in September of the same year.

16. Owing to the difficulties attending the guarding of productions in judicial cases, &c., a night watchman was appointed early in 1910.

17. In prospect of the increase of work in connection with the Excise Department, Mr. C. T. Symons was appointed Assistant Government Analyst in June, 1912, and further appointments of trained officers are contemplated as the work progresses.

18. Very great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the local staff of both classes. The same difficulty has been found in Madras. Eventually, for obtaining local trained assistants, it was decided in 1913 to select boys with the best available education and to send them to the Government Technical Schools for a two- or three-year course in chemistry and physics. The fees incurred in taking the courses are to be paid by Government, and in addition they are to draw an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem. On completion of the course, if they appear to have the necessary aptitude for the work, they are to be appointed on the staff as local assistants on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem, with prospect of rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. One such student commenced his course in April, 1913, and should thus be available for the trained staff in one or two years' time. It is proposed to select another early in 1914.

19. For the purpose of obtaining suitable assistants for the more manual work of the laboratory, sanction was obtained in 1913 to select three boys in training, who would thus be able, at a comparatively early age, to get the necessary facility in the handling and cleaning of apparatus. Great loss to Government must necessarily result from the employment of the ordinary cooly, owing to breakages due to clumsiness, until he becomes used to the handling of comparatively delicate apparatus. One such boy in training was appointed in 1913, and it is proposed to appoint two more in 1914.

20. Further sanction was obtained in 1913 for the appointment of a clerk from the Clerical Service and a peon, both of whom were very necessary for the proper carrying out of the more clerical side of the work, thus giving the trained staff more liberty for the technical work.

21. Thus, from the year 1904 there has been a gradual increase in the numbers on the staff.

22. A reference to Table I. will show, however, that the actual amount of work dealt with has increased very rapidly. The total number of investigations made during the whole period of the three years, 1903, 1904, and 1905, was only 676, which is less than the total for the single year July, 1912, to June, 1913, which was by no means above the average; and the total for the last six months of the period covered by the present report, namely, July–December, 1913, shows a still more striking increase, working out, as it does, at an average of 988 investigations for twelve months.

23. Furthermore, the actual figures do not correctly express the increase of work, because the progress of modern science has introduced refinements and has placed demands upon the analyst which were non-existent a comparatively small number of years ago, and which have necessitated a very considerable amount of extra work in the routine of the worker.

24. In July, 1913, the Government Analyst's establishment was formed into a separate department. From the institution of the post until the above date the Government Analyst appears to have been an officer of the Medical Department, an arrangement which was necessary and convenient so long as the officer had other duties in connection with that Department. But when the Government Analyst was made a separate officer, and when it was found that the major portion of the work was done in connection with departments other than the Medical Department, it was advisable for every reason to form a separate department.

25. As may be seen from Table II., the work is mainly concerned with the Police, Judicial, Excise, and Customs Departments, and various Local Boards, and is of a very varied nature, as may be judged by the fact such very divergent subjects for examination have been included during the last ten years as a locomotive and tender, counterfeit coins, sticks of dynamite, forgeries, and toddy yeast.

26. Productions in judicial cases form a large proportion of work, and naturally require very special attention. Further mention of this will be made later in the report.

III.—SUMMARY OF PRESENT PERIOD.

27. During the period covered by the present report the judicial work has included 566 productions from 271 cases. As usual, the major portion of these were concerned with blood or seminal stains. Of 356 such productions, blood or semen was identified on 212. The number of poisoning cases was 82, involving the examination of 143 productions. As has been found in the past, arsenic was the favourite poison, occurring in 13 cases.

28. In connection with this portion of the work, it appears advisable to remark that a considerable amount of unnecessary work and delay would be avoided, and possibly more satisfactory results would be obtained, if it was found possible in particular cases for the Government Analyst or the Assistant Government Analyst to proceed in conjunction with the police to the spot at which the suspected murder took place, and for him to collect such evidence there as was necessary for his analyses. In a large number of cases many productions are sent in for examination which the most cursory analyses prove to be useless. It seems probable that in many of these cases, more especially when examination is made for blood stains, a personal visit by a trained person would result in the securing of evidence which might otherwise be passed over. It is customary in England for the person entrusted with this work to visit the spot whenever necessary.

29. The other judicial work included 29 cases with 41 productions suspected of containing ganja or opium.

30. Work for Local Boards, &c., included the examination of 96 samples of water, of which 86 were samples of drinking water and 6 of soda water. From the information received with the samples, it is evident that many of the smaller towns are giving some much-needed attention to their water supplies. That this supply in most cases leaves much to be desired is quite clear from a consideration of the analytical results and from the information supplied with the samples. Out of the total waters examined, 27 per cent. failed to satisfy the most ordinary standards, and 48 per cent. showed evidences of serious pollution. In one instance a sample of well water used by a mineral water factory was examined and was found to be grossly polluted. An investigation revealed the fact that the well from which the water was drawn was used for cleansing latrine buckets. In another case water for a soda water manufactory was drawn from the bathing pool of the Maggona Reformatory and stored in a lead-lined tank before use.

As the water was plumbo-solvent, *i.e.*, capable of dissolving the lead and carrying it in solution, the water which actually entered the factory for bottling purposes revealed some very extraordinary characteristics.

31. The problems of water supplies to various towns have received a considerable amount of attention at the laboratory. Each case must of necessity be considered separately, as it is impossible to lay down any one method of supplying at a moderate cost reasonably pure water which will apply to all districts. In many cases it is probable that good results can only be obtained by the attention of a trained officer on the spot, as it is often quite impossible to enter into full details and to give the best advice in a letter without any personal knowledge of the structure of the ground and of the surroundings.

32. For the Customs Department 114 samples were examined, consisting of kerosine and other oils.

33. Work for the Excise Department necessitated the examination of 330 samples of a varied nature, in addition to the large number of toddy and arrack samples examined by the Assistant Government Analyst, collected on circuit and in the Kalutara distillery district.

IV.—OFFICER ON LEAVE.

34. On July 24, 1913, the Assistant Government Analyst, Mr. C. T. Symons, proceeded to Europe on six months' leave, and was asked by Government to take a three months' course in fermentation at the Alfred Jorgensen Laboratory in Copenhagen, as mentioned elsewhere in the report.

V.—RESEARCH WORK DURING THE PERIOD.

35. Although the routine work of the laboratory has of necessity occupied almost the whole of the time available, yet it is only natural to expect that a certain amount of research work should be done in connection therewith, and also in connection with other problems which have cropped up during the year.

36. One subject which has come into prominence during the year is toddy: its fermentation and distillation; and in this connection a considerable amount of research work has been carried through on the progress in fermentation of toddy, the actual constituents present, and the methods which may be adopted to check or prevent fermentation. A number of analyses were made of arrack, chiefly from local native distilleries. The actual details of these researches either have been included or will be included in separate reports.

37. It may, however, be mentioned that the percentage by weight of alcohol contained in normal coconut toddy as on sale in various parts of the Island was 4·26. Only two samples of kitul toddy were examined, and contained an average of 3·16 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

38. The average strength of the toddy thus corresponds to that of European beer. It must, however, be noted that, since the sweet toddy contains approximately 16 per cent. of sugar, a toddy fermented under ideal conditions, &c., with a pure yeast and with no interference by bacteria, would contain approximately 7 per cent. by weight of alcohol. It is with the object of procuring such a yield for distillation purposes that the Assistant Government Analyst was asked to proceed to Copenhagen for a course in fermentation at the end of 1913, during the time when he was absent from the Island on leave.

39. A number of samples of toddy, both fermented and unfermented, were sent to him at Copenhagen, and it is hoped that the results obtained will go far towards settling the question of the fermentation of toddy for distillery purposes.

40. A detailed report on the work at the Alfred Jorgensen Laboratory will be forwarded when completed on his return to the Island.

41. A report (E 1 of October, 1912) gave an account of the preliminary work carried out in the laboratory on the constitution of toddy and certain methods used for preventing fermentation.

42. During 1913 the work was continued, and an effort was made to determine whether certain ingredients which were reputed to have the power of inhibiting completely the fermentation of toddy were really able to do so under ordinary local conditions.

43. The results were embodied in report E 2 of May 3, 1913, and showed conclusively that these ingredients, namely, hal bark (*Vateria indica*), ankenda leaves and bark (*Cyminosma pedunculata*), and goraka bark (*Garcinia cambogia*), cannot be relied upon to prevent fermentation under ordinary conditions.

44. These results are of interest, because there appears to have been a deep-rooted impression that these vegetable products were effective for the purpose, and it is understood that the fact that one of these ingredients (*e.g.*, hal bark) was present was accepted as sufficient evidence in the courts that the toddy in question was unfermented. The results of the investigation further showed that sweet toddy (*i.e.*, unfermented toddy) may be obtained by the use of a new pot or one coated inside with slaked lime.

45. With regard to the progressive fermentation of toddy, a certain number of researches were carried out with the object of finding, if possible, some ready method of determining the optimal stage for the distillation of the toddy.

46. The question of the possible adulteration of toddy with water also received attention, and it was found, as a result of the preliminary work described in report of May 7, 1913, that the electrical conductivity of the pure juice is remarkably constant considering its source, and that the readings of this value, as given by the Dionic water tester, may provide an easy means of detecting any considerable adulteration, unless the latter is very skilfully carried out.

47. In another line of research a very considerable amount of work has been done on the subject of alcoholometry and the comparison of various methods by the examination of accurately standardized mixtures of alcohol and water.

48. This has necessitated a very large number of accurate determinations of specific gravity. It is hoped to publish the results in a scientific paper early in 1914.

49. The Assistant Government Analyst, before he went on leave, had devoted part of his time to the elaboration of a better method for the identification of blood stains.

50. Considerable difficulty had been experienced in identifying blood as such in many small old stains and on rusty productions.

51. A satisfactory method has now been worked out as a modification of an old method, and a description has been published in the Biochemical Journal, Vol. VII., No. 6, of December, 1913. This facilitates the determination of blood as such, but it yet remains to work out a satisfactory method for Ceylon for the identification of human blood. The Assistant Government Analyst hopes to be able to do this on his return to the Island, if sufficient spare time is available after the ordinary routine work is done.

K. C. BROWNING,
Government Analyst.

Colombo, March 19, 1914.

TABLE I.

Year.	Judicial Analyses.	Other Analyses.	Total.	Judicial Reports.	Other Reports.	Total.
1903	122	108	230	—	—	—
1904	136	120	256	—	—	—
1905	151	39	190	—	—	—
1906	366	168	534	170	74	244
1907	732	198	930	221	64	285
1908	589	180	769	221	71	292
1909	465	136	601	171	58	229
January, 1910, to June, 1911*	497	212	709	190	90	280
1911–12	592	190	782	231	86	317
1912–13	393	297	690	180	93	273
July, 1913, to December, 1913*	346	642	988	178	200	378

* All periods mentioned are for twelve months, except in the two cases marked, one of eighteen months and one of six months, where the numbers have been arranged to give the average in each one for a period of twelve months.

TABLE II.

Summary of Analyses, July, 1912, to December, 1913.

	Productions.	Cases.
I.—Judicial :—		
(1) Blood and semen	356	150
(2) Poisoning	143	82
(3) Opium and ganja	41	29
(4) Miscellaneous	26	10
Total	566	271
II.—Customs :—		
Samples		114
III.—Waters :—		
Drinking water		86
Soda water		6
Boiler water		4
Total		96
IV.—Excise :—		
Samples		330
V.—Miscellaneous :—		
Samples		78
Total number of productions, samples, &c.		1,184
Total number of reports		462

PART V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1912-13.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Public Works Department during the period July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

2. The following statement gives the amounts voted and the expenditure under the respective headings in the Supply Bill for the financial period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913 :—

	Voted. Rs. c.	Spent. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments (inclusive of Clerical Service) ..	795,850 0	736,674 33
Other Charges (inclusive of stationery, &c.) ..	137,000 0	112,728 69
Public Works Recurrent (inclusive of days' labour) ..	3,560,330 0	3,406,677 6
Public Works Extraordinary	2,680,481 0	2,368,184 34
Works chargeable to Surplus Balances and Loans ..	2,295,228 0	1,592,059 1
Total ..	9,468,889 0	8,216,323 43

3. The difference between the amounts voted and the expenditure incurred under the following headings is accounted for as follows :—

Public Works Recurrent, Rs. 153,652·94.—This amount represents the savings on 904 different estimates. The sum not spent is about 4 per cent. of the amount voted.

Public Works Extraordinary, Rs. 312,296·66.—A considerable proportion of this amount is accounted for by the inclusion of amounts in the Supply Bill for buildings which it was subsequently decided should stand over for future consideration; in other cases building operations were not commenced till late in the year owing to sites not being available, or because detail plans and estimates had not been prepared for them prior to the Supply Bill being passed. The sum not spent is about 11 per cent. of the amount voted.

Works chargeable to Surplus Balances and Loans, Rs. 703,168·99.—Owing to the delay in obtaining plant and materials from England, expenditure on the Colombo Lake Development Scheme fell short of that anticipated by Rs. 350,000. The further extension of the Medical College was postponed, and Rs. 135,000 consequently lapsed. The water supply scheme for Batticaloa was not commenced till late in the year, owing to delay in the acquisition of land and in the arrival of pipes; and the schemes for other supplies to minor towns, with the exception of Mannar, had not reached a stage to allow of work being proceeded with. Rs. 165,000 at the end of the year remained unexpended. Expenditure on the Colombo Customs quay wall and jetties also fell short of expectations, owing to the postponement of work on the baggage rooms at the passenger jetty and interference with the working of the Customs. In addition, the proposed leper asylum at Batticaloa was not proceeded with.

4. The following tabular statement shows the expenditure under the headings Recurrent, Extraordinary, and Miscellaneous, including Loans and Surplus Balances, during the last eighteen years, and is inserted for purposes of comparison :—

Year.	Recurrent.	Extraordinary.	Miscellaneous, including Loans, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895 ..	1,756,001 ..	1,286,889 ..	— ..	3,042,890
1896 ..	1,823,558 ..	1,219,106 ..	— ..	3,042,664
1897 ..	1,726,669 ..	1,838,650 ..	— ..	3,565,319
1898 ..	1,900,307 ..	1,510,143 ..	369,324 ..	3,779,774
1899 ..	2,040,684 ..	1,707,119 ..	1,250,125 ..	4,997,928
1900 ..	2,029,279 ..	1,610,261 ..	1,074,665 ..	4,714,205
1901 ..	2,112,905 ..	1,348,032 ..	666,028 ..	4,126,965
1902 ..	2,163,394 ..	1,448,491 ..	572,143 ..	4,184,028
1903 ..	2,240,086 ..	1,339,699 ..	1,275,968 ..	4,855,753
1904 ..	2,286,812 ..	1,858,657 ..	619,275 ..	4,764,744
1905 ..	2,324,805 ..	1,595,612 ..	370,431 ..	4,290,848
1906 ..	2,582,398 ..	1,901,588 ..	133,083 ..	4,617,069
1907 ..	2,648,741 ..	1,929,416 ..	227,081 ..	4,805,238
1908 ..	2,684,811 ..	1,781,145 ..	1,080,706 ..	5,546,662
1909 ..	2,796,779 ..	1,637,134 ..	1,203,400 ..	5,637,313
1910-11 ..	4,511,611 ..	2,313,423 ..	3,048,443 ..	9,873,477
1911-12 ..	3,211,341 ..	2,017,577 ..	2,022,372 ..	7,251,290
1912-13 ..	3,406,677 ..	2,368,184 ..	2,471,462 ..	8,216,323

5. In Appendix No. 1 will be found the expenditure on Public Works Annually Recurrent classified under the several sub-heads in the Supply Bill, and in Appendix No. 1A that charged to commutation and private contribution funds. In Appendix No. 2 will be found the expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary charged against votes in the Supply Bill and Supplementary Supply Bill, and in Appendix No. 2A that charged against private contribution funds. The total expenditure classified under the several headings of account in each Province, including that charged to loans and other funds, is shown in Appendix No. 3.

6. The total expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Public Works Annually Recurrent. Rs. c.	Public Works Extraordinary, including Surplus Balances, Loan Works, &c. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western ..	1,038,544 9* ..	2,132,655 52* ..	3,171,199 61*
Central ..	534,356 49 ..	353,085 69 ..	887,442 18
Southern ..	289,190 20 ..	115,859 33 ..	405,049 53
Northern ..	205,420 53 ..	155,350 65 ..	360,771 18
Eastern ..	224,401 14 ..	114,593 63 ..	338,994 77
North-Western ..	330,460 36 ..	231,994 34 ..	562,454 70
North-Central ..	181,456 48 ..	52,291 75 ..	233,748 23
Uva	315,802 0 ..	385,477 87 ..	701,279 87
Sabaragamuwa ..	287,045 77 ..	418,934 57 ..	705,980 34
	3,406,677 6	3,960,243 35	7,366,920 41
		Establishment ..	736,674 33
		Other Charges ..	112,728 69
		Total ..	8,216,323 43

* Including expenditure under heading "Miscellaneous" (see Appendix No. 3).

MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

7. The roads of the Colony are classified under the following descriptions :—Metalled, Track Metalled, Gravelled, and Natural. The total length maintained during the period under review is as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Miles.	Track Metalled. Miles.	Gravelled. Miles.	Natural. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Western ..	389·67 ..	— ..	21·78 ..	— ..	411·45
Central ..	605·38 ..	— ..	63·42 ..	56·38 ..	725·18
Southern ..	300·60 ..	— ..	23·59 ..	— ..	324·19
Northern ..	326·58 ..	33·03 ..	64·13 ..	77·15 ..	500·89
Eastern ..	104·92 ..	128·25 ..	104·48 ..	26·25 ..	363·90
North-Western ..	323·10 ..	40·50 ..	104·29 ..	29·00 ..	496·89
North-Central ..	138·29 ..	115·90 ..	72·18 ..	— ..	326·37
Uva	272·88 ..	30·50 ..	22·92 ..	97·40 ..	423·70
Sabaragamuwa ..	293·98 ..	5·77 ..	35·54 ..	17·25 ..	352·54
Total ..	2,755·40	353·95	512·33	303·43	3,925·11

8. In Appendix No. 4 will be found a return giving the name of each road, its length, description, and particulars in regard to the cost of maintenance.

9. The average cost per mile of road maintenance in the several Provinces of each of the descriptions was as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Rs. c.	Track Metalled. Rs. c.	Gravelled. Rs. c.	Natural. Rs. c.	General Average. Rs. c.
Western ..	987 38 ..	— ..	501 33 ..	— ..	961 65
Central ..	1,088 10 ..	— ..	362 2 ..	77 14 ..	946 0
Southern ..	1,227 34 ..	— ..	496 37 ..	— ..	1,174 15
Northern ..	613 71 ..	787 72 ..	358 12 ..	110 25 ..	514 91
Eastern ..	1,079 47 ..	795 29 ..	508 69 ..	193 81 ..	751 55
North-Western ..	661 18 ..	588 40 ..	321 74 ..	10 0 ..	546 0
North-Central ..	534 67 ..	625 60 ..	238 97 ..	— ..	501 56
Uva	898 29 ..	538 75 ..	304 49 ..	87 33 ..	653 87
Sabaragamuwa ..	792 32 ..	722 78 ..	390 65 ..	80 43 ..	715 86

The general average throughout the Colony was :—Metalled, including track metalled roads, Rs. 880 per mile ; gravelled roads, Rs. 377 per mile ; and natural roads, Rs. 93 per mile.

10. It will be noted that there are now 3,925 miles of road in charge of the Public Works Department. Speaking generally, these roads were maintained in satisfactory condition during the period under review. There were, however, certain lengths of road in several of the Provinces the condition of which left much to be desired.

11. Roads that were quite suitable for the slow-moving bullock cart and horse traffic of a few years ago are not suitable for the faster and heavier traffic of to-day, and quickly go to pieces under it. This has been particularly noticeable in the roads over which motor coaches ply in the Southern and North-Western Provinces and in the roads leading out of Colombo, as well as on those roads in the Province of Uva on which the steam lorries and trailers of the Ceylon Planters' Transport Company, Limited, run.

12. In not a few instances considerable damage was done to roads by the unprecedented floods of 1913, and the work involved in putting these damages right retarded roadwork generally, and was in a large measure accountable for the poor condition of the roads in certain districts during part of the year.

13. The average cost of maintenance per mile of metalled roads as noted above was Rs. 880 per annum, and an increase on this figure may be looked for in future, for the supplies of suitable metal are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, the rate of wages is rising, and last, but not least, a better and more lasting road surface is required to withstand the traffic that now uses the roads.

14. The rapid development of motor traffic, and the gradual but certain substitution of mechanical transport for the bullock cart, have set up conditions which necessitate wider and better roads, and a greater amount of attention and care on the part of those in charge of them.

15. The roads which mechanical transport will chiefly affect are those in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, some 2,000 miles in all. Most of these roads run through mountainous or hilly country, and are narrow, tortuous, and steep, and to widen them throughout would take years to accomplish, and be a task manifestly out of the question in point of cost.

16. The construction of passing places at short intervals and within sight of each other along these roads is a practical solution of the difficulty, and one that can be expeditiously carried out. Work with this end in view is now in hand on 65 roads, and it is anticipated that all the more important Government roads, in distinction from branch roads in the planting districts, will be available for motor lorry traffic up to the 6-ton limit within the next two years, provided difficulties in regard to the granting of land for the widening of such roads are not raised by the owners of property abutting on them.

17. Permission has already been granted, to those applying for it, to use motor lorries of a gross weight of 6 tons on 18 roads and lorries up to 3 tons on 44 roads.

18. In order to secure better and closer attention to the care of roads and more efficient supervision of work generally, new districts were established in the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, at Panadure and Pelmadulla respectively, from July 1, 1913, the charges of the other District Engineers in these Provinces being thereby considerably reduced.

19. A similar re-distribution of work is necessary in most of the other Provinces; the work in the districts has increased by the addition from time to time of new roads and buildings, and in many cases it is no longer possible for the officer in charge to efficiently and economically supervise it.

20. The more general use of steam rollers continues to give satisfactory results. There are now fifty of these rollers in use, and it is proposed to increase the number at the rate of twelve a year until they are generally available for the repair of all metalled roads.

21. Portable stone crushers are being introduced in certain districts where the demands for metal can no longer be supplied by cooly labour.

22. Among the more important roads the improvement of which has been in hand the following may be mentioned:—Ruwanwella-Veyangoda road; Kosgama-Pugoda road; Palapatwela-Galawela road; Hatton-Norwood road; North road, Matale District; Tawalantenna-Watagoda road; Matale-Rattota road; Underbank-Barrack Plain road, Nuwara Eliya; Galawela-Kalawewa road; Kandy-Haragama road; Lindula-Agras road; Vavuniya-Parayanalankulam road; Liyangahatota road; Tangalla-Hambantota road; Muppane-Pottuvil road; Narammala-Dummalasuriya road; Dankotuwa-Giriulla road; Bibile-Muppane road; Badulla-Bandarawela road; Wellawaya-Muppane road; Madampe-Hambantota road; and Pelmadulla-Balangoda road.

NEW ROADS.

23. The following have been completed during the period under review:—Pimbura-Kalawellawa road; Wattegama-Ukuwela road; St. Andrews-Pedro road, Nuwara Eliya; High Forest-Bramley road; road from Mannar market to South Bar; Bandarawela-Welimada road; and Kukul korale road.

24. *In the Western Province.*—The construction of the Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road has been proceeded with, and the work is well in hand up to the 20th mile. This work has proved considerably more expensive than was originally anticipated, owing to alterations required to keep the road above recently ascertained flood levels.

25. *In the Central Province.*—Good progress has been made with the construction of the St. Margarets-Kirklees road, and 2 miles should be completed by May 31 next. The work on the Watagoda-Talawakele road has been well in hand, and the road is opened from Talawakele to Watagoda Factory, 3·16 miles.

26. *In the Southern Province.*—No progress has been possible with the construction of the Hakmana-Timbulketiya road, as the land required has not yet been acquired, and the owners object to their lands being entered pending acquisition.

27. *In the Northern Province.*—The Paranthan-Karachchi road construction was continued, the Pandichuddan-Kandavali road has been nearly completed, and the Puliyadi-irrakkam-Madhu road opened to traffic. Progress has been made with the Talladi-Pappamodai road and the Manthai-Illuppaikadavai road.

28. *In the North-Western Province.*—Fair progress was made with the Alawwa-Dampelessa road, while work on the Mallowapitiya-Rambodagala road has made, on the whole, satisfactory progress.

29. *In the Province of Uva.*—The Taldena-Alutnuwara road has been completed to the 16th mile-post, and the cutting has been done for 1½ mile further. Progress has been slow owing to the large quantity of rock met with and the unhealthiness of the climate.

The Muppane-Pottuvil road has been completed to the 37th mile, and cut to the 38th milestone. The progress made has been satisfactory. The progress of work on the extension of the Bandarawela-Leangahawela road to Poonagala has been good, and the work is nearing completion. Work is in progress on the upper or Passara end of the Passara-Nakkala road construction, 3 miles being in hand. Labour from this road was taken to deal with more urgent work in connection with the repair of flood damages, and the progress made has in consequence been retarded.

30. *In the Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The third and last section of 4½ miles of the Kukul korale road was completed, and the construction of the Woodend-Hunugewatta road commenced. Good progress is being made with the latter work. The construction of the Karandupone-Rambukkana road is being gradually proceeded with.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

31. The Colombo-Kalutara and Colombo-Puttalam canals have been maintained in fair condition. Considerable silting up occurred after the floods of January and October in the latter near its junction with the rivers it crosses, but dredging was systematically carried out and the silt removed. The gradual adoption of boats of greater draught on these canals is worthy of notice, and is in a measure accountable for the complaints that have from time to time been made of the insufficient depth of water. The further deepening of these canals would involve widening them, as they run through sandy soil, and can only be carried out at considerable expense.

32. In the Eastern Province dredging operations have been continued in the channel between Batticaloa and Kiddanki, the whole length having been gone over by the dredger, the required depth of water being maintained.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

33. The usual repairs have been effected, and the buildings generally maintained in a satisfactory condition.

NEW BUILDINGS.

34. The construction of new buildings and additions to buildings throughout the Colony was energetically prosecuted during the period under review, no less than 485 different works being in hand.

35. There has been a marked increase in the cost of building materials generally, due to the demand being in excess of the supply. This has been particularly the case in and around Colombo, where building operations have been very active, both public and private.

36. The use of imported timbers from South India, the Straits Settlements, and Australia continues to increase; they can be more readily obtained than indigenous timbers, are better-seasoned, and lower in price.

37. Tests are being made with Poilite tiles—a light roof covering prepared from asbestos—which, if successful in this climate, will result in a material reduction in the cost of roofing.

38. *In the Western Province.*—The following more important buildings have been completed:—District Engineer's quarters and office, Negombo; District Judge's quarters, Kalutara; anatomical block, Medical College, Colombo; Modara and Wellawatta police stations, Colombo; new Royal College, Colombo; Treasury extension, Colombo; and headquarters for Ceylon Engineer Volunteers.

39. The new hospital at Ingiriya has been practically completed, and progress has been made with the following works:—Quarters for District Engineer and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kalutara; dispensary at Mirigama; constables' quarters, Negombo; Laboratory Assistant's quarters, Colombo; quarters for nursing staff, Leper Asylum, Hendala; overseers' quarters, Welikada Jail; temporary wards, General Hospital, Colombo; warehouses on old coaling grounds, Colombo Customs; Master Attendant's Office, Colombo; and other buildings of minor importance.

40. *In the Central Province.*—The following new buildings have been completed:—Court-house, Teldeniya; quarters for chauffeur, Queen's Cottage, and for Assistant Provincial Registrar's clerk, Nuwara Eliya; a roller and cattle shed and powder magazine at Dimbula; and an infectious diseases hospital at Dikoya. In addition to the above, permanent cooly lines aggregating 43 rooms have been erected on various roads.

41. Work on the following buildings is in hand:—Public Works Department store, Gampola; quarters for matron and nurses, Deltota hospital; residence for the Colonial Secretary, Nuwara Eliya; quarters for (junior) clerks, Nuwara Eliya; District Judge's quarters, Hatton; quarters for District Engineers' clerks, Kandy and Dimbula; quarters for draughtsman, Peradeniya Gardens; quarters for Medical Officer, Maskeliya; and 40 rooms of permanent cooly lines on various roads.

42. *In the Southern Province.*—Quarters for the Forest Ranger at Yala, and ten rooms of permanent cooly lines on the Galle-Udugama and Galle-Akuressa roads were completed.

43. The Tissamaharama hospital was practically completed by the end of 1913, and the following buildings were in course of erection, satisfactory progress being made with most of them:—Quay wall and shed, Galle Customs; quarters for Police Magistrate, Matara; dispensary, Kamburupitiya; and quarters for Inspector of Police, Galle.

44. *In the Northern Province.*—The construction of the following buildings has been proceeded with:—Dispensary at Chempianpattu; police office and Inspector's quarters, Jaffna; and a post office at Jaffna Kachcheri.

45. *In the Eastern Province.*—The dispensaries at Tiriyai and Tamblegam and the plague camp at Trincomalee have been completed.

46. The following buildings were in progress:—A dispensary at Batticaloa and permanent cooly lines in the Trincomalee and Batticaloa Districts.

47. *In the North-Western Province.*—Quarters for the town overseer, Kurunegala, and for the Chief Clerk, Marawila Police Court, have been completed.

48. Steady progress has been made with the construction of quarters for clerks at Puttalam, where they are much needed, and a commencement has been made with the building of quarters for the Provincial Surgeon and police barracks, Kurunegala.

49. *In the North-Central Province.*—The quarters for the Assistant Conservator of Forests, the dispensary at Kahatagasdigiliya, and a metal-breaking shed at Anuradhapura jail were completed.

50. The extension of the Kachcheri, Anuradhapura, is nearing completion, and progress has been made with quarters for native writer and clerks.

51. *In the Province of Uva.*—A temporary ward to accommodate 36 beds was erected at Badulla hospital, and 45 rooms of permanent cooly lines on different roads were completed during the year.

52. The construction of the Passara hospital and infectious diseases hospital, Badulla, was in progress.

53. *In the Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The hospital at Kendangamuwa was completed. This hospital provides accommodation for 50 patients, and, including the connected quarters and other necessary buildings, cost Rs. 1,253·83 per bed. A police station and barracks at Balangoda and quarters for four clerks at Ratnapura were completed.

54. Difficulties in connection with the site of the Undugoda hospital prevented this building from being completed, but it will be shortly ready for occupation. Progress was made with the new resthouse at Ratnapura. Considerable delay has taken place in the acquisition of the site for the Kitulgala hospital and the dispensary at Mawanella, but work has now been commenced on the latter building, and will be shortly put in hand on the former.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

55. In addition to the minor alterations and improvements carried out under the general votes, the following have been carried out under separate provision :—

56. *In the Western Province.*—Additions to infectious diseases hospital, Kalutara ; latrines, Negombo hospital. Connecting the following buildings in Colombo with the city sewers : Quarters of the Medical Superintendent, General Hospital ; Technical Schools ; Public Works Office ; Surveyor-General's Office ; Colombo Kachcheri ; administration block, General Hospital ; Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital ; Queen's House servants' latrines ; anatomical block, Medical College ; all Government offices in Queen's street and Prince street ; and Telegraph Office. Additions have also been completed : A science room, Training College ; a new ward at the Soysa Lying-in Home ; fixing a Keith rotary compressor, Analyst's laboratory ; sickroom, &c., Women's Department, Training College ; water supply, General Hospital ; common room, Medical College ; office and lavatory, Bacteriological Institute ; 52 new kitchens, police barracks, Slave Island ; record presses, Registrar-General's office ; extension, Colombo Observatory ; alterations to post office, Cinnamon Gardens ; sunshades, Telephone Exchange ; latrines and mortuary, Lunatic Asylum ; ceilings, Court of Requests, Colombo ; and roofs, Welikada Jail.

57. *In the Central Province.*—Additions have been completed to the following buildings :—Public Works Department office, Pussellawa ; covered ways, Lindula hospital ; Magistrate's and proctors' rooms, Police Court, Kandy ; conversion of two houses at Nawalapitiya into post office and quarters ; operating room, stores, &c., Teldeniya hospital ; new roof and floors, Mulhalkele hospital.

58. Among the more important works in hand the following may be mentioned : (*a*) Medical officer's quarters, additional wards, and a mortuary, Nawalapitiya hospital (progress on these works has been slow owing to the extensive buildings in hand at Nawalapitiya in connection with the railway, on which rates for work considerably exceeded those allowed for on the hospital extension) ; (*b*) Nuwara Eliya hospital (satisfactory progress was made with the extensive alterations, which comprise new wards to accommodate 34 patients, new quarters for nurses, new mortuary, and the conversion of several of the old buildings to other purposes) ; (*c*) Kandy hospital (accommodation for lunatics, consisting of a block of cells with connected latrines) ; (*d*) Dimbula hospital (new female ward and kitchen) ; and (*e*) Kandy Kachcheri (tiffin room for clerks).

59. *In the Southern Province.*—Additions to the Weligama dispensary and the construction of an operating room at Hambantota hospital have been completed, while the following works are in hand :—Additional jetty, Galle Customs ; warehouse accommodation, Customs, Galle ; operating room, Balapitiya hospital ; husk-beating shed, Galle prison ; additions, Police Court, Matara ; and improvements to record rooms, Hambantota Kachcheri.

60. *In the Northern Province.*—Wooden ceilings were fixed in several buildings which have Calicut-tiled roofs. The work is still in progress. Cement concrete floors have been laid to the grain sheds at Kankesanturai Customs, and improvements have been carried out to the police barracks and infectious diseases hospital, Jaffna, and court-house, Point Pedro.

61. *In the Eastern Province.*—Additions and improvements, including a new operating room, were completed at Trincomalee hospital, and also additions to the dispensary at Tiriyai and to the Provincial Engineer's office, Batticaloa.

62. *In the North-Western Province.*—The following works were carried out :—Improvements, Kurunegala hospital, comprising a ward of 14 beds, operating room, kitchen block, office for Provincial Surgeon, and connected covered ways ; hospital ward, Chilaw jail ; enlargements, court-house, Marawila ; improvements, Magistrate's quarters, Chilaw.

63. *In the North-Central Province.*—Improvements to the Revenue Officer's quarters, Tamankaduwa ; Cadet's quarters ; and Survey Department premises, Anuradhapura, were completed, while the following are in hand : Store and additional rooms to Public Works Department premises, Maradankadawala ; drains and well, District Engineer's quarters, Anuradhapura ; drains round certain clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura ; and additions to Assistant Land Clerk's quarters, Anuradhapura.

64. *In the Province of Uva.*—The following works of improvement were carried out : Medagama hospital, new kitchen and store ; Badulla hospital, new operating room ; water service and drains, District Engineer's quarters and office, Koslanda ; re-roofing two wards, Buttala hospital ; ceilings and drains, Badulla hospital ; concrete flooring, draining, and improving Survey Camp, Diyatalawa ; additional room and store, police station, Bandarawela ; improving Rose Bank, Badulla, to render it suitable as quarters for the Provincial Surgeon.

65. *In the Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The male and female parangi wards of the Kolonna hospital were improved by the substitution of brickwork for the old wattle and daub walls ; the compound was also fenced with wire fencing. Two temporary wards each containing 24 beds were erected at Avissawella hospital, while the nurses' quarters at Karawanella hospital were added to. A maternity ward and a new kitchen and store were built at Kegalla hospital, and the old resthouse at Kegalla was converted into Kachcheri offices. The construction of a ward of 20 beds for females at Kegalla hospital was proceeded with.

BRIDGES.

66. The iron and timber bridges, exceeding 50 feet in span, the maintenance of which is not included in the provision for roads, were maintained in satisfactory order.

67. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa the cost of maintenance of timber platform bridges averaged Rs. 5·52 per lineal foot of span, against an average of 55 cents for bridges with permanent platforms. Much the same proportion holds good in the other Provinces, and the policy adopted in recent years of replacing obsolete and expensive timber platforms by permanent platforms as quickly as possible is thoroughly justified. During the period under review 4,926 lineal feet of bridges were converted or were in process of conversion from timber to permanent platforms.

68. Among the more important bridges which will have to be replaced shortly by a stronger and more permanent structure is the Gampola bridge across the Mahaweli-ganga, which has a clear span of 200 feet. Plans for this work are being prepared.

69. Among the new bridges completed or in course of erection were the following: (*a*) Ja-ela bridge, Colombo-Negombo road, 2 spans of 55½ feet on concrete cylinder foundations; (*b*) bridge, 14th mile, Madawala-Teldeniya-Nugatenna Gap road; (*c*) Kuru-oya bridge, Matale District, consisting of 2 spans of 20 feet and 1 of 25 feet; (*d*) Sudu-ganga bridge, Matale District, consisting of the removal of the ironwork of the old bridge, span 80 feet; (*e*) conversion of the timber bridge on the 62nd mile, Ginigathena road, into an iron one; (*f*) Elephant Pass bridge, Northern Province, 4 spans of 22½ feet on concrete cylinder foundations and reinforced concrete deck; (*g*) reconstruction of Kallar bridge, Madawachchi-Mannar road, 3 spans of 30 feet; (*h*) Tuntota bridge, Marawila-Dummalasuriya road, 4 spans of 25 feet and 1 of 80 feet span, including half a mile of embanked approaches; (*i*) bridges, Toppu-Battuluoya road—one bridge of 2 spans of 25 feet and 1 of 4 arched spans of 6 feet each; (*j*) Hed-oya bridge, Muppane-Pottuvil road, 7 spans of 30 feet; (*k*) bridges, 24th and 44th miles, Batticaloa-Trincomalee road, one bridge of 5 spans of 30 feet and another of 4 spans of 30 feet; (*l*) Kananke bridge, Galle-Akuressa road, 1 span of 150 feet; (*m*) Kitulgala bridge, Avissawella-Ginigathena road, 2 spans of 60 feet; (*n*) Maha-oya bridge, Kegalla-Polgahawela road, 2 spans of 60 feet and 6 of 30 feet; (*o*) We-ganga bridge, 1 span of 80 feet and 1 of 30 feet.

Floods.

70. The year 1913 will be remembered as one of flood. Three abnormal and, as far as can be ascertained, unprecedented floods occurred during the year, in January, October, and December, doing an immense amount of damage.

71. The extent of the additional work thrown on to the Department may in a measure be gauged by the estimated cost of the repairs necessary in the several Provinces, which was as follows: Western, Rs. 88,620; Central, Rs. 383,540; Southern, Rs. 17,987; Northern, Rs. 43,815; Eastern, Rs. 110,096; North-Western, Rs. 78,421; North-Central, Rs. 18,701; Uva, Rs. 386,011; Sabaragamuwa, Rs. 183,770.

72. The most serious damage occurred in the Western, Central, Eastern, North-Western, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. Many important bridges were washed away, and roads were blocked by landslips and washaways of magnitude, while the surface metal was in many instances torn off for long distances by the rush of water.

73. In most instances the roads were quickly made passable for traffic by the prompt action of the officers in charge of them, and by the ready assistance of planters, who willingly lent the labour necessary. On some roads, owing to their difficult and extensive nature, the repairs required have taken and will take considerable time to execute. Every effort is being made to complete these repairs as soon as practicable, and it is hoped to have most of them done before the setting in of the south-west monsoon.

74. The period has been a trying one for the roads and for the officers in charge of them.

Colombo Lake Scheme.

75. Owing to delay in the arrival of plant from England work on this scheme did not make the progress hoped for, the expenditure for the twelve months July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, being Rs. 277,000. During the latter half of 1913 excellent progress has however been made, the total expenditure for the eighteen months being Rs. 796,276.

76. A considerable amount of land has been reclaimed. The spill at Galle Face with emergency sluices has been practically completed, the bridge over the overflow channels is well advanced, and the outlet to the sea completed.

The lakeside walling in the Galle Face lake is well in hand, and the Parsons road bridge has been started. Work has also been begun on the canal from the lake to the harbour.

78. The walls of the San Sebastian canal are practically complete from Norris road to the new locks; the locks are in hand, the lock sluices are being made, and the new bridge at San Sebastian has been started. The canal north of the bridge is also in hand, the eastern wall showing good progress, while coffer dams are being constructed to enable the western wall to be carried out.

79. During the year three dredgers have been constantly at work on the lake, and a fourth, hired from the Colombo Municipal Council, was employed for a time.

80. Connected with the Lake Scheme, but distinct from the general scheme, the following works have been in progress:—

(*a*) Surveys of the canal from San Sebastian to Grandpass in connection with proposed improvements.
(*b*) Filling in that portion of the old Polwatta ditch at the back of Temple Trees and the construction of surface water drains.
(*c*) Erection of caretaker's quarters, Technical Schools.
(*d*) Cathedral road deviation, Galle Face.

81. The Lake Scheme project is under the immediate charge of Mr. J. Strachan, Chief Assistant Engineer, assisted by Messrs. E. Human, H. P. G. Young, and B. A. R. Hughes.

The Government Factory.

82. The works carried out at the Factory and by the Factory staff have been of the usual varied character, as will be seen from the Factory and Electrical Engineers' reports, which are annexed.

83. The electrical work continues to increase both in importance and quantity, and provision for the enlargement of the staff working under Mr. Rylands, and for a workshop, store, and office outside the Factory premises may have to be made at no distant date.

GENERAL.

84. Among the more important work carried out in the Head Office, in addition to the checking and revision of plans and estimates received from the Provinces, the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) Preparation of preliminary plans and estimates for—

Additions, Karawanella hospital.	Hospital, Kitulgala.
Medical Research Institute, Colombo.	Extension, Survey Office.
Police Magistrate's quarters, Chilaw.	Leper Asylum, Batticaloa.
Hospital, Chilaw.	Water supply, Negombo.
Kachcheri, Kegalla.	

(*b*) The preparation of working drawings and estimates for—

Rebuilding General Hospital, Colombo.	Uma-oya bridge.
Temporary wards, General Hospital, Colombo.	Goiyapana and Pol-oya bridges.
Quarters for Government servants, Colombo.	Kuruwita bridge.
Residence for Colonial Secretary, Nuwara Eliya.	Hangamuwa bridge.
	Colombo Customs extension.
Police buildings, Kurunegala.	Kovilam lighthouse.
Hospital, Kegalla.	Warehouse, Galle Customs.
Police Headquarters, Colombo.	Water supply, Ragama.
Police Training School, Mount Lavinia.	Water supply, Kurunegala.
Engineer Volunteer Headquarters.	Water supply, Batticaloa.
Office for Director of Education.	Water supply, Nuwara Eliya.
Laboratory for Government Analyst.	Water supply, Uda Pussellawa hospital.
Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.	Cooly camp, Mandapam.
Hed-oya bridge.	

(*c*) The preparation of detail drawings for works in progress—

Master Attendant's Office, Colombo.	Medical College, Colombo.
Customs extension, Colombo.	Colonial Secretary's residence, Nuwara Eliya.
Treasury extension, Colombo.	

(*d*) The preparation of working drawings for—

Post and telegraph offices at Kahawatta, Ratnapura, Nanu-oya, Jaffna Kachcheri, and Dandagama.	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Moratuwa.
	Revision—type hospital plans.
	Alterations, Assize Courts, Colombo.
Leper Asylum, Batticaloa.	Staff quarters, Talaimannar.
Leper Asylum, Hendala.	Drainage of public buildings, Colombo.
Police Station, Panadure.	Hospital, Ratnapura.
Hospital, Buttala.	Improvements, Distillery, Kalutara.
Survey Department Office and quarters, Galle.	

STAFF.

85. The following officers were appointed during the period under review and assumed duties on the dates mentioned :—

Name.	Designation.	Date assumed Duty.
S. T. Carthigasen	Assistant Engineer	December 13, 1912
P. M. Norris	do.	January 10, 1913
B. A. R. Hughes	do.	October 2, 1913
G. Gilchrist	do.	October 8, 1913
J. D. Hawkes	do.	October 17, 1913
J. T. Morrison	do.	October 25, 1913
J. L. Longbottom	do.	October 30, 1913

86. During the period under review the following senior officers were on leave : Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G., Director of Public Works ; Mr. C. A. Lovegrove, Deputy Director of Public Works ; Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. Walter C. Price, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. C. F. Emerson, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. A. E. Caldicott, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. G. H. M. Hyde, Factory Engineer ; Mr. A. Woodeson, Architectural Assistant ; Messrs. W. R. W. Morgan, E. W. Cade, H. E. de Kretser, H. K. de Kretser, and C. C. Fielder, District Engineers.

87. The office of Provincial Engineer in the several Provinces has been held by—

Mr. A. E. Caldicott, Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten	Western Province
Mr. W. C. Price, Mr. H. F. Tomalin	Central Province
Mr. P. M. Bingham, Mr. R. G. Carte	Eastern Province
Mr. A. de C. Carson	Northern Province
Mr. A. E. Mayes	North-Central Province
Mr. A. Rothwell	North-Western Province
Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten, Mr. A. H. F. Clarke	Southern Province
Mr. C. F. Emerson, Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Mr. R. A. Powell	Province of Uva
Mr. R. G. Carte, Mr. G. Waddell	Province of Sabaragamuwa

88. The following retirements took place during the period under review :—

April 22, 1913	Mr. C. A. Lovegrove	Deputy Director of Public Works
August 10, 1913	Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	Director of Public Works
December 31, 1912	Mr. W. B. Gregson	District Engineer
December 27, 1913	Mr. C. C. Fielder	District Engineer
November 13, 1913	Mr. D. N. Keith	Assistant Electrical Engineer
September 2, 1913	Mr. D. S. Muttiah	Assistant Engineer

89. The approaching retirement of Mr. C. A. Lovegrove was recorded and noticed in the Administration Report for 1911–12.

90. Mr. Cooper assumed duties as Director of Public Works, Ceylon, in 1897, having previously held a similar position for some years in Hong Kong. Mr. Cooper's ability as an engineer, capacity for work, and devotion to duty were conspicuous. During his tenure of office the expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 3,565,000 in 1897 to Rs. 8,216,000 in 1913, and many works of magnitude were carried out under his direction. Mr. Cooper was a Member of the Legislative Council, and sat on many of the Commissions appointed from time to time to inquire into and report on important matters. While being a strict disciplinarian, Mr. Cooper had the best interests of his men at heart. By his retirement, on account of ill-health, after a long period of exceptional stress, the Colony has lost the services of a zealous officer, and the Public Works Department a disinterested chief and friend.

91. A loss to the Department took place in the death of Mr. S. T. Carthigasen, Assistant Engineer, who was drowned while doing his duty during the floods at Ratnapura in October, 1913. Mr. Carthigasen was a very promising young officer, and was respected by all who knew him.

92. Mr. T. H. Chapman, Assistant Director of Public Works, was appointed Deputy Director of Public Works on the retirement of Mr. C. A. Lovegrove in April, 1913, and Director of Public Works on the retirement of Mr. F. A. Cooper in August, 1913.

93. Mr. H. T. Creasy, Provincial Engineer, was appointed Assistant Director of Public Works in April, 1913, *vice* Mr. T. H. Chapman, promoted.

94. Mr. A. E. Mayes was promoted Provincial Engineer in April, 1913, *vice* Mr. H. T. Creasy, promoted.

95. Mr. H. T. Creasy acted as Deputy Director of Public Works, Mr. H. B. Lees as Assistant Director of Public Works, and Mr. G. N. Loggin as Second Assistant Director of Public Works from May to December, 1913.

T. H. CHAPMAN,
Director of Public Works.

April 3, 1914.

REPORT OF THE FACTORY ENGINEER FOR 1912–13.

FROM July, 1912, to December, 1913, 824 Factory orders were received for execution, which, together with a balance of 103 orders carried forward from 1911–12, make a total value of Rs. 3,162,275·87.

2. The expenditure during the eighteen months under review has been Rs. 2,136,932, divided as follows on the different votes :—

Recurrent.	Rs.	c.
Maintenance of roads	14,856	1
Maintenance of inland navigation	248	47
Maintenance of buildings	74,429	3
Additions to buildings	21,175	23
Maintenance of bridges	2,829	70
Miscellaneous	351,968	39
	465,506	83
Extraordinary.		
New works and buildings	552,253	22
Additions and improvements to buildings	470,451	75
New roads	24,410	95
Additions and improvements to roads	74,990	43
New bridges	27,240	30
Repair of bridges	82,874	92
Miscellaneous	198,678	76
	1,430,800	33
Works chargeable to surplus balances	49,530	30
Other funds	123,021	31
Works chargeable to loans	63,092	16
Branch road funds	4,961	7
	191,074	54
	2,136,932	0

Recurrent.

3. The expenditure of Rs. 465,506·83 is for the general maintenance of buildings, bridges, and roads, as well as small additions thereto throughout the eighteen months.

Extraordinary.

4. *New Works and Buildings.*—Expenditure, Rs. 552,253·22. This expenditure includes the completion of the new Royal College and Principal's bungalow. The College was opened in August last.

5. *Quay Wall and Extension to Jetties and Warehouses, Colombo Customs.*—The quay wall has been completed and carried through the root of the Prince of Wales's jetty. The Titan crane has been dismantled and removed, and the work of paving the quays, fixing the fenders, &c., is practically completed. 14,400 square feet of land has been reclaimed and paved, and is being made full use of for working cargo. Owing to the congestion at the Wharf the extension to the warehouses was not commenced until August, 1913; since then two sheds at a time have been extended, and now five have been finished and handed over. Good progress is being made with the remainder.

It was decided by the Port Commission to provide a covered cartway through the warehouses, and this is now well in hand. Good progress is being made with the remainder of the warehouse extensions and paving.

6. *New Office for the Master Attendant.*—This building was practically completed in October, 1913, but owing to the outlook from the Military directing station being obstructed to the southward, it was decided to make provision for a new Military station on the top of the already finished tower. Instructions were received to put the work in hand on September 8, 1913, and it is now nearing completion. In connection with this building a new time ball has been constructed to designs prepared at the Government Factory. The ball is made of aluminium, is 6 feet diameter, and slides on an iron shaft, at the bottom of which is an apparatus for absorbing the shock of the falling ball. The complete apparatus will be erected at an early date on the top of the new addition to the tower.

7. *Extension of Customs Premises East of Passenger Jetty.*—Instructions were received to put this work in hand on December 18, 1912, and during the period under review 520 lineal feet of 8-ft. cylinders have been sunk to a depth of 20 feet below mean sea level; on the top of these cylinders 372 feet of quay walling have been completed and fitted with fenders, bollards, &c.

63,400 square feet of stone paving have been completed on the yard west of the new canal. The boundary walls, searchers' offices, gates, and drains have also been completed.

A large amount of old plant was taken over from the Harbour Works Department, which had to undergo very extensive repairs before use could be made of it.

Rapid progress has been made in the Government Factory with the ironwork of the warehouses, and the greater part has now been erected on the site; the work of fixing the corrugated sheeting is well in hand.

One of the two jetties has been completed, with the exception of the wooden decking, which is now well advanced.

Two rows of cylinders for the second jetty have been laid, and good progress is being made with the remainder. Cylinder sinking at the seaward end of the canal wall has been greatly delayed by the enormous amount of rubble that had to be cut through; in many instances boulders weighing nearly a ton had to be removed before the foundation cylinders could be properly placed.

8. *East of the Canal.*—The boundary walls, searchers' offices, and exits have been practically completed. 19,300 square feet paving have been finished and 108,000 square feet of concrete on 6-in. patching have been laid ready to be paved.

The 6-ton Titan crane removed from the Customs west of the passenger jetty has been re-erected, and rails have been laid to permit it to travel the whole length of the front quay wall. Rails have also been laid for five 5-ton cranes which were ordered from England in November, 1912. Preparations have been made to start on the construction of the jetties and quay wall immediately the new cranes arrive from England.

Part of the crane track on the east side of the canal has been laid down, and a start has been made with the construction of the quay wall.

9. *Extension to Baggage Room, Passenger Jetty.*—The construction of this extension has been postponed, as Government is now considering an alternative scheme.

10. *Ragama Camp Water Supply.*—A commencement was made in sinking the 50-feet deep well in February, 1913, and the work was completed in November last. Great difficulty was experienced in sinking the brick lining after the depth of 18 feet had been reached. The ground was extremely hard, and had to be quarried out with cutting tools. The reservoir, pipe line, and engine room have all been completed, and now work has been suspended until the arrival of pumps, engines, and filtering machinery.

11. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—Expenditure, Rs. 470,451·75. Under this head is included the cost of widening the shore end of the Prince of Wales's jetty. This work is now completed. The alteration is a great improvement, as traffic to and from the jetty is much less hampered than before the addition was made.

12. *Extension to General Treasury.*—This building is now finished, and forms a handsome addition to Government buildings. A great deal of delay was caused by the very late arrival from England of the vault fittings and doors for strong rooms. The building was occupied by the Treasury staff on September 15, 1913.

13. *Passenger Jetty.*—The extension was completed and opened to the general public in December, 1912. Additional area has been added to the lower platform by filling in the open spaces that occurred in every bay of the original jetty. Wherever possible concrete beams have been used in place of wood, as it was found that the best woods have a very short life in Colombo harbour. Turnstiles and collapsible gates have been erected to control the passenger traffic on busy days.

14. *Kochchikade Jetties.*—The southern jetty was completed and opened to traffic in February, 1913, but owing to congestion at the wharf the reconstruction of the northern jetty was not commenced until May, 1913. Since then 12 iron piles have been removed and 20 concrete cylinders sunk in their place. More than half the total length of the jetty is now finished, complete with decking, bollards, and fenders.

15. *Electric Crane, Kochchikade.*—The crane has been erected on the south jetty, and the Electrical Engineer is now erecting the overhead mains to supply the electric current.

16. *Extension of Electrical Workshop, Government Factory.*—Owing to the increase of electrical work it was found necessary to extend the electrical workshop. This was done by carrying out the present floor over another bay of the machine shop and shifting the partition wall forward. The extension gives another 900 square feet of area to the Electrical Department without affecting the machine shop. The drainage of Factory offices, &c., has also been carried out under this head, and a new 18-seated water-flushed latrine has been constructed to accommodate the Factory workmen. From a sanitary point of view this is an enormous improvement.

17. *Crane Track.*—A permanent way for steam cranes has been laid all round the Factory yard. This has been the means of saving much time and labour in the handling of raw and finished materials used in the Factory.

This head of expenditure also includes the following:—Ironwork for additional jetty and warehouse accommodation, Galle Customs, and a new two-storied plant and pattern store 150 feet by 40 feet at the Factory. All of these works are well in hand.

New Roads.

18. Expenditure, Rs. 24,410·95. The expenditure under this head is for a number of new iron bridges on these roads, including the bridges on the Kukul korale road.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

19. Expenditure, Rs. 74,990·43. The stone paving of the roads to grain sheds at Kochchikade was completed in September, 1912. This has been an enormous improvement, saving much time in working cargo. The paving within the Fort Customs premises remains unfinished still, as no decision has been arrived at with regard to the loop line in front of the Customs offices. It also includes the cost of bridges and improvements on the Hatton-Norwood road, Mirisgama-Beligamuwa road, and Narammulla-Dummalasuriya road.

New Bridges.

20. Expenditure, Rs. 27,240·30. The expenditure is for completing Ja-ela bridge, which was opened to traffic in July, 1913, and also includes the following :—Bridge on the Puttalam-Kalaoya road ; bridge on Point Pedro-Unnalai road.

Repair of Bridges.

21. Expenditure, Rs. 82,874·92. This expenditure includes the repair and reconstruction of a large number of bridges throughout the Island, the largest being the Kananke bridge on the Galle-Akuressa road, on which work a commencement has been made in the Factory.

Miscellaneous.

22. Expenditure, Rs. 198,578·76. The expenditure includes the re-decking of the old railway bridge at Kalutara over the Kalu-ganga and paving the entire length with granite setts. This work was greatly accelerated by the equipment of pneumatic tools that were made use of for drilling and rivetting. A portable air compressor was erected, and compressed air was distributed over the bridge through the hand railing to operate the various tools. The bridge was completed and fully opened to traffic at the end of September, 1913.

Under this head is also included a furnace to destroy notes at the General Treasury, which was recently completed, and proves very effective.

Transport has been considerably improved by the acquirement of a 2-ton Lacre motor lorry. This machine is in daily use, and is found to be a great time saver. A 5-ton steam lorry is now being erected in the Factory, and is to be put into commission at an early date. It is proposed to use this heavy machine for handling and transporting heavy building and engineering materials in and about Colombo.

Another batch of twelve steam rollers has been put on the road, along with fuel and water trucks.

Besides the above, a large number of bridges damaged by the floods, including the renewal of Deduru-oya bridge on the Kurunegala-Dambulla road and other important works, were undertaken.

Other Funds.

23. Expenditure, Rs. 123,021·31. This is the cost of work executed for practically all the departments of Government, including Telegraph, Telephone, and Postmaster-General's Department.

The output of castings from the foundry has amounted to 9,744 cwt., showing a considerable increase on that of previous years. Out of this, 5,037 cwt. were supplied to the Railway Department.

Under this head is included the construction of a new barge and boiler for the Clayton steamship disinfector.

Works chargeable to Surplus Balances.

24. Expenditure, Rs. 49,530·30. This expenditure includes that of completing the bridges on the Karandupone-Rambukkana road, St. Andrews to Pedro road, Nuwara Eliya, Passara-Nakkala road, Watagoda-Talawakele road, and Kallawellawa-Bellapitiya road ; ironwork and doors and windows for the Motor Mail Service buildings at Bibile ; electric installation at Nuwara Eliya.

Works chargeable to Loans.

25. Expenditure, Rs. 63,092·16. The expenditure under this head covers the cost of two iron pontoons for dredgers for the Lake Development Scheme. One of these is finished, and is now being re-erected for launching into the lake. The second pontoon is well in hand. In addition to these are included large sluices for the locks and spill, and the ironwork for reconstructing the bridge. The plant for the Karaiur Reclamation Scheme was completed and handed over at Jaffna on March 31, 1913.

Branch Road Funds.

26. Expenditure, Rs. 4,961·07. This includes the cost of completing two bridges of 30 feet and 40 feet span each, besides three smaller bridges on the Mallawapitiya-Rambadagalla road.

Electrical.

27. This branch of the Government Factory represents an expenditure of Rs. 230,702·29, which has been included under the afore-mentioned headings, and I attach a separate report from the Electrical Engineer.

Machinery.

28. A long-felt want has been met by the replacing of most of the old-fashioned, inefficient machine tools by modern high speed machinery. Several of these tools have already been installed and are being made full use of.

As the engine for driving the machine shop was too small to cope with the increased load, a new 44-H.P. suction gas engine was installed in August. This engine has proved very successful. It is very compact and takes up but little space, besides which it provides power for driving the machine shop at half the cost of the steam engine. I consider it advisable to replace all the steam engines in the Factory with gas engines, considering the great saving in fuel and space that can be effected.

General.

29. The amount of work executed and the expenditure incurred during the eighteen months under review have been the largest on record, being much in excess over those of former years.

Mr. W. T. Cox arrived and took up duties as Factory District Engineer on November 1, 1912.

Mr. D. N. Keith resigned his post and left the Island on November 1, 1913.

Mr. G. H. M. Hyde, Factory Engineer, went home on ten months' leave on September 23, 1913, and Mr. Gray took up duties as Acting Factory Engineer on the same date.

Mr. J. C. Cooper is still attached to the Government Factory, in charge of the supervision of outworks and buildings.

30. I attach return showing that 23 bridges over 30 feet span and 88 bridges 30 feet and under have been constructed during the eighteen months. (See Table No. 5 in Appendix.)

J. GRAY,
Acting Factory Engineer.

Colombo, February, 1914.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER FOR 1912-13.

FROM July, 1912, to December, 1913, the total expenditure on new works and extensions to electrical installations has been Rs. 130,316·49, and for electricity Rs. 100,385·80, making a total of Rs. 230,702·29.

			Rs.	c.
Maintenance.				
Electric lights, fans, motors, electric cranes, and other apparatus ..			47,687	14
New Works and Additions.				
Electric lighting and apparatus, Railway Department		..	14,567	46
Do.	Nuwara Eliya ..	..	16,399	22
Do.	Medical Department	..	11,829	87
Do.	Education Department	..	8,549	21
Do.	Customs Department	..	6,695	47
Do.	Prisons Department	..	3,056	70
Do.	Post and Telegraph	..	2,368	63
Do.	Police Department	..	1,414	48
Do.	Judicial Department	..	1,386	69
Do.	Survey Department	..	1,353	49
Do.	General Treasury ..	..	942	66
Do.	Public Works Department	..	1,009	24
Do.	Forest Department	..	706	7
Do.	Colombo Kachcheri	..	658	10
Do.	Audit Office ..	..	519	19
Do.	Volunteer Department	..	468	48
Do.	Registrar-General ..	..	395	39
Do.	Miscellaneous ..	..	455	83
Telegraph Instruments.				
Repairs, alterations, &c., have been executed to 818 instruments, relays (P. O. standard and Siemen's), sounders (P. O. local and direct working, portable Indian pattern, and Vyle's polarized) rheostats, galvanometers (differential and single current), Key's double current and S. C. translators, commutators, lightning discharges (plate pattern), switchboards, test boards, induction coils, testing sets, alarm bells, &c.			5,018	98
Telephone and Railway Tablet Instruments, &c.				
Repairs and alterations have been executed to 2,659 wall and desk telephone sets, hand combinations, ring-off indicators, indicators with jacks combined, extension bells, operator sets, receivers (D. P. and watch pattern), generators, tablet galvanometers, tablet relays, single repeaters, bell and switch barrels, fuses, switchboards, cords and plugs, carbon dischargers, resistance coils, detectors, block switches, &c.			4,834	19
		Total ...	130,316	49

Electrical Installations.—From July, 1912, to December, 1913, 266 ceiling and desk fans, 564 lamps, 7 arc lamps, 2 motor generators, 1 vacuum cleaner, 1 5-H.P. A.C. motor, 1 stamping machine, and 4 heating apparatus have been installed, making an approximate total for annual maintenance of Government electrical installations in Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya of—

1,032 fans
5,242 incandescent lamps
57 heating apparatus
1 20-ampère valve rectifier
4 10-ampère do.
2 5-ampère do.
8 electric cranes
3 electric lifts
5 transformers
1 C.C. 20 B.H.P. 550 volt motor
9 ,, 10·5 ,, 550 volt motors
2 ,, 8 ,, 550 volt motors
8 ,, 3·5 ,, 550 volt motors
1 ,, 3 ,, 550 volt motor
2 ,, 7·5 ,, 440 volt motors
1 ,, 5 ,, 440 volt motor
1 ,, 1 ,, 440 volt motor
1 ,, 3 ,, 220 volt motor
1 ,, 2 ,, 220 volt motor
2 ,, 1 ,, 220 volt motors

1 C.C. 5 B.H.P. 110 volt motor
1 A.C. 5 ,, 110 volt motor
3 small 100 volt A.C. motors
5 small 100 volt motor generators
1 C.C. 4 K.W. 220 volt generator
1 C.C. 6·6 K.W. 100 volt generator
1 motor generator 1·1 B.H.P., A.C. direct coupled to ·6 K.W. C.C. generator
2 motor generators 1·75 B.H.P., A.C. direct coupled to ·9 K.W. C.C. generators.
1 motor generator 4·8 B.H.P. direct coupled to 3·6 K.W. C.C. generator.
1 motor generator 5 B.H.P., A.C. direct coupled to 1-1·2 K.W. and 1-1·1 K.W. C.C. generators
1 motor generator 8·5 B.H.P., A.C. direct coupled to 5 K.W. C.C. generator.
1 motor generator 10·5 B.H.P., A.C. direct coupled to 12·6 K.W. C.C. generator.

Statement of Electricity, Transformer, and Meter Charges of Government Premises in Colombo and Kandy from July, 1912, to December, 1913.

Paid by Public Works Department.					Rs.	c.
4 installations	..	..	B. T. U.	14,335·4 at 45c. =	6,450	93
47 do.	..	..	,,	184,476 at 40c. =	73,790	40
1 do.	..	..	,,	32,190 at 35c. =	11,266	50
5 do.	..	..	,,	21,935 at 21c. =	4,606	35
Meter and transformer charges		..		—	3,191	62
Cost of electricity for four Government fans at Wharfage Company's premises	..	..		—	1,080	0
	Total	..	B. T. U.	252,936·4 Total ..	100,385	80

Paid by other Departments.					Rs.	c.
8 installations	..	..	B. T. U.	27,149 at 45c. =	12,217	5
15 do.	..	..	,,	130,009 at 40c. =	52,003	60
3 do.	..	..	,,	88,063 at 35c. =	30,822	5
5 do.	..	..	,,	20,095 at 21c. =	4,219	95
Meter and transformer charges, &c.		..		—	1,540	7
	Total	..	B. T. U.	265,316 Total ..	100,802	72

Supply of Electricity to Government Installations, Colombo.—The supply for these electrical installations has been under consideration by Government during the past year, and the modified terms offered by the Colombo Electric Lighting and Tramway Company, Limited, have been accepted for a further period of years.

Talaimannar Electric Lighting.—The proposal for this installation has been sanctioned and the plant ordered, which consists of 2·50 B.H.P. Semi-Diesel oil engines belted to 2·30 K.W. single phase alternators, 50 periods at 2,200 volts; high tension transmission lines will be carried from the station switchboard on steel poles to transformers at the piers and various points, from which a low tension supply will be delivered to a 3-wire system at 220 volts on the outers for lighting and fans, &c.

Hydro-Electric Installation, Nuwara Eliya.—During 1913 the demand for lighting, &c., has considerably increased. The existing plant being now fully loaded, and with an increasing demand, additional plant has been decided on, and a 100 K.V.A. single phase alternator direct coupled to an 120 B.H.P. turbine has been ordered.

Nanu-oya Lighting.—The transmission line has been completed and the railway station lighted.

Badulla Hydro-Electric Scheme.—This scheme is being investigated; ample water is available on a suitable fall, and it appears likely to prove commercially sound, and would be of great advantage to Badulla.

Galle Electric Lighting Scheme.—The details have now been decided on, and the scheme is being drawn up for sanction.

Assistant Electrical Engineer.—Mr. D. N. Keith resigned in November, 1913, and another Assistant Engineer is being selected in Europe.

F. B. RYLANDS,
Electrical Engineer.

Colombo, February 1, 1914.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—Statement of Expenditure (Public Works Annually Recurrent), 1912–13.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of roads	403,343 26	404,633 48	226,375 30	160,899 3	184,067 78	270,959 55	163,699 75	273,675 29	246,446 19	—	2,334,099 63
Maintenance of inland navigation	30,382 18	—	—	4,448 87	7,073 39	18,123 94	—	—	—	—	60,028 38
Maintenance of Government buildings and works, exclusive of police and hospital buildings ...	35,611 12	15,747 10	12,745 19	10,202 50	9,829 81	12,619 79	7,713 47	6,276 38	4,620 74	—	115,366 10
Maintenance of police stations	6,025 69	2,889 65	2,772 50	974 12	531 97	996 99	99 63	499 84	670 73	—	15,461 12
Maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries ...	20,724 6	12,258 32	4,613 39	3,951 99	2,814 55	3,714 79	2,288 65	5,308 25	4,584 64	—	60,258 64
Maintenance of, and additions and improvements to, King's houses, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Jaffna	6,369 90	4,626 61	—	603 73	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,600 24
Maintenance of camp buildings at Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,780 94	—	—	4,780 94
Repairs and improvements to Government buildings at Diyatalawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,295 16	—	—	2,295 16
Maintenance of electric light and fan installations, Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,804 29	25,804 29
Maintenance of Mahara jail	4,828 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,828 50
Maintenance of Customs wharf, jetties, and cranes ...	19,498 52	—	3,885 41	1,903 2	1,351 8	—	—	—	—	—	26,638 3
Maintenance of plague sheds	150 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 0
Maintenance of disinfecting station, Breakwater ...	499 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	499 15
Maintenance of Trinity House	—	—	117 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117 45
Maintenance of southern plague hospital, Galle ...	—	—	595 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	595 31
Maintenance of Bathfield House, Galle ...	—	—	189 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189 92
Maintenance of disinfecting station and segregation camp, Kayts	—	—	—	75 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 40
Special repairs to buildings	—	994 76	4,621 42	8,028 90	—	—	—	2,999 63	4,779 44	—	21,424 15
Additions and improvements to Government buildings and works	20,136 28	4,824 11	2,153 47	1,393 54	1,833 70	1,245 90	600 39	1,437 23	1,763 8	—	35,387 70
Additions and improvements to police buildings ...	2,275 20	1,850 23	621 73	670 86	—	543 91	—	108 40	790 59	—	6,860 92
Additions and improvements to prison buildings ...	1,445 41	—	1,077 36	725 91	760 3	—	84 85	687 49	—	—	4,781 5
Additions and improvements to hospitals and dispensaries	5,815 42	2,347 86	427 47	2,221 40	475 27	1,107 50	2,546 35	1,875 36	378 61	—	17,195 24
Additions and improvements to postal buildings ...	621 55	1,026 67	1,500 0	884 6	—	346 11	6 0	—	464 61	—	4,849 0
Maintenance of iron and timber bridges throughout the Island exceeding 50 feet in length ...	13,719 75	9,372 74	11,539 36	3,321 83	9,397 40	16,201 5	3,394 53	2,312 4	11,759 68	—	81,018 38
Annual painting the Kelani bridge... ...	1,994 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,994 74
Urgent repairs to bridges	2,690 50	1,031 42	—	722 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,444 18
Miscellaneous	118,280 87	27,897 43	12,389 37	4,393 11	6,266 16	4,236 49	1,022 86	10,803 73	4,915 36	318,327 70	508,533 8
Total ...	694,412 10	489,500 38	285,624 65	205,420 53	224,401 14	330,096 2	181,456 48	313,059 74	281,173 67	344,131 99	3,349,276 70

No. 1 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Public Works Annually Recurrent), 1912–13.

Classification.	Province.									
	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Private Contribution spent on Branch Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of roads	—	43,511 21	3,475 7	—	—	364 34	—	2,742 26	5,872 10	55,964 98
Miscellaneous	—	1,344 90	90 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,435 38
Total ...	—	44,856 11	3,565 55	—	—	364 34	—	2,742 26	5,872 10	57,400 36

No. 2.—Statement of Expenditure (Public Works Extraordinary), 1912–13.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total
	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New works and buildings	137,920 65	46,809 63	23,997 78	27,285 54	9,522 75	12,393 69	32,673 8	17,137 62	27,526 62	—	335,267 36
Additions and improvements to buildings ...	587,787 12	42,316 1	23,467 42	17,030 4	6,893 38	18,907 31	1,149 65	17,816 12	12,710 11	—	728,077 16
New roads	—	—	1,418 22	21,641 92	—	16,180 6	—	109,083 1	65,312 20	—	215,635 41
Additions and improvements to roads ...	71,114 49	40,913 61	24,336 84	5,755 42	9,318 17	50,568 5	4,656 9	22,497 72	13,295 88	—	242,456 27
New bridges	24,749 13	—	—	3,570 49	—	53,514 88	—	—	—	—	81,834 50
Repair of bridges	6,287 8	15,701 62	2,197 28	1,420 43	1,153 26	21,963 66	—	—	113,397 9	—	162,120 42
Lands and buildings to be acquired ...	49,285 95	1,409 90	—	—	—	913 75	—	1,266 31	—	—	52,875 91
Miscellaneous	165,446 75	82,628 31	21,131 14	38,597 28	70,655 60	28,274 21	12,869 61	77,307 15	4,359 60	—	501,269 65
Total ...	1,042,591 17	229,779 8	96,548 68	115,301 12	97,543 16	202,715 61	51,348 43	245,107 93	236,601 50	—	2,317,536 68

No. 2 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Public Works Extraordinary), 1912–13.

Classification.	Province.									Total.
	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	
Private Contribution spent on Branch Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New works and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	483 23	—	483 23
Roads and bridges	—	1,654 19	—	—	—	7,968 64	—	35,370 73	—	44,993 56
Additions and improvements to roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair of bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	4,938 50	—	—	—	—	—	232 37	—	5,170 87
Total ...	—	6,592 69	—	—	—	7,968 64	—	36,086 33	—	50,647 66

No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure, 1912–13.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
Public Works Annually Recurrent.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of roads	403,343 26	448,144 69	229,850 37	160,899 3	184,067 78	271,323 89	163,699 75	276,417 55	252,318 29	—	2,390,064 61
Maintenance of *inland* navigation ...	30,382 18	—	—	4,448 87	7,073 39	18,123 94	—	—	—	—	60,028 38
Maintenance of buildings ...	93,706 94	35,521 68	24,919 17	17,710 76	14,527 41	17,331 57	10,101 75	19,160 57	9,876 11	25,804 29	268,660 25
Special repairs to buildings ...	—	994 76	4,621 42	8,028 90	—	—	—	2,999 63	4,779 44	—	21,424 15
Additions to buildings ...	30,293 86	10,048 87	5,780 3	5,895 77	3,069 0	3,243 42	3,237 59	4,108 48	3,396 89	—	69,073 91
Maintenance of *bridges* ...	18,404 99	10,404 16	11,539 36	4,044 9	9,397 40	16,201 5	3,394 53	2,312 4	11,759 68	—	87,457 30
Miscellaneous	118,280 87	29,242 33	12,479 85	4,393 11	6,266 16	4,236 49	1,022 86	10,803 73	4,915 36	318.327 70	509,968 46
Total Recurrent	694,412 10	534,356 49	289,190 20	205,420 53	224,401 14	330,460 36	181,456 48	315,802 0	287,045 77	344,131 99	3,406,677 6
Public Works Extraordinary.											
New works and buildings ...	137,920 65	46,809 63	23,997 78	27,285 54	9,522 75	12,393 69	32,673 8	17,620 85	27,526 62	—	335,750 59
Additions and improvements to buildings ...	587,787 12	42,316 1	23,467 42	17,030 4	6,893 38	18,907 31	1,149 65	17,816 12	12,710 11	—	728,077 16
New roads	—	1,654 19	1,418 22	21,641 92	—	24,148 70	—	144,453 74	65,312 20	—	258,628 97
Additions and improvements to roads ...	71,114 49	40,913 61	24,336 84	5,755 42	9,318 17	50,568 5	4,656 9	22,497 72	13,295 88	—	242,456 27
New bridges	24,749 13	—	—	3,570 49	—	53,514 88	—	—	—	—	81,834 50
Repair of bridges	6,287 8	15,701 62	2,197 28	1,420 43	1,153 26	21,963 66	—	—	113,397 9	—	162,120 42
Lands and *buildings* to be acquired ...	49,285 95	1,409 90	—	—	—	913 75	—	1,266 31	—	—	52,875 91
Miscellaneous	165,446 75	87,566 81	21,131 14	38,597 28	70,655 60	28,274 21	12,869 61	77,539 52	4,359 60	—	506,440 52
Total Extraordinary	1,042,591 17	236,371 77	96,548 68	115,301 12	97,543 16	210,684 25	51,348 43	281,194 26	236,601 50	—	2,368,184 34
Total Recurrent and Extraordinary ...	1,737,003 27	770,728 26	385,738 88	320,721 65	321,944 30	541,144 61	232,804 91	596,996 26	523,647 27	344,131 99	5,774,861 40
Works chargeable to Surplus Balances, Loans, &c.											
Works chargeable to surplus balances ...	594,203 33	100,888 25	3,067 57	16,568 94	7,389 15	15,941 99	943 32	95,037 81	181,692 96	—	1,015,733 32
Works chargeable to loans	276,925 93	—	—	15,903 35	—	—	—	—	640 11	—	293,469 39
Drains, Padiyapelella bazaar	—	112 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 15
Side drains to Kandapola bazaar ...	—	257 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257 50
Panadure drainage...	1,168 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,168 85
Drainage of mosquito breeding grounds, Diyatalawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,378 80	—	—	5,378 80
Rain sewer in Duke street, Fort, Colombo ...	2,773 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,773 31
Compensation for Public Works Department contractor, Matara District, on account of breakdown in Ceylon Government Railway	—	—	250 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 0
Making a garden at the new District Judge's residence, Kalutara	300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300 0
Immigrant cooly camp, Paumben	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245 25	245 25
Model distillery at Kalutara	62,274 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,274 26
Electric lighting of Nanu-oya	—	3,731 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,731 96
Electric lighting of Nuwara Eliya	—	847 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	847 21

No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure, 1912–13—*contd.*

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
Works chargeable to Surplus Balances, Loans, &c.—contd.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Completing iron fencing, motor driver's bungalow, Badulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166 53	—	—	166 53
Drains along Dutch Point road ...	—	—	—	—	559 43	—	—	—	—	—	559 43
Ophthalmic ward, Galle Hospital ...	—	—	8,702 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,702 90
Ophthalmic ward, Kandy Hospital...	—	3,622 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,622 63
Additions to Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital ...	9,790 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,790 33
Improvements to Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital...	1,402 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,402 40
Strengthening arch culvert, Rajawela road ...	—	2,288 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,288 63
Improving Lindula-Agras road	—	454 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454 22
Boundary walls, District Judge's quarters, Kalutara	1,282 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,282 70
Dredging of the Talduwa channel	138 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138 60
Admiralty Establishment, Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	474 1	—	—	—	—	—	474 1
Painting Royal Naval Commissioner's house, &c., Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	513 97	—	—	—	—	—	513 97
Deviation of Cathedral road	1,106 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,106 34
Nuwara Eliya electric installation	—	2,255 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,255 97
Port lights at Hambantota and Batticaloa ...	—	—	4,882 53	—	8,097 23	—	—	—	—	—	12,979 76
Lighthouse at Kovilam Point	—	—	—	6,570 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,570 24
Repairs to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta ...	5,441 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,441 98
Investigating water supply, Cooly Camp, Mandapam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128 0	128 0
Investigation in connection with Chilaw water supply scheme	—	—	—	—	—	2,889 13	—	—	—	—	2,889 13
New kitchens, Slave Island Police Station ...	7,561 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,561 43
Side drains through Norwood bazaar ...	—	119 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 78
Side drains through Pussellawa bazaar ...	—	550 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550 0
Memorial to Lady Grenier, de Soysa Lying-in Home	3,042 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,042 38
Side drains along Kurunegala and Puttalam roads ...	—	—	—	—	—	2,384 88	—	—	—	—	2,384 88
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,757 27	—	—	1,757 27
Additions to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kalutara	1,247 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,247 91
Roads to public latrines, Fort, Colombo ...	2,669 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,669 3
Alterations to Government Analyst's laboratory ...	284 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284 45
Iron shed and store, Bacteriological Institute ...	387 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387 50
Medical Department miscellaneous small works ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170 45	170 45
Repairs to launch	1,301 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,301 92
Miscellaneous small works done for Military ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225 11	225 11
Additions to Plague Camp, Galle	—	—	1,547 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,547 30
Steam disinfector, Trinity House, Galle ...	—	—	646 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	646 0
Upkeep of buildings, &c., Ragama Camp ...	104 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 35
Laying new water pipes at Ragama Camp ...	446 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446 16
Quarters, cattle sheds, fencing, and clearing lands, Ambepussa farm	9,999 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,999 28

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No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure, 1912-13—*contd.*

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
Works chargeable to Surplus Balances, Loans, &c.—contd.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Hand vacuum cleaner, General Post Office ..	337 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337 94
C. I. plates (electric lighting, Nanu-oya) ..	—	204 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204 89
Erecting steam disinfector (Plague Committee) ..	232 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232 66
Iron hand carts, General Stores Account ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262 7	262 7
Making and erecting two single shelves, Treasury ..	717 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	717 10
Fifty sets zinc stencil plates, Excise Commission ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281 90	281 90
Furniture for mail room, General Post Office ..	957 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	957 45
Supplying and erecting mains for motor in brass room, Ceylon Government Railway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226 56	226 56
Making three private box sorting tables for mail room, General Post Office	750 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	750 0
Two third class ferry boats (Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, Village Committee funds) ..	706 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	706 75
Testing cables, H.M.S. "Fox"	267 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267 67
Cooly tickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,438 61	1,438 61
Railway castings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,184 5	28,184 5
Cattle brands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211 6	211 6
Repairs to private motor cars, &c., of Government officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,187 3	1,187 3
Miscellaneous other works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,123 72	7,123 72
Total Surplus Balances, Loans, &c. ..	1,006,312 86	116,713 92	19,310 65	40,049 53	17,050 47	21,310 9	943 32	104,283 61	182,333 7	83,751 49	1,592,059 1
Grand Total	2,743,316 13	887,442 18	405,049 53	360,771 18	338,994 77	562,454 70	233,748 23	701,279 87	705,980 34	427,883 48	7,366,920 41

No. 4.—Return of Roads.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1912–13.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																						
Colombo District.						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Approach roads to public buildings in the Fort, Colombo	—	·99	·20	—	1·19	—	949 49	240 0	—	1,189 49	—	—	—	—	—	959 8	1,200 0	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings outside the Fort, Colombo	—	6·39	·34	—	6·73	—	2,274 49	99 50	—	2,373 99	—	—	—	—	—	355 94	292 67	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Main Line	—	—	·45	—	·45	—	—	583 0	—	583 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,295 55	—	—	—	95	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Sea Coast Line	—	1	·80	—	1·80	—	486 59	493 75	—	980 34	—	10	10	—	—	486 59	617 18	—	—	75	75	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Kelani Valley Line	—	—	·39	—	·39	—	—	398 32	—	398 32	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,021 33	—	—	—	25	—
Kotte road	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	5,497 30	—	5,497 30	—	—	11	—	—	—	916 21	—	—	—	250	—
Chatham street extension	—	—	·63	—	·63	—	—	3,397 98	—	3,397 98	—	—	36	—	—	—	5,393 62	—	—	—	300	—
Dematagoda to Wellampitiya ...	—	—	1·20	—	1·20	—	—	944 60	—	944 60	—	13	13	—	—	—	787 17	—	—	—	150	—
Grandpass to 34th mile, Kandy road	—	—	31·30	—	31·30	—	—	41,980 23	—	41,980 23	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,341 22	—	—	—	300	—
Grandpass to Avissawella ...	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	27,941 21	—	27,941 21	—	—	9	—	—	—	1,034 86	—	—	—	200	—
Hanwella-Nambapana road	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	12,994 0	—	12,994 0	—	—	9	—	—	—	866 27	—	—	—	100	—
Kelaniya to Biyagama	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	5,476 28	—	5,476 28	—	—	9	—	—	—	684 54	—	—	—	175	—
Urugodawatta road	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	7,188 35	—	7,188 35	—	—	9	—	—	—	1,437 67	—	—	—	300	—
Veyangoda to Bulatweldeniya ...	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	9,996 47	—	9,996 47	—	—	9	—	—	—	908 95	—	—	—	225	—
5¼ to 10th miles, Galle road ...	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—	8,996 53	—	8,996 53	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,891 90	—	—	—	800	—
Labugama road	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	3,898 96	—	3,898 96	—	—	9	—	—	—	458 70	—	—	—	50	—
Pasyala to Attanagalla	—	—	4·25	—	4·25	—	—	1,892 26	—	1,892 26	—	—	9	—	—	—	445 24	—	—	—	50	—
Padukka to Bope road	—	—	2·56	—	2·56	—	—	2,576 59	—	2,576 59	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,006 48	—	—	—	100	—
Mipe-Millewa road	—	—	7·16	—	7·16	—	—	4,399 70	—	4,399 70	—	—	8	—	—	—	614 49	—	—	—	100	—
Kosgama-Pugoda road ...	—	—	2·80	—	2·80	—	—	1,497 34	—	1,497 34	—	—	10	—	—	—	534 77	—	—	—	50	—
Kalutara District.																						
Horana to Alutgama	—	9	21·42	—	30·42	—	4,845 40	14,007 42	—	18,852 82	—	8	8	—	—	538 37	653 94	—	—	60	180	—
Approach roads to railway stations, &c., Kalutara District ...	—	1·87	1·56	—	3·43	—	1,145 77	1,611 17	—	2,756 94	—	10	10	—	—	612 71	1,032 80	—	—	300	1,500	—
Tenth mile, Galle road, to Bentota ...	—	—	28	—	28	—	—	39,548 39	—	39,548 39	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,412 44	—	—	—	1,300	—
Moratuwa to junction of Kesbewa road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,598 28	—	1,598 28	—	—	8	—	—	—	532 76	—	—	—	300	—
Katukurunda to Neboda	—	—	10·36	—	10·36	—	—	8,999 70	—	8,999 70	—	—	8	—	—	—	868 69	—	—	—	200	—
Panadure to Nambapana	—	—	22·77	—	22·77	—	—	23,947 60	—	23,947 60	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,051 71	—	—	—	500	—
Road to Beruwala Customs	—	·66	—	—	·66	—	492 9	—	—	492 9	—	8	—	—	—	745 59	—	—	—	50	—	—
Neboda Hospital road	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	897 6	—	897 6	—	—	8	—	—	—	512 60	—	—	—	15	—
Horawela-Moragalla road	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	3,286 27	—	3,286 27	—	—	8	—	—	—	657 25	—	—	—	30	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1912–13.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.*						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Approach roads to public buildings, Kalutara District	—	1·59	—	—	1·59	—	482 25	—	—	482 25	—	6	—	—	—	303 30	—	—	—	20	—	—
Nagoda to Kallewellawa road ...	—	—	25·12	—	25·12	—	—	19,499 7	—	19,499 70	—	—	10	—	—	—	776 26	—	—	—	300	—
Tebuwana-Anguruwatota road ...	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	2,899 67	—	2,899 67	—	—	10	—	—	—	644 37	—	—	—	10	—
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.																						
Approach road to Henaratgoda railway station	—	—	·12	—	·12	—	—	92 73	—	92 73	—	—	9	—	—	—	772 75	—	—	—	200	—
Mahara prison road	—	—	·40	—	·40	—	—	299 91	—	299 91	—	—	9	—	—	—	749 77	—	—	—	10	—
Grandpass to Toppu	—	—	24·30	—	24·30	—	—	42,149 2	—	42,149 2	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,734 52	—	—	—	350	—
Giriulla to Pasyala	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	11,992 66	—	11,992 66	—	—	9	—	—	—	999 38	—	—	—	200	—
Ja-ela to Kotadeniyawa	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	14,996 29	—	14,996 29	—	—	10	—	—	—	810 61	—	—	—	300	—
Minuwangoda to Henaratgoda ...	—	—	8·11	—	8·11	—	—	5,789 37	—	5,789 37	—	—	9	—	—	—	713 85	—	—	—	100	—
Maha Hunupitiya to Mugurugampola ...	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	13,093 93	—	13,093 93	—	—	9	—	—	—	689 15	—	—	—	100	—
Negombo to Giriulla	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—	24,987 57	—	24,987 57	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,063 30	—	—	—	200	—
Veyangoda to Negombo	—	—	15·25	—	15·25	—	—	9,291 10	—	9,291 10	—	—	12	—	—	—	609 25	—	—	—	200	—
Welisara to Ragama	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	2,894 62	—	2,894 62	—	—	9	—	—	—	578 92	—	—	—	120	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·20	—	—	·20	—	92 10	—	—	92 10	—	9	—	—	—	460 0	—	—	—	15	—	—
Ragama station road	—	—	·98	—	·98	—	—	639 98	—	639 98	—	—	9	—	—	—	653 4	—	—	—	50	—
Approach roads to railway stations ...	—	·8	1·14	—	1·22	—	150 96	1,443 44	—	1,594 40	—	10	12	—	—	1,887 0	1,266 17	—	—	—	200	—
Dunagaha-Nilpanagoda road	—	—	·56	—	·56	—	—	297 52	—	297 52	—	—	9	—	—	—	531 28	—	—	—	50	—
Total ...	—	21·78	389·67	—	411·45	—	10,919 14	384,755 77	—	395,674 91	—	—	—	—	—	501 33	987 38	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
KANDY DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	2·64	·11	—	2·75	—	1,079 42	100 38	—	1,179 80	—	16	19	—	—	408 87	912 54	—	—	5	5	—
Approach roads to railway stations ...	—	—	1·10	—	1·10	—	—	2,570 86	—	2,570 86	—	—	8–32	—	—	—	2,337 14	—	—	—	104	—
Ampitiya road	—	—	4·88	—	4·88	—	—	5,620 62	—	5,620 62	—	—	9	—	—	—	1,151 76	—	—	—	15	—
Kandy-Haragama-Kurunduoya road ...	—	—	36·75	—	36·75	—	—	37,924 98	—	37,924 98	—	—	10–12	—	—	—	1,086 39	—	—	—	80	—
Katugastota to Queen's Hotel ...	—	—	2·57	—	2·57	—	—	6,855 74	—	6,855 74	—	—	16–27	—	—	—	2,667 60	—	—	—	55	—
Lower Badulla road, Kandy section ...	23·50	—	—	—	23·50	1,554 94	—	—	—	1,554 94	10	—	—	—	66 16	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Peradeniya to Lewella ferry	—	—	5·81	—	5·81	—	—	9,864 29	—	9,864 29	—	—	8–28	—	—	—	1,697 81	—	—	—	30	—
Peradeniya-Deltota-Rikiligasgoda road ...	—	5·25	27·28	—	32·53	—	1,785 90	33,832 99	—	35,618 89	—	10	9–12	—	—	341 47	1,239 30	—	—	—	17	—
Getambe ferry road	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	1,967 87	—	1,967 87	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,124 49	—	—	—	4	—
Maturata-Padiyapelella road ...	1·75	—	—	—	1·75	797 75	—	—	—	797 75	—	—	—	—	455 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbara Valley approach road ...	—	—	3·09	—	3·09	—	—	5,022 0	—	5,022 0	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,625 24	—	—	—	170	—

Branch Road.																														
Padiyapelella and Elamulla road ...	—	—	4·89	—	4·89	—	—	3,597	43	—	3,597	43	—	—	10	—	—	—	735	46	—	—	—	4	—					
KATUGASTOTA DISTRICT.																														
From junction of Hunasgiriya road to Iriyagastenna	—	—	3·20	—	3·20	—	—	5,709	89	—	5,709	89	—	—	9	—	—	—	1,784	34	—	—	—	24	—					
Gonawatta ferry to Rajawella ...	—	—	3·75	—	3·75	—	—	4,109	95	—	4,109	95	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,096	0	—	—	—	24	—					
Iriyagama to Aladeniya	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	4,371	99	—	4,371	99	—	—	8	—	—	—	728	66	—	—	—	20	—					
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	1·06	—	—	1·06	—	401	45	—	—	401	45	—	8	—	—	—	378	72	—	—	—	2	—					
Approach roads to railway stations ...	—	—	·30	—	·30	—	—	302	9	—	302	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,006	96	—	—	—	6	—					
Kadugannawa to Peradeniya	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6,092	63	—	6,092	63	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,015	44	—	—	—	35	—					
Katugastota to Madulkele	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	25,652	85	—	25,652	85	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,386	56	—	—	—	72	—					
Katugastota to Galagedara	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	8,805	66	—	8,805	66	—	—	8	—	—	—	880	56	—	—	—	25	—					
Katugastota to Balakaduwa	—	—	7·50	—	7·50	—	—	5,816	77	—	5,816	77	—	—	8	—	—	—	775	57	—	—	—	20	—					
Laggala bridle path	5·50	2·50	—	—	·8	436	61	399	35	—	835	96	8	8	—	—	79	38	159	72	—	—	2	—						
Madawela to Teldeniya and Nugatenna Gap ...	—	—	17·07	—	17·07	—	—	18,268	96	—	18,268	96	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,070	23	—	—	—	42	—					
Teldeniya to Rangalla	—	—	9·75	—	9·75	—	—	7,114	2	—	7,114	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	729	64	—	—	—	34	—					
Madulkele to Hulu-ganga bridge ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	4,383	66	—	4,383	66	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,252	47	—	—	—	24	—					
Oonanagala to Madulkele	—	—	·33	—	·33	—	—	240	54	—	240	54	—	—	8	—	—	—	728	91	—	—	—	18	—					
Branch Roads.																														
Dotale road	—	—	8·18	—	8·18	—	—	4,666	4	—	4,666	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	570	42	—	—	—	25	—					
Duckwari bazaar to Kota-ganga ...	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	1,204	92	—	1,204	92	—	—	8	—	—	—	688	52	—	—	—	6	—					
Madulkele to Kabaragala	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	3,521	27	—	3,521	27	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,083	46	—	—	—	6	—					
Hulu-ganga bridge to the end of Bambara-ela...	—	—	4·25	—	4·25	—	—	2,880	38	—	2,880	38	—	—	8	—	—	—	677	73	—	—	—	30	—					
Nugatenna Gap to Deanstone... ..	—	—	4·77	—	4·77	—	—	2,980	58	—	2,980	58	—	—	8	—	—	—	624	86	—	—	—	11	—					
Rangalla-Nitre Cave road	—	—	3·75	—	3·75	—	—	2,077	97	—	2,077	97	—	—	8	—	—	—	554	12	—	—	—	5	—					
Kadugannawa to Alagalla	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	4,345	27	—	4,345	27	—	—	8	—	—	—	869	5	—	—	—	6	—					
MATALE DISTRICT.																														
Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road	—	—	36·50	—	36·50	—	—	65,257	34	—	65,257	34	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,786	82	—	—	—	200	—					
Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni-oya... ...	—	14·10	—	—	14·10	—	4,400	69	—	—	4,400	69	—	12	—	—	—	312	10	—	—	25	—	—					
Kalawewa to Galawela	—	7·50	—	—	7·50	—	2,213	50	—	—	2,213	50	—	12	—	—	—	295	13	—	—	10	—	—					
Naula to Elahera	—	14·25	—	—	14·25	—	4,828	56	—	—	4,828	56	—	12	—	—	—	338	84	—	—	1	—	—					
Matale to Rattota	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	7,730	76	—	7,730	76	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,189	29	—	—	—	60	—					
Palapatwela to Galawela	—	6·50	12·50	—	19	—	3,854	24	12,533	93	—	16,388	17	—	10	10	—	—	592	96	1,002	71	—	15	30					
Ukuwela road	—	—	1·38	—	1·38	—	—	913	71	—	913	71	—	—	12	—	—	—	662	10	—	—	—	10	—					
Matale to Udapihilla and Kalalpitiya to Ukuwela railway station ...	—	—	5·12	—	5·12	—	—	6,766	74	—	6,766	74	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,321	62	—	—	—	20	—					
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·42	—	—	·42	—	157	55	—	—	157	55	—	10	—	—	—	375	11	—	—	8	—	—					
Approach road to goods shed, Matale ...	—	—	·12	—	·12	—	—	253	50	—	253	50	—	—	12	—	—	—	2,112	50	—	—	—	100	—					
Wattegama to Ukuwela	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	9,814	8	—	9,814	8	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,509	28	—	—	—	—	—					
Branch Road.																														
Golahenwatta to Yatawatta	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4,515	2	—	4,515	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,128	71	—	—	—	15	—					

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1912-13.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
PUSSELLAWA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·08	—	—	·08	—	49 69	—	—	49 69	—	8	—	—	—	621 12	—	—	—	2	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Gampola and Ulapane	—	—	·55	—	·55	—	—	776 0	—	776 0	—	—	10-14	—	—	—	1,410 90	—	—	—	100	—
Peradeniya to Gampola ...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	6,996 62	—	6,996 62	—	—	10	—	—	—	870 97	—	—	—	60	—
Gampola to Pussellawa ...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	23,544 32	—	23,544 32	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,961 79	—	—	—	200	—
Gampola to Nawalapitiya ...	—	—	10·70	—	10·70	—	—	9,035 76	—	9,035 76	—	—	10	—	—	—	844 26	—	—	—	50	—
Pussellawa to Ramboda ...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	8,143 69	—	8,143 69	—	—	10	—	—	—	904 85	—	—	—	50	—
Tawalantenna to Watagoda ...	—	—	16·45	—	16·45	—	—	10,356 58	—	10,356 58	—	—	10	—	—	—	629 58	—	—	—	45	—
Approach road to goods station, Gampola ...	—	—	·13	—	·13	—	—	111 18	—	111 18	—	—	12	—	—	—	855 23	—	—	—	200	—
Gampola-Lantern Hill road ...	—	—	2·20	—	2·20	—	—	1,990 3	—	1,990 3	—	—	10	—	—	—	904 55	—	—	—	5	—
Branch Roads.																						
Pupuressa road	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	11,617 5	—	11,617 5	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,161 70	—	—	—	50	—
Ulapane-Riverside road ...	—	—	4·32	—	4·32	—	—	2,855 82	—	2,855 82	—	—	10	—	—	—	661 6	—	—	—	15	—
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.																						
Ambawela road	—	—	5·12	—	5·12	—	—	4,913 83	—	4,913 83	—	—	10	—	—	—	958 88	—	—	—	20	—
Blackpool and Horton Plains bridle paths ...	16·03	—	—	—	16·03	992 60	—	—	—	992 60	4	—	—	—	61 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	4·49	·16	—	4·65	—	1,751 0	420 0	—	2,171 0	—	10	18	—	—	389 97	2,625 0	—	—	62	62	—
Approach roads to railway stations ...	—	—	·30	—	·30	—	—	535 30	—	535 30	—	—	18	—	—	—	1,784 33	—	—	—	120	—
Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya)	—	—	4·72	—	4·72	—	—	5,213 69	—	5,213 69	—	—	17	—	—	—	1,104 59	—	—	—	35	—
Lake and Moon Plains road ...	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	4,328 28	—	4,328 28	—	—	12	—	—	—	865 65	—	—	—	120	—
Ramboda to Wilson's Bungalow	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	25,506 77	—	25,506 77	—	—	12	—	—	—	980 58	—	—	—	75	—
Rappahannock bridle path ...	1·50	—	—	—	1·50	59 72	—	—	—	59 72	4	—	—	—	39 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa road ...	—	—	22·14	—	22·14	—	—	21,781 14	—	21,781 14	—	—	12	—	—	—	983 45	—	—	—	50	—
Town roads... ...	—	·60	1·16	—	1·76	—	400 0	1,295 18	—	1,695 18	—	12	18	—	—	666 66	1,114 6	—	—	77	77	—
Forest Service road, Kandapola	—	—	1·40	—	1·40	—	—	546 25	—	546 25	—	—	10	—	—	—	390 17	—	—	—	3	—
Hospital junction to Brewery, Nuwara Eliya...	—	—	·07	—	·07	—	—	28 75	—	28 75	—	—	12	—	—	—	410 71	—	—	—	10	—
Brookside-High Forest road ...	—	—	5·13	—	5·13	—	—	7,478 7	—	7,478 7	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,457 71	—	—	—	30	—
St. Andrews road, Nuwara Eliya ...	—	2·90	—	—	2·90	—	1,361 40	—	—	1,361 40	—	10	—	—	—	469 44	—	—	—	20	—	—
Pedro road, Nuwara Eliya ...																						
Branch Road.																						
High Forest-Bramley road	—	—	1·92	—	1·92	—	—	1,295 26	—	1,295 26	—	—	10	—	—	—	674 61	—	—	—	30	—

DIMBULA DISTRICT.																													
Craighead to Somerset	—	—	3·75	—	3·75	—	—	2,755	90	—	2,755	90	—	—	10	—	—	—	734	90	—	—	—	10	—
Craigie Lea to Lindula ...	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	9,649	62	—	9,649	62	—	—	11-14	—	—	—	1,606	84	—	—	—	200	—
Dimbula road, Nawalapitiya to Craigie Lea ...	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	15,043	75	—	15,043	75	—	—	10-12	—	—	—	752	18	—	—	—	100	—
Dolosbage road ...	—	—	12·12	—	12·12	—	—	10,767	24	—	10,767	24	—	—	12	—	—	—	888	38	—	—	—	100	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction (Dimbula junction to Hatton)	—	—	6·57	—	6·57	—	—	4,369	8	—	4,369	8	—	—	10	—	—	—	665	0	—	—	—	50	—
Holyrood road ...	—	—	·30	—	·30	—	—	571	63	—	571	63	—	—	11-14	—	—	—	1,905	43	—	—	—	700	—
Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Lindula to Nanu-oya)	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	7,859	22	—	7,859	22	—	—	10	—	—	—	714	47	—	—	—	100	—
Tispane road ...	—	—	2·72	—	2·72	—	—	1,108	34	—	1,108	34	—	—	10	—	—	—	407	47	—	—	—	25	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·23	—	—	·23	—	59	95	—	—	59	95	—	10	—	—	—	260	65	—	—	—	4	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations ...	—	—	·44	—	·44	—	—	199	47	—	199	47	—	—	10	—	—	—	453	34	—	—	—	50	—
Horton Plains-Agras bridle path ...	8·10	—	—	—	8·10	507	75	—	—	—	507	75	6	—	—	—	62	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to goods shed, Nawalapitiya ...	—	—	·23	—	·23	—	—	301	47	—	301	47	—	—	10-20	—	—	—	1,310	73	—	—	—	300	—
Branch Roads.																									
Lindula to end of Agra road	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	27,815	61	—	27,815	61	—	—	12-14	—	—	—	1,982	97	—	—	—	450	—
Railway Gorge road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,657	33	—	1,657	33	—	—	10	—	—	—	552	44	—	—	—	50	—
Walaha road	—	—	1·91	—	1·91	—	—	946	75	—	946	75	—	—	11	—	—	—	495	68	—	—	—	25	—
Glenlyon-Preston road ...	—	—	2·55	—	2·55	—	—	1,595	96	—	1,595	96	—	—	11	—	—	—	625	86	—	—	—	20	—
DIKOYA DISTRICT.																									
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·90	·43	—	1·33	—	216	35	280	0	—	496	35	—	8	8	—	—	240	38	651	16	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations ...	—	—	·44	—	·44	—	—	328	10	—	328	10	—	—	12	—	—	—	745	68	—	—	—	30	—
Carolina road ...	—	—	1·20	—	1·20	—	—	960	3	—	960	3	—	—	12	—	—	—	800	2	—	—	—	20	—
Dikoya road, Nawalapitiya to Hatton bridge junction	—	—	21·70	—	21·70	—	—	16,659	2	—	16,659	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	767	70	—	—	—	30	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction road ...	—	—	1·50	—	1·50	—	—	3,105	47	—	3,105	47	—	—	16	—	—	—	2,070	31	—	—	—	450	—
Ginigathena to boundary of Province ...	—	—	7·67	—	7·67	—	—	5,395	40	—	5,395	40	—	—	10	—	—	—	703	44	—	—	—	17	—
Strathdon-Fruit Hill road	—	—	1·70	—	1·70	—	—	974	80	—	974	80	—	—	10	—	—	—	573	41	—	—	—	55	—
Dikoya road, Hatton bridge junction to Norwood bridge ...	—	—	4·98	—	4·98	—	—	17,049	20	—	17,049	20	—	—	14	—	—	—	3,423	53	—	—	—	450	—
Glenugie-Upcot road ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1,338	78	—	1,338	78	—	—	10	—	—	—	669	39	—	—	—	5	—
Branch Roads.																									
Bathford Valley road ...	—	—	6·60	—	6·60	—	—	4,250	94	—	4,250	94	—	—	11	—	—	—	644	8	—	—	—	42	—
Dikoya road, Norwood bridge to Campion ...	—	—	10·05	—	10·05	—	—	10,494	9	—	10,494	9	—	—	11	—	—	—	1,044	19	—	—	—	120	—
Maskeliya road, Norwood bridge to Moray ...	—	—	9·73	—	9·73	—	—	13,484	41	—	13,484	41	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,385	86	—	—	—	175	—
Maskeliya road, Maskeliya to Cruden ...	—	—	3·60	—	3·60	—	—	3,205	64	—	3,205	64	—	—	10	—	—	—	890	46	—	—	—	35	—
Maskeliya road, Brownlow to Luccombe ...	—	—	3·87	—	3·87	—	—	2,879	44	—	2,879	44	—	—	9	—	—	—	744	4	—	—	—	25	—
Norton-Carolina road ...	—	—	5·25	—	5·25	—	—	4,602	62	—	4,602	62	—	—	10	—	—	—	876	69	—	—	—	30	—
Norwood-Upcot road ...	—	—	7·90	—	7·90	—	—	7,426	66	—	7,426	66	—	—	10	—	—	—	941	35	—	—	—	50	—
Wanarajah road ...	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	2,998	5	—	2,998	5	—	—	10	—	—	—	666	23	—	—	—	60	—
Annfield road ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	2,184	1	—	2,184	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	624	0	—	—	—	25	—
Total ...	56·38	63·42	605·38	—	725·18	4,349	37	22,959	5	658,715	28	—	686,023	70	—	—	—	—	77	14	362	2	1,088	10	—	—	—	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1912-13.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																						
GALLE DISTRICT.						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Bentota to Goiyapana ...	—	—	43·25	—	43·25	—	—	47,073 24	—	47,073 24	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,088 39	—	—	—	450	—
Dodanduwa to Baddegama ...	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	5,595 32	—	5,595 32	—	—	9	—	—	—	860 81	—	—	—	300	—
Galle to Udugama ...	—	—	22·75	—	22·75	—	—	23,598 39	—	23,598 39	—	—	9	—	—	—	1,037 29	—	—	—	50	—
Galle to Akuressa ...	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	20,152 22	—	20,152 22	—	—	9	—	—	—	959 62	—	—	—	120	—
Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwela...	—	—	2·70	—	2·70	—	—	3,070 1	—	3,070 1	—	—	9	—	—	—	1,137 4	—	—	—	175	—
Kahawa to Batapola ...	—	3·25	2	—	5·25	—	1,654 72	1,018 29	—	2,673 1	—	8	8	—	—	509 14	509 14	—	—	50	59	—
Roads within the Municipality of Galle ...	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—	13,994 54	—	13,994 54	—	—	14	—	—	—	2,946 21	—	—	—	405	—
Railway approach roads ...	—	—	·63	—	·63	—	—	734 67	—	734 67	—	—	9	—	—	—	1,166 14	—	—	—	310	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	1·93	—	—	1·93	—	1,217 85	—	—	1,217 85	—	9	—	—	—	631 1	—	—	—	10	—	—
Approach road to goods shed, Ambalangoda ...	—	—	·20	—	·20	—	—	330 25	—	330 25	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,651 25	—	—	—	240	—
MATARA DISTRICT.																						
Akuressa to Wiharahena ...	—	—	33	—	33	—	—	46,247 50	—	46,247 50	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,401 43	—	—	—	92	—
Dikwella to Beliatta ...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	6,403 84	—	6,403 84	—	—	8	—	—	—	800 48	—	—	—	42	—
Goiyapana to Tangalla ...	—	—	36	—	36	—	—	44,180 77	—	44,180 77	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,227 24	—	—	—	178	—
Hakmana to Tangalla ...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	11,012 71	—	11,012 71	—	—	7	—	—	—	917 72	—	—	—	117	—
Matara to Hakmana ...	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	14,052 12	—	14,052 12	—	—	7	—	—	—	936 80	—	—	—	80	—
Matara new entrance road ...	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—	1,783 7	—	1,783 7	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,426 45	—	—	—	500	—
Railway approach roads ...	—	—	·87	—	·87	—	—	299 30	—	299 30	—	—	11	—	—	—	344 2	—	—	—	400	—
Matara-Akuressa road ...	—	—	12·66	—	12·66	—	—	10,417 13	—	10,417 13	—	—	10	—	—	—	822 83	—	—	—	30	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·51	—	—	·51	—	88 70	—	—	88 70	—	6	—	—	—	173 92	—	—	—	25	—	—
Branch Road.																						
Deniyaya to Hayes ...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	11,045 7	—	11,045 7	—	—	6	—	—	—	1,051 91	—	—	—	10	—
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·15	—	—	·15	—	83 40	—	—	83 40	—	10	—	—	—	556 0	—	—	—	10	—	—
Hambantota to Tanamalwila ...	—	—	28·50	—	28·50	—	—	38,547 31	—	38,547 31	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,352 53	—	—	—	85	—
Lewaya road	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3,105 22	—	3,105 22	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,552 61	—	—	—	85	—
Tangalla to Hambantota ...	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	51,398 11	—	51,398 11	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,976 85	—	—	—	70	—
Tangalla-Hambantota road (139th mile) to Liyangahatota ...	—	11	—	—	11	—	4,787 30	—	—	4,787 30	—	8	—	—	—	435 20	—	—	—	30	—	—
Weligatta to Bundala ...	—	1·50	4	—	5·50	—	677 21	5,455 2	—	6,132 23	—	12	10	—	—	451 47	1,363 75	—	—	20	80	—
Wirawila to Kirinda *vid* Tissamaharama ...	—	5·25	6	—	11·25	—	3,200 25	9,016 22	—	12,216 47	—	12	10	—	—	609 57	1,502 70	—	—	30	60	—
Jail road, Tangalla ...	—	—	·14	—	·14	—	—	31 84	—	31 84	—	—	10	—	—	—	227 42	—	—	—	10	—
Circular road, Tangalla ...	—	—	·90	—	·90	—	—	379 18	—	379 18	—	—	10	—	—	—	421 31	—	—	—	40	—
Total ...	—	23·59	300·60	—	324·19	—	11,709 43	368,941 34	—	380,650 77	—	—	—	—	—	496 37	1,227 34	—	—	—	—	—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

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No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued*.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1912-13.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
EASTERN PROVINCE.																						
BATTICALOA DISTRICT.						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Coast road north, Batticaloa	—	27	—	20	47	—	16,049 39	—	23340 65	39,390 4	—	8	—	7½	—	594 42	—	1167 3	—	12	—	54
Kalkuda road	—	—	—	3·50	3·50	—	—	—	3,467 9	3,467 9	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	990 59	—	—	—	19
Maduru-oya to Eravur	—	—	44·25	—	44·25	—	—	—	—	63,892 65	—	—	7½	—	—	—	1,443 90	—	—	—	86	—
Pankudaveli road	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	249 65	—	—	249 65	—	8	—	—	—	166 43	—	—	—	25	—	—
Road from the resthouse to the bar, Batticaloa	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	4,019 17	4,019 17	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	1339 72	—	—	—	25
Kalkuda-Valaichchenai road	—	—	—	2·75	2·75	—	—	—	1,975 84	1,975 84	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	718 48	—	—	—	19
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·75	—	—	·75	—	129 33	—	—	129 33	—	8	—	—	—	172 44	—	—	—	—	—	—
KALMUNAI DISTRICT.																						
Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road... ...	—	—	—	11·50	11·50	—	—	—	6,601 95	6,601 95	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	574 8	—	—	—	10
Arasadi to Malkompuddi ...	—	—	—	3·25	3·25	—	—	—	2,354 48	2,354 48	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	724 45	—	—	—	50
Akkaraipattu-Irakkamam road ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	314 32	—	—	314 32	—	10	—	—	—	314 32	—	—	—	15	—	—
Coast road, South	26·25	11·25	—	61	98·50	5,087 51	4,355 72	—	47296 15	56,739 38	20	12	—	7½	193 81	387 17	—	775 34	2	10	—	80
Karaitivu to Sammanturai and Irakkamam ...	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	6,694 48	6,694 48	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	514 96	—	—	—	50
Kalmunai-Chadiyantalawa road ...	—	—	—	7·50	7·50	—	—	—	4,991 69	4,991 69	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	665 55	—	—	—	30
Pottuvil-Muppane road	—	19·50	—	2	21·50	—	7,791 60	—	799 14	8,590 74	—	10	—	9	—	399 57	—	399 57	—	20	—	20
Kalmunai-Sea View road	—	—	—	·75	·75	—	—	—	455 20	455 20	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	606 94	—	—	—	15
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·87	—	—	·87	—	114 38	—	—	114 38	—	8	—	—	—	131 47	—	—	—	5	—	—
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.																						
Coast road, Trincomalee District ...	—	34·19	8·15	—	42·34	—	20,290 53	6,634 91	—	26,925 44	—	12	12	—	—	593 46	814 10	—	—	30	7	—
Gravets road, Trincomalee	—	5·40	—	—	5·40	—	1,953 41	—	—	1,953 41	—	16	—	—	—	361 74	—	—	—	200	—	—
Road from salt stores, Nilaveli, to the high road	—	—	·61	—	·61	—	—	473 91	—	473 91	—	—	10	—	—	—	776 90	—	—	—	25	—
Trincomalee to Kituluttu	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	22,837 52	—	22,837 52	—	—	12	—	—	—	787 50	—	—	—	50	—
Trincomalee towards Anuradhapura ...	—	—	22·50	—	22·50	—	—	18,992 41	—	18,992 41	—	—	12	—	—	—	844 11	—	—	—	60	—
Coast road to Toppur	—	1·61	—	—	1·61	—	1,304 18	—	—	1,304 18	—	14	—	—	—	810 5	—	—	—	10	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·66	—	—	·66	—	294 63	—	—	294 63	—	12	—	—	—	446 41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road to the new salt stores, Nilaveli ...	—	—	·21	—	·21	—	—	227 25	—	227 25	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,082 14	—	—	—	25	—
Road from Foul Point to Shell Bay ...	—	·75	—	—	·75	—	301 34	—	—	301 34	—	12	—	—	—	401 79	—	—	—	4	—	—
Approach road to north salt store ...	—	—	·20	—	·20	—	—	198 94	—	198 94	—	—	12	—	—	—	994 70	—	—	—	25	—
Total ...	26·25	104·48	104·92	128·25	363·90	5,087 51	53,148 48	113,257 59	101,995 84	273,489 42	—	—	—	—	193 81	508 69	1,079 47	795 29	—	—	—	—

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																																	
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.																																	
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	2·24	—	—	2·24	—	979	90	—	—	979	90	—	10	—	—	—	437	45	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Getuwana Circular road	...	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—		598	4	598	4	—	12	—	—	—	—		478	43	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala to Nikaweratiya	...	—	—	25	—	25	—	—		15,997	82	15,997	82	—	—	14	—	—	—		639	91	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala to Beligamuwa	...	—	5	17	—	22	—	1,944	0	10,053	70	11,997	70	—	13	13	—	—	388	88	591	39	—	—	25	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala to Galagedara	...	—	—	13·50	—	13·50	—	—		9,998	47	9,998	47	—	—	13	—	—	—		740	62	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padeniya to Siyambalagama	...	—	—	33·50	—	33·50	—	—		16,498	24	16,498	24	—	—	10	—	—	—		492	48	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela to Kurunegala	...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—		6,697	80	6,697	80	—	—	12	—	—	—		558	15	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway approach roads and Edinburgh street, Kurunegala	...	—	1·027	·603	—	1·63	—	656	49	540	48	1,196	97	—	14	14	—	—	639	23	896	31	—	—	75	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nikaweratiya-Nikawewa road	...	—	25	—	—	25	—	8,692	27	—		8,692	27	—	14	—	—	—	347	69	—		—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vilakatupota-Ganewatta road	...	—	—	9·50	—	9·50	—	—		4,798	88	4,798	88	—	—	12	—	—	—		505	14	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bazaar street, Kurunegala	...	—	—	·24	—	·24	—	—		399	17	399	17	—	—	15	—	—	—		1663	20	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galgamuwa-Nikawewa road	...	—	15·60	—	—	15·60	—	3,399	17	—		3,399	17	—	12	—	—	—	217	89	—		—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Road.																																	
Kurunegala-Polgahawela road to Lowlands estate	...	—	—	1·17	—	1·17	—	—		689	25	689	25	—	—	12	—	—	—		589	10	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUTTALAM DISTRICT.																																	
Akkaraipattu road	...	—	18	7	—	25	—	8,559	66	3,237	65	11,797	31	—	10	14	—	—	475	53	462	52	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road from Main road to Kiriankali bridge	...	—	·83	—	—	·83	—	152	50	—		152	50	—	10	—	—	—	183	73	—		—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nikaweratiya to Puttalam	...	—	—	29	—	29	—	—		18,687	76	18,687	76	—	—	14	—	—	—		644	40	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam to Kala-oya	...	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—		10,054	85	10,054	85	—	—	12	—	—	—		427	86	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam to Battulu-oya	...	—	—	20·50	—	20·50	—	—		17,051	15	17,051	15	—	—	12	—	—	—		831	76	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam to Madurugama	...	29	12	—	—	41	290	0	2,428	68	—	2,718	68	12	10	—	—	10	0	202	39	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service road to Palavi	...	—	4·50	—	—	4·50	—	679	73	—		679	73	—	9	—	—	—	151	5	—		—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road to salt stores and town roads, Puttalam	...	—	—	12·40	—	12·40	—	—		6,615	49	6,615	49	—	—	10	—	—	—		533	50	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	·47	—	—	·47	—	299	75	—		299	75	—	9	—	—	—	637	76	—		—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHILAW DISTRICT.																																	
Bo-tree road	...	—	—	—	1·25	1·25	—	—		—		395	46	395	46	—	—	—	2½	—	—		—	316	36	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Chilaw-Wariyapola road	...	—	—	—	32	32	—	—		—		19990	2	19,990	2	—	—	—	2½	—	—		—	624	68	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—
Madampe to Dummalasuriya	...	—	—	—	6	6	—	—		—		2,645	52	2,645	52	—	—	—	2½	—	—		—	440	92	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—
Natandiya to Marawila	...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—		1,460	70	—		1,460	70	—	—	12	—	—	—		486	90	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—
Pilakatumulla road	...	—	2	—	—	2	—	398	40	—		398	40	—	10	—	—	—	199	20	—		—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toppu to Battulu-oya	...	—	—	35	—	35	—	—		39,839	26	39,839	26	—	—	14	—	—	—		1138	26	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toppu to Dankotuwa	...	—	—	2·25	—	2·25	—	—		1,385	16	1,385	16	—	—	16	—	—	—		615	62	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	1·12	—	—	1·12	—	386	85	—		386	85	—	10	—	—	—	345	40	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madampe Chetty street	...	—	—	·19	—	·19	—	—		85	5	85	5	—	—	12	—	—	—		447	63	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kammala-Dankotuwa road	...	—	—	—	1·25	1·25	—	—		—		799	22	799	22	—	—	—	2½	—	—		—	639	37	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—
Lunuwilla-Bolawatta road	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DANDUGAMA DISTRICT.																																	
Dankotuwa-Giriulla road	...	—	—	18	—	18	—	—		10,990	62	10,990	62	—	—	12	—	—	—		610	59	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala to Giriulla	...	—	—	22	—	22	—	—		16,998	75	16,998	75	—	—	12	—	—	—		772	67	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kompaspara road	...	—	2	—	—	2	—	346	50	—		346	50	—	8	—	—	—	173	25	—		—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharagama to Polgahawela	...	—	—	14·25	—	14·25	—	—		6,955	16	6,955	16	—	—	12	—	—	—		488	8	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narammulla to Dummalasuriya	...	—	—	22·25	—	22·25	—	—		13,998	65	13,998	65	—	—	12	—	—	—		629	15	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kuliyapitiya to Hettipola	...	—	10	—	—	10	—	3,502	87	—		3,502	87	—	8	—	—	—	350	28	—		—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alawwa-Dampelassa road	...	—	4·50	—	—	4·50	—	1,126	80	—		1,126	80	—	10	—	—	—	250	40	—		—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	29	104·287	323·103	40·50	496·89	290	0	33,553	57	213,632	10	23830	22	271,305	89	—	—	—	—	10	0	321	74	661	18	588	40	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1912–13.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT.																						
Anuradhapura to Siyambalagama ...	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	10,435 24	—	10,435 24	—	—	9	—	—	—	549 22	—	—	—	32	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	2·29	·06	—	2·35	—	574 62	30 0	—	604 62	—	8	—	—	—	250 92	500 0	—	—	30	—	—
Kala-oya to Galagodahena	—	—	1	26	27	—	—	550 0	12920 80	13,470 80	—	—	10	2½	—	—	550 0	496 95	—	—	50	26
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu (Galkulam to Rambewa)	—	—	17·67	—	17·67	—	—	6,271 20	—	6,271 20	—	—	10	—	—	—	354 90	—	—	—	28	—
Talawa to Kekirawa (Talawa to 10th mile) ...	—	—	13·25	—	13·25	—	—	9,294 94	—	9,294 94	—	—	9½	—	—	—	701 50	—	—	—	28	—
Road to railway station, Anuradhapura ...	—	—	2·25	—	2·25	—	—	1,911 23	—	1,911 23	—	—	12	—	—	—	849 43	—	—	—	160	—
Approach road to passenger station, Anuradhapura	—	—	·23	—	·23	—	—	248 70	—	248 70	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,081 30	—	—	—	160	—
Approach road to Talawa station ...	—	—	·14	—	·14	—	—	60 0	—	60 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	428 57	—	—	—	110	—
Approach road to goods shed, Anuradhapura ...	—	—	·04	—	·04	—	—	12 75	—	12 75	—	—	12	—	—	—	318 75	—	—	—	35	—
Approach road to Experimental Station, Maha Iluppallama	—	—	·43	—	43	—	—	192 54	—	192 54	—	—	8	—	—	—	447 76	—	—	—	2	—
MIHINTALE DISTRICT.																						
Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambewa ...	—	11·87	—	—	11·87	—	2,623 65	—	—	2,623 65	—	12	—	—	—	220 97	—	—	—	5	—	—
Horawapotana towards Vavuniya ...	—	22·60	—	—	22·60	—	3,584 68	—	—	3,584 68	—	10	—	—	—	158 61	—	—	—	3	—	—
Kala-oya to Galagodahena	—	—	—	37·80	37·80	—	—	—	34808 69	34,808 69	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	920 86	—	—	—	30
Madawachchiya to Yakawewa ...	—	4	—	3·32	7·32	—	1,336 94	—	1002 71	2,339 65	—	10	—	8	—	334 23	—	302 2	—	6	—	10
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu ...	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	8,262 46	—	8,262 46	—	—	8	—	—	—	486 2	—	—	—	10	—
Road to passenger station, Madawachchiya ...	—	—	—	·08	·08	—	—	—	42 10	42 10	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	526 25	—	—	—	10
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·37	—	—	·37	—	56 70	—	—	56 70	—	8	—	—	—	152 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
MARADANKADAWALA DISTRICT.																						
Habarana-Topawewa road	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	13840 15	13,840 15	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	512 59	—	—	—	12
Mirisgoni-oya to Kituluttu	—	—	37·72	—	37·72	—	—	19,954 14	—	19,954 14	—	—	12	—	—	—	529 0	—	—	—	15	—
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu (Mirisgoni-oya to Galkulam)	—	—	29·50	—	29·50	—	—	16,716 55	—	16,716 55	—	—	12	—	—	—	566 66	—	—	—	15	—
Kekirawa to Galawela ...	—	11·20	—	6	17·20	—	3,467 77	—	2259 4	5,726 81	—	12	—	12	—	309 62	—	376 50	—	9	—	12
Maradankadawala to Habarana ...	—	15·60	—	—	15·60	—	3,694 18	—	—	3,694 18	—	12	—	—	—	236 80	—	—	—	12	—	—
Kekirawa to Talawa (0 to 10th mile) ...	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	4793 71	4,793 71	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	479 37	—	—	—	12
Sigiriya road	—	—	—	5·70	5·70	—	—	—	2840 0	2,840 0	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	498 25	—	—	—	10
Kekirawa-Ganamalpola road	—	4·25	—	—	4·25	—	1,910 64	—	—	1,910 64	—	12	—	—	—	449 56	—	—	—	5	—	—
Total ...	—	72·18	138·29	115·90	326·37	—	17,249 18	73,939 75	72507 20	163,696 13	—	—	—	—	—	238 97	534 67	625 60	—	—	—	—

PROVINCE OF UVA.

BADULLA DISTRICT.

Badulla to Taldena ...	...	—	—	10·5	—	10·5	—	—	9,989	58	—	9,989	58	—	—	9	—	—	—	951	39	—	—	—	20	—
Badulla to Bandarawela ...	...	—	—	19·25	—	19·25	—	—	50,903	81	—	50,903	81	—	—	12	—	—	—	644	35	—	—	—	125	—
Dikwella to Madulla ...	...	10·75	—	5·25	—	16	449	99	3,750	0	—	4,199	99	6	—	9	—	41	86	714	29	—	—	—	18	—
Dikwella to Hakgala ...	...	—	—	20·25	—	20·25	—	—	9,902	29	—	9,902	29	—	—	9	—	—	—	489	0	—	—	—	22	—
Kumbalwela to Passara ...	...	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	7,936	54	—	7,936	54	—	—	9	—	—	—	721	50	—	—	—	50	—
Lower Badulla road ...	...	15·5	—	—	—	15·5	659	0	—		—	659	0	6	—	—	—	42	55	—		—	—	—	—	—
Naula-Spring Valley road ...	...	—	—	7·6	—	7·6	—	—	5,499	96	—	5,499	96	—	—	9	—	—		723	68	—	—	—	15	—
Umaoya-Uda Pussellawa road ...	...	9·5	—	—	—	9·5	502	72	—		—	502	72	6	—	—	—	52	92	—		—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	...	—	2·17	—	—	2·17	—		539	10	—	539	10	—	10	—	—	—		248	43	—	—	—	—	—
Taldena towards Alutnuwara ...	...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	599	15	—	599	15	—	—	9	—	—	—	199	72	—	—	—	—	—

DIYATALAWA DISTRICT.

Bandarawela to Liyangahawela ...	...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	5,494	14	—	5,494	14	—	—	10	—	—	—	686	77	—	—	—	15	—
Bandarawela-Welimada road ...	...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	4,669	48	—	4,669	48	—	—	10	—	—	—	389	12	—	—	—	2	—
Bandarawela to Haputale ...	...	—	—	6·5	—	6·5	—	—	3,981	77	—	3,981	77	—	—	10	—	—	—	612	58	—	—	—	10	—
Railway station roads ...	...	—	·18	·28	—	·46	—	154	70	411	50	566	20	—	10	—	—	—	859	44	1,469	64	—	5	5	—
Roehampton to Diyatalawa ...	...	—	1·80	2	—	3·80	—	1,200	90	2,523	0	3,723	90	—	10	10	—	—	667	16	1,261	50	—	5	5	—
Haputale-Nanuoya bridle road to Pattipola ...	...	15·5	—	—	—	15·5	762	50	—		—	762	50	6	—	—	—	49	19	—		—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya to junction of Horton Plains road ...	...	2	—	2·25	—	4·25	572	4	—		1,226	13	—	1,798	17	6	—	9	—	286	2	—	544	95	—	—	—	7	—	—
Approach road to public buildings ...	...	—	·77	—	—	·77	—		73	0	—		—	73	0	—	10	—	—	—		94	81	—		—	—	—	—	—
Haldummulla-Horton Plains road ...	...	12	—	—	—	12	1,856	67	—		—		—	1,856	67	6	—	—	—	154	72	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Road to night soil pits ...	...	—	·7	—	—	·7	—		247	57	—		—	247	57	—	12	—	—	—		353	67	—		—	2	—	—	—

Branch Road.

Haputale-Dambatenna road ...	...	—	—	5·75	—	5·75	—	—	4,133	30	—	4,133	30	—	—	12	—	—	—	718	83	—	—	—	14	—

PASSARA DISTRICT.

Badulla to boundary of Eastern Province ...	...	—	—	49·5	—	49·5	—	—	50,039	22	—	50,039	22	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,010	89	—	—	—	80	—
Bibile to Medagama and Muppane ...	...	—	—	—	25·5	25·5	—	—	—		14572	92	14,572	92	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	571	49	—	—	—	12
Bibile to Alutnuwara ...	...	—	6	—	5	11	—	2,170	24		1858	96	4,029	20	—	12	—	6	—	361	71	—	—	371	79	—	12	—	12
Kumbalwela-Passara road ...	...	—	—	8·25	—	8·25	—	—	6,759	75	—	6,759	75	—	—	10	—	—	—	—		819	36	—	—	—	25	—
Passara to Dunedin Factory road ...	...	—	—	18·75	—	18·75	—	—	16,605	62	—	16,605	62	—	—	10	—	—	—	—		885	63	—	—	—	30	—
Passara-Nakkala road ...	...	17	—	—	—	17	1,895	6	—		—	1,895	6	6	—	—	—	111	47	—		—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	...	·75	·05	—	—	·8	61	62	18	50	—	80	12	—	8	—	—	82	16	370	0	—	—	—	—	—

KOSLANDA DISTRICT.

Haputale to Halpe ...	...	—	—	12·75	—	12·75	—	—	11,532	51	—	11,532	51	—	—	12	—	—	—	904	51	—	—	—	25	—
Batgoda deviation ...	...	—	—	·75	—	·75	—	—	51	14	—	51	14	—	—	10	—	—	—	68	19	—	—	—	4	—
Haldummulla to Wellawaya ...	...	—	—	22·5	—	22·5	—	—	18,189	11	—	18,189	11	—	—	12	—	—	—	808	40	—	—	—	35	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1912-13.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
PROVINCE OF UVA—*contd.*																						
Wellawaya to Tanamalwila	—	—	21·5	—	21·5	—	—	13,996 8	—	13,996 8	—	—	10	—	—	—	650 98	—	—	—	25	—
Wellawaya to Monaragala and towards Pottuvil	14·4	10·25	22·5	—	47·15	1,747 13	2,374 17	15,006 35	—	19,127 65	16	10	10	—	121 33	231 62	666 95	—	—	—	75	—
Muppane bazaar road ...	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	101 50	—	—	101 50	—	12	—	—	—	362 50	—	—	—	15	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·72	—	—	·72	—	99 25	—	—	99 25	—	8	—	—	—	137 85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Road.																						
Koslanda bazaar to Poonagala factory ...	—	—	2·75	—	2·75	—	—	1,927 45	—	1,927 45	—	—	10	—	—	—	471 80	—	—	—	6	—
Total ...	97·40	22·92	272·88	30·5	423·70	8,506 73	6,978 93	245,127 88	16431 88	277,045 42	—	—	—	—	87 33	304 49	898 29	538 75	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																						
RATNAPURA DISTRICT.																						
Bulutota-Eraporuwa road	6	—	—	—	6	462 50	—	—	—	462 50	6	—	—	—	77 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morawaka-Rakwana bridle road ...	11	—	—	—	11	905 0	—	—	—	905 0	6	—	—	—	82 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madampe towards Hambantota ...	—	21·50	16	—	37·50	—	10,672 4	6,066 0	—	16,738 43	—	10	10	—	—	496 39	379 12	—	—	10	15	—
Pelmadulla to Gilgarron	—	—	29·75	—	29·75	—	—	18,777 81	—	18,777 81	—	—	9·50	—	—	—	631 18	—	—	—	40	—
Ratnapura to Halpe	—	—	45	—	45	—	—	39,609 24	—	39,609 24	—	—	10	—	—	—	880 21	—	—	—	60	—
Riverside road, Ratnapura	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	806 20	—	806 20	—	—	10	—	—	—	806 20	—	—	—	100	—
Roads to Government premises, Ratnapura ...	—	2·75	—	—	2·75	—	568 33	—	—	568 33	—	7	—	—	—	206 66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rakwana-Bulutota road	—	—	·70	—	·70	—	—	486 0	—	486 0	—	—	8	—	—	—	694 28	—	—	—	5	—
Ellearawa-Pinnawala road	—	1·50	5	—	6·50	—	600 0	1,800 0	—	2,400 0	—	9	9	—	—	400 0	360 0	—	—	8	10	—
Kukul korale road	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	7,126 41	—	7,126 41	—	—	10	—	—	—	712 64	—	—	—	80	—
Approach road to Ratnapura station ...	—	—	·30	—	·30	—	—	227 55	—	227 55	—	—	18	—	—	—	758 50	—	—	—	100	—
Branch Roads.																						
Ratnapura-Malwala ferry road ...	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	4,118 77	—	4,118 77	—	—	8	—	—	—	823 75	—	—	—	10	—
Balangoda-Chetnole road	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,733 9	—	1,733 9	—	—	10	—	—	—	577 69	—	—	—	15	—
AVISSAWELLA DISTRICT.																						
Avissawella-Ratnapura road	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	23,007 24	—	23,007 24	—	—	12	—	—	—	884 89	—	—	—	50	—
Nambapana road	—	—	19·75	—	19·75	—	—	12,913 98	—	12,913 98	—	—	9	—	—	—	653 87	—	—	—	50	—
Avissawella towards Ginigathena ...	—	—	26·50	—	26·50	—	—	21,849 24	—	21,849 24	—	—	12	—	—	—	824 50	—	—	—	100	—
Ferry approaches at Ruwanwella, Karawanella, and Sitawaka	—	—	·75	—	·75	—	—	331 49	—	331 49	—	—	8	—	—	—	441 98	—	—	—	—	—

Yatiyantota-Ardross road ...	...	—	—	6·18	—	6·18	—	—		4,987	90	—	4,987	90	—	—	12	—	—	—		807	10	—	—	—	30	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	·91	—	—	·91	—	135	61	—		—	135	61	—	8	—	—	—	149	2	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Avissawella District	...	—	—	1·32	—	1·32	—	—		1,539	1	—	1,539	1	—	—	12	—	—	—		1,165	91	—	—	—	155	—	—
Ruwanwella to Bulakeldeniya	...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—		7,566	97	—	7,566	97	—	—	12	—	—	—		840	77	—	—	—	50	—	—
Karawanella to Glenalla (39 to 46th mile)	...	—	—	7·75	—	7·75	—	—		8,995	97	—	8,995	97	—	—	12	—	—	—		1,160	77	—	—	—	90	—	—
Branch Roads.																														
Dehiowita to Algoda ferry	...	—	—	1·50	—	1·50	—	—		981	73	—	981	73	—	—	12	—	—	—		654	48	—	—	—	40	—	—
Road to Hemmingford estate	...	—	—	1·48	—	1·48	—	—		803	40	—	803	40	—	—	12	—	—	—		542	83	—	—	—	20	—	—
KEGALLA DISTRICT.																														
Ambepussa to Alawwa	...	—	5	—	—	5	—	679	0	—		—	679	0	—	8	—	—	—	135	80	—		—	10	—	—		
Dolosbage to Rambukkana	...	·25	·25	19	—	19·50	20	0 60	0	16,803	3	—	16,883	3	8	8	8	—	80	0 240	0	884	37	—	—	—	70	—	—
Kandy road, 34th milepost to Kadugannawa	...	—	—	28	—	28	—	—		23,969	12	—	23,969	12	—	—	9	—	—	—		856	4	—	—	—	80	—	—
Kegalla to Polgahawela	...	—	—	7·25	—	7·25	—	—		7,712	31	—	7,712	31	—	—	9	—	—	—		1,062	76	—	—	—	110	—	—
Kegalla to Bulatkohupitiya	...	—	2·25	10	4	16·25	—	876	26	8,666	79	3,115	60	12,658	65	—	8	8	8	—	389	44	866	67	778	90	—	50	50	50
Roads to Government premises, Kegalla	...	—	1·38	—	·12	1·50	—	292	35	—		140	0	432	35	—	8·10	—	8·10	—	211	84	—		1166	66	—	4	—	4
Karawanella to Glenalla	...	—	—	7	—	7	—	—		6,979	79	—	6,979	79	—	—	10	—	—	—		999	11	—	—	—	96	—	—
Kinadeniya road	...	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—		1,992	61	—	1,992	61	—	—	8	—	—	—		613	11	—	—	—	32	—	—
Branch Roads.																														
Gevilipitiya to Hatgampola	...	—	—	—	1·65	1·65	—	—		—		914	85	914	85	—	—	—	8	—	—	—		554	45	—	—	—	18	
Glenalla-Havilland road	...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—		3,077	21	-		3,077	21	—	—	8	—	—	—	879	20	—	—	—	31	—	—
Total	...	17·25	35·54	293·98	5·77	352·54	1,387	50	13,883	98	232,928	86	4,170	45	252,370	79	—	—	—	—	80	43	390	65	792	32	722	78	—	—

No. 5.—Bridges constructed at the Government Factory during 1912–13.

Factory Order No.	Number of Spans.	Name.	Spans.	Clear Width.	Weight per ft. run.			Total Dead Weight.	Safe live load per square ft. calculated.	Estimated Cost.		Type of Bridge.
					Girders.	Flooring.	Road Materials.			Per ft. run.	Total.	
			Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	lb.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
170 of 1911–12	1 out of 2	Kitulgala, Avissawella District ..	55 10½	14 0	4·54	3·13	10·09	993·08	120	120 73	6,746 0	Lattice girder and corrugated floor (skew bridge)
290 of 1911–12	1	Kukul korale road (3rd section) ..	60 0	14 0	4·83	3·02	10·12	1,159·06	120	112 43	6,746 0	Do. do.
	1	Do. ..	30 0	14 10	3·82	1·77	11·12	568·14	120	69 77	2,093 0	Rolled beams and curved plates
294 of 1911–12	2	Ja-ela	55 6	14 0	4·50	2·81	12·80	2,413·20	120	121 55	13,492 0	Lattice girder and corrugated floor
430 of 1911–12	1	Nambapana road	50 0	12 0	4·07	2·48	8·02	794·06	120	101 14	5,057 0	Do. do.
436 of 1911–12	1	Sudu-ganga, Matale District ..	80 0	14 0	5·72	2·91	9·58	1,456·80	120	120 65	9,652 0	Do. do.
1 of 1912–13	1	Nambapana road	50 0	12 0	4·07	2·48	8·02	794·06	120	101 14	5,057 0	Do. do.
5 of 1912–13	1	Tuntota-oya, Narammulla-Dummala-suriya road	79 9	14 0	5·72	2·91	9·58	1,456·80	120	121 02	9,652 0	Do. do.
44 of 1912–13	10	Karandupone-Rambukkana road ..	31 0	14 10	3·82	1·77	11·12	5,681·40	120	71 55	22,182 0	Rolled beams and curved plates
71 of 1912–13	1	Alawwa-Dampelessa road ..	30 0	14 10	3·82	1·77	11·12	568·14	120	69 77	2,093 0	Do. do.
108 of 1912–13	1	Bandarawela-Poonagala road ..	30 0	11 4	3·10	1·32	8·50	439·28	120	55 10	1,653 0	Do. do.
154 of 1912–13	3	Muppane-Pottuvil road ..	30 0	11 4	3·10	1·32	8·50	1,317·84	120	55 10	4,959 0	Do. do.
195 of 1912–13	1	Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road ..	30 0	11 4	3·10	1·32	8·50	439·28	120	55 10	1,653 0	Do. do.
237 of 1912–13	1	Watagoda-Talawakele road ..	32 0	14 10	4·29	1·77	11·12	549·76	120	94 25	3,016 0	Rolled beams and corrugated floor
399 of 1912–13	1	Galmui-oya	30 0	14 10	3·82	1·77	11·12	568·14	120	69 77	2,093 0	Rolled beams and curved plates
405 of 1912–13	4	Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road ..	30 0	11 4	3·10	1·32	8·50	1,757·12	120	55 10	6,612 0	Do. do.
425 of 1912–13	3	Deviation, Hatton-Norwood road ..	30 0	22 0	5·27	2·64	16·49	2,488·80	120	100 0	9,000 0	Rolled beams and curved plates (skew bridge)
454 of 1912–13	1	Deduru-oya, Kurunegala-Dambulla road	60 0	13 5	7·57	3·38	8·25	1,267·30	120	40 50	2,430 0	Pin Warten girder and corrugated floor (converted railway bridge)
	2	Do.	40 3	14 0	2·65	3·19	9·31	1,348·34	120	92 82	7,472 0	Lattice girder and corrugated floor
464 of 1912–13	1	Galahenwatta-Yatawatta road ..	40 0	14 0	2·65	3·19	9·31	674·17	120	93 40	3,736 0	Do. do.
496 of 1912–13	8	Maha-oya, Kegalla-Polgahawela road	30 0	18 5	4·55	2·21	13·81	5,595·04	120	84 43	20,264 0	Rolled beams and curved plates
1 of 1913–14	2	Andiambalama	30 0	14 10	3·82	1·77	11·12	1,136·28	120	70 0	4,200 0	Do. do.
	63	Bridges under 30 ft. span ..	—	—	—	—	—	16,748·40	—	—	57,947 0	
		Fitting corrugated iron platform to Kalutara bridge, 4 spans out of 12, and stone paving 12 spans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,933 34	
		Girders and tie rods for Galle Face bridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,200 0	
		Corrugated iron platform for Kimbulwana-oya bridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,840 0	
		Repairs to bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,951 25	
											317,729 59	

IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1912–13.

GENERAL.

THIS report deals with the period of eighteen months between July 1, 1912, and December 31, 1913. The financial returns are those for the year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

2. During the period covered by this report, the Department has been engaged, chiefly, in carrying on the construction of the irrigation works already undertaken, and in remodelling the designs for these works in order to bring them up to the standard now considered necessary.

3. The seven large works given in the following list have been under construction :—

(i.) The Karachchi Scheme in the Northern Province—estimated cost, Rs. 1,376,876.
(ii.) The Tabbowa Scheme in the North-Western Province—estimated cost, Rs. 374,700.
(iii.) The Nachchaduwa Scheme in the North-Central Province—estimated cost, Rs. 741,287.
(iv.) The Allai Scheme in the Eastern Province—estimated cost, Rs. 111,700.
(v.) The Unnichchai Scheme in the Eastern Province—estimated cost, Rs. 684,679.
(vi.) The Pattipola-aar Scheme in the Eastern Province—estimated cost, Rs. 429,436.
(vii.) The Kirinde-oya Right Bank Scheme in the Southern Province—estimated cost, Rs. 188,850.

Of these, the Tabbowa Scheme is a new work recently undertaken, and the Nachchaduwa Scheme has been brought, practically, to completion. Fuller details with regard to these works are given under the headings of the various divisions, and details of expenditure incurred on them during the financial year 1912–13 will be found in the appendices.

NEW PROPOSALS.

4. New proposals, for which surveys have been made or are in hand, are dealt with under the heads of the divisions. The following, however, call for special remark.

5. The scheme for bringing the waters of the Amban-ganga into the valley of the Malwatte-oya as far as Giant's tank has again been brought into prominence. The great number of Crown and village tanks restored within the Malwatte-oya catchment in the North-Central and Northern Provinces require for their filling practically the whole of the rainfall which drains off that catchment. It is true that, frequently, there is a large surplus, and much water runs away from the spillways of the tanks into the sea; but the annual rainfall is a very variable quantity, that falling in the wettest years being about two and a half times as much as that falling in the driest years, while the quantity of this rain which runs into the tanks and is available for irrigation varies still more. Thus, if the tanks were made large enough to prevent any water running away to the sea in the wettest years, they would not nearly fill in the greater number of years, so that a large proportion of the work would be idle most of the time, and there would be much loss in interest on the capital expended. Recently it has been proposed further to develop, by irrigation, the lands under Giant's tank, and to provide an efficient system of irrigation for the lands at Akathimurippu on the southern side of the Aruvi-aar; but these proposals depend upon it being possible to increase the flow in the Aruvi-aar, as the lower length of Malwatte-oya is called. The first step is to ascertain whether water can be brought into the Malwatte-oya valley from the Amban-ganga, a tributary of the Mahaweli-ganga with its source in the Matale hills. The reconnaissance and survey, as far as they have gone, show that to do this a tunnel about two miles in length through rock will be necessary. This tunnel alone would probably cost nearly Rs. 1,000,000, and there would be the cost of all the other works to add to this; so that, although the tunnel may be necessary at some time in the future, for the moment attention is being given to a scheme for utilizing, as the additional supply, the waters of the Nalande-oya, a tributary of the Amban-ganga. The surveys for this have been in hand since last August.

6. The floods in the Batticaloa District in January, 1913, revived an old proposal for reopening the Dutch bar at Batticaloa, with the object of permitting the ready discharge into the sea of the waters of the Batticaloa lake. During the floods in question this lake rose to 6 ft. 9 in. above mean sea level, and as a result the greater part of Batticaloa town and the surrounding district was under water, and there was much distress. The excessive rise in the lake level is due to the many rivers which discharge their floods into it, the accumulating waters being unable to force an outlet into the sea through the high sea beach which is piled up by the waves of the sea. Apart, however, from such unusual floods, there is the annually recurring loss of, and damage to, low-lying crops by the ordinary north-east monsoon floods. As a result of these losses, the average yield from the munmari, or wet weather, crop of paddy is low; and some of the most beneficial works which the Irrigation Department could undertake in the Batticaloa District would be those with the object of preventing, or minimizing, these losses and the uncertainty which adversely affects this cultivation. An investigation of the forces tending to close the bars was commenced in November, 1913, and a study of the whole question is proceeding. It will take at least a year or two, and perhaps longer, to arrive at any definite conclusion; but action in such

a matter, without a careful study of the elusive forces at work, would probably result in an engineering tragedy. Flood bunds along the margins of the rivers and parts of the lagoon will probably be a feature of the proposals. The actual surveys which are necessary for dealing with these and other proposals for improvement are approaching completion; many thousands of acres of irrigated and irrigable areas have been contoured and the natural features surveyed. The area irrigated by the schemes bordering the Batticaloa lake is recorded as 41,516 acres, but the engineers making the surveys state that it will be found to be over 50,000 acres.

7. As stated under the heading of the Trincomalee Division, the Allai Scheme, near Trincomalee, is nearing completion as far as it has been sanctioned. As it stands now, Allai tank and the lands below it will be protected by the flood bund from the floods which entered the valley from the Verugal river, but not from those entering from the Mahaweli-ganga. The supply canal which has been constructed from the Verugal river to Allai tank is an inundation canal, that is, it only flows when the Verugal is in flood, and its construction will benefit the existing lands, because the tank water will be replenished by much smaller floods in that river than has hitherto been the case. The writer believes, however, that the moderate expenditure involved in constructing the anicut and the main canal would be remunerative, because, if this were done, the supply from the river would be perennial, and the tank bed, consisting of a large area of highly fertile land free from jungle, would be irrigable. In addition to this, the flood bund which forms part of the scheme would protect from destructive and recurring floods a large tract of country to the east of the Mahaweli-ganga, and thus the work would be one of general improvement as well as of irrigation. The general health and prosperity of the people would, undoubtedly, be improved if this work were undertaken. The enervating effect of frequent attacks of malaria is, in the writer's opinion, one of the principal reasons why the paddy cultivator generally shows so little enterprise and industry.

8. During the eighteen months the staff of the Department has been much occupied in getting out details of proposals for utilizing the water to be made available by the large schemes now completed or approaching completion. Formerly it was not considered necessary to arrange for irrigation in such detail as is now the practice. In the majority of the old schemes it was considered necessary to construct only the tank or other main work, and perhaps a main canal; and to leave to the cultivators the works required for bringing the water from such tank or canal to their lands. As some of the lands might be twenty to thirty miles away from the reservoir, many difficulties would be encountered by the irrigators before the water could be made available. It is not uncommon, especially in the Eastern Province, to find that the stored water is merely discharged into a river, and that the irrigators must construct temporary dams and cut long channels before they can use a drop of it. Such work is usually done jointly; but it leads to much disagreement and unfairness amongst the irrigators, and the methods of irrigation which have resulted are unsystematic, unfair, and wasteful.

Now, the authorized practice on new works is to construct a complete system of channels, so that the landowners have merely to construct and keep up the small field channels—mere runnels in most cases—for taking the water from the distributaries to their fields. In this we are following the best and most successful Indian practice. The system involves a great amount of preliminary work before a scheme can be used for irrigation, the following being the steps necessary:—

(*a*) The Irrigation Department makes a complete contour and topographical survey of the irrigable area, and sets out, permanently on the ground, the lines of all channels, except the field channels. This involves much labour, as the country is nearly always covered with dense jungle.

(*b*) The Surveyor-General makes a cadastral survey of the irrigable area, and after consulting the Director of Irrigation and the Government Agent blocks out the Crown land for sale.

The first step (*a*) has been in progress for many of the recently constructed works, and was completed for the Kirinde-oya Right Bank Scheme in 1913. A beginning is to be made with the second step (*b*) towards the end of 1914, when the Surveyor-General will have trained a special party of surveyors for the purpose.

9. The greatest difficulty met in attempting to improve the unsystematic means of irrigation on the older works is the low rates paid for irrigation, these being fixed by agreement, unalterable without the consent of the proprietors. It is to be hoped that, when the landowners under these works have before them working demonstrations of the advantages of the new system, they will agree to pay higher rates in exchange for the expenditure which Government must incur if the old works are to be improved. An idea of the inadequacy of the Ceylon rates may be gathered from the fact that the rate paid for irrigating one crop of rice on one of the largest Punjab canals is Rs. 6·25 to Rs. 6·75 per acre, and, in addition, a rate of Re. 1·25 per acre is levied on irrigable land whether a crop be irrigated or not. Under the Godaveri and Kistna anicuts in Madras the rate for a single rice crop is Rs. 5 per acre. The occupier's rate for these works, which is charged whether the land is irrigated or not, is not known to the writer. In Ceylon the average rate is much less than Re. 1 per acre, and in many cases two and even three crops are irrigated for this.

10. During the period under review the works of construction have been much delayed by the scarcity of skilled labour, especially stone masons. This difficulty has been experienced by all Departments, but the Irrigation Department is more unfavourably situated in this respect than others, for its works are located in isolated out-of-the-way places, and the workmen naturally refuse to take up work at such places when there is a good demand for their labour nearer towns and centres of population. A scheme for recruiting pioneers in India has been sanctioned, but the necessary arrangements with the Government of India have not yet been concluded. In the meantime the pay of the pioneers has been raised, and special efforts have been made to recruit skilled men locally, with moderate success.

The time has come for the introduction, on a more extended scale than hitherto, of labour-saving appliances; not with a view to cheapening work, but to take the place of skilled labour, which is not forthcoming.

11. An experimental length of De Muralt type A foreshore protection was laid in Trincomalee harbour, but it failed to resist successfully the battering of the waves during the south-west monsoon, and was somewhat damaged. The "fetch" was three miles, the wind varying between a fresh and a strong breeze (5 to 6 Beaufort scale) for long periods at a time, and occasionally attaining the force

of a moderate gale. The protection is to be relaid in a manner dictated by the results of this year's test, and if it then proves successful, the system will be useful for protecting the embankments of large tanks where stone is scarce. The experiment has been made specially with a view to the use of De Muralt pitching for protecting the Karachchi dam.

12. In November last the writer visited the Batticaloa District, and, after inquiry, it was decided to prepare, at once, draft irrigation rules to effect the handing back to the Government Agent and the headmen of the management of purely agricultural as distinct from irrigation matters. The first drafts of the rules have since been drawn up.

13. Mr. C. F. S. Baker (then Divisional Irrigation Engineer) spent about 3½ months in the Wanni investigating the condition of the village tanks in the Mullaittivu District. He found that, generally, permits had been granted for the restoration of too many small and isolated tanks, with the result that the small community supported by each tank was unable properly to restore it, or to maintain it in good order. Moreover, supervision of the work of restoration is rendered difficult for the village tank staff owing to the remoteness of some of the tanks. In many cases the same people are shareholders under two or more tanks, many of which have no resident population under them. If the people cannot be induced to improve the tanks they live under, or are too feeble to do the work, it would appear better for Government to undertake the restoration of a number of moderate sized tanks as a work for the improvement of the district. There is no reason why such works should not pay their way after a few years, when the condition of the people has improved owing to an improved water and food supply. Mr. Baker's report contained useful advice on the system to be adopted in restoring village tanks.

14. In the small departmental workshops at Trincomalee repairs of plant and machinery were executed for the various works, and the simpler appliances and buildings required were manufactured.

15. Particulars of progress on the more important works, surveys, and investigations, are given under the headings of the divisions. Details of expenditure are given in the appendices.

STAFF.

Retirements, Promotions, and Appointments.

16. (*a*) Mr. R. W. Smith, B.A.I., A.M.I.C.E., proceeded on leave on May 15, 1913, and retired from the service on August 14, 1913. The writer acted as Director during Mr. Smith's absence on leave, and succeeded him on August 14, 1913.

(*b*) Mr. C. F. S. Baker, A.M.I.C.E., acted as Assistant Director of Irrigation from May 15, 1913, to August 13, 1913, during Mr. Smith's absence on leave, and succeeded Mr. Balfour in the post of Assistant Director on August 14, 1913.

(*c*) Mr. B. G. Meaden, A.M.I.C.E., was promoted to be a Divisional Irrigation Engineer on August 14, 1913.

(*d*) Mr. R. S. MacPhail, Irrigation Engineer, retired owing to ill-health on December 10, 1913, after twelve weeks' leave.

(*e*) Mr. J. A. Varey, A.M.I.C.E., was promoted to a post in British Guiana Public Works Department on September 24, 1913, while on long leave.

(*f*) Mr. F. R. Pearson was promoted to a post as Executive Irrigation Engineer in the Federated Malay States on September 28, 1913.

(*g*) Mr. L. G. de Lima was appointed a temporary Irrigation Engineer on July 21, 1912.

(*h*) Mr. W. E. Sharp, temporary Irrigation Engineer, resigned on October 13, 1913.

(*i*) Mr. C. de H. Smith, Chief Irrigation Inspector, was appointed a temporary Irrigation Engineer on July 1, 1913.

(*j*) Mr. W. H. Biddle, B.Sc. London, temporary Irrigation Engineer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on December 24, 1913.

(*k*) Mr. W. J. Brindley, B.A., B.A.I., temporary Irrigation Engineer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on January 8, 1914.

(*l*) Mr. T. G. F. Hemsworth, B.A., B.A.I., temporary Irrigation Engineer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on January 8, 1914.

(*m*) Mr. P. A. Sutcliffe was appointed a temporary Irrigation Engineer on October 1, 1913.

For departmental administrative purposes the Island is divided into six divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Irrigation Engineer, under whom are the Irrigation Engineers and upper subordinates in charge of subdivisions or special works.

Northern Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

17. *Karachchi Scheme, Northern Province.*—It was desired by Sir Henry McCallum that the Irrigation Department should survey and block out for sale 1,000 acres of the land which will be irrigated by the Karachchi Scheme. This survey was undertaken, and has been brought to completion. It now remains for the Surveyor-General to approve the plans, for which he is responsible according to law. The work was undertaken by the Irrigation Department owing to the Surveyor-General being unable at the time to find the required staff; but, as this class of work does not fall within the province of the Irrigation Department, it is not likely that other surveys of this nature will be made by it.

18. *Sangilikanadarawa Tank, North-Central Province.*—In view of the experience gained during the abnormal floods of 1911, it was decided to examine the condition of the village tanks lying in the catchment of this Crown tank, with the result that steps have been taken to minimize the danger of the tank breaching when such abnormal floods again occur.

19. *Puttur Well, Jaffna Peninsula.*—A survey was made with a view to preparing a scheme for the irrigation of 1,600 acres of land by water pumped from the well known as the Puttur well.

Construction.

20. *Karachchi Scheme, Northern Province.*—Work has consisted, chiefly, of excavating in the deep outlet channel on the left bank of the river, and the transport of the earth therefrom to the main embankment, which is being constructed simultaneously with it. The greater part of the excavation has been done by the Ruston and Proctor steam navvy, the transport being effected by light railway. Owing to the springs of water in this excavation, which reaches a maximum depth of 39 feet, making it difficult to work the steam navvy economically, it was decided to remove the navvy and excavate the spillway with it, leaving the channel to be excavated by hand labour. It is hoped that this will result in more rapid work. The damage done to the scheme by the great floods of 1911 was repaired. The prisoners at Mankulam prison have prepared broken stone for the concrete of the sluices and under-sluices.

There has been little difficulty in maintaining a sufficient force of unskilled labourers, but skilled labour is very difficult to get; and while there continues to be more than enough work for all the available skilled labour in the larger towns, this difficulty will exist. It is being met, as much as possible, by modifying the designs, so that much of the work may be done by machinery.

The following were the principal items of work done :—

	Cubes.
Earthwork in dam	23,974
Excavation in left bank spillway	8,398
Excavation in main channel	13,658
Excavation in puddle trench	1,368
Puddle laid in trench and wall	3,713
Excavation for under-sluice channel	1,459
Excavation in Dri-aar spillway	2,585
Earthwork in repairs to flood damages	1,119
Puddle in repairs to flood damages	650
Stone prepared (approximately)	1,000

21. *Giant's Tank Scheme, Northern Province.*—Little construction work was done, the work being confined to finishing off the extensive scheme of irrigation channels which had already been nearly finished. A guardian's quarters and a set of 4-roomed cooly lines were built.

22. *Nachchaduwa Scheme, North-Central Province.*—This scheme has been practically completed. The earthwork of the high level canal and the low level channel, as far as it is proposed to construct it at present, has been done; there only remain to be constructed a few small masonry works, and these should be finished during the early part of 1914. The principal items of work done were as follows :—

	Cubes.
Earthwork in high level channel	6,979
Earthwork in low level channel	7,342
Rock excavation in high level channel	16·57
Rock excavation in low level channel	27·29
Masonry in high level channel	98·26
Masonry in low level channel	62·10

A clerk's bungalow and a store have been constructed.

23. *Topawewa Tank.*—This ancient tank, which, it is reported, irrigates an area of about 300 acres, was found to be in an unsafe condition and in imminent danger of breaching. It has never been properly restored, and the outlet consisted of a pipe sluice of the village tank type built on to the ancient culvert. A dam has now been thrown around the unsafe sluice to preserve the tank while a new sluice is being built, and the construction of this sluice is proceeding. In addition to the tank irrigating a considerable area, the amenities of the ancient city of Polonnaruwa depend largely upon its preservation

Miscellaneous Construction.

24. *Iratperiyakulam Tank.*—Culverts were built under the Northern Railway line with a view to the extension of the irrigated area.

A new bungalow for the Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Central Province, was built.

A set of 6-roomed cooly lines for upkeep coolies were built at Anuradhapura.

Alterations to the Divisional Irrigation Engineer's office were finished during the year.

The work of enlarging the natural spill at Sangilikanadarawa tank, North-Central Province, was commenced.

Maintenance, including Urgent Repairs.

25. The works in the division have been maintained in fair condition, but great damage has been caused at Giant's tank by the large herds of cattle which are allowed to stray untended all over the works, and additional sums will be required to repair, continually, the damage done by them. It is also expected that the increase in the pay of coolies, due to the Mannar Railway works, will account for an increase of Rs. 1,000 in the expenditure on maintenance.

Urgent repairs were effected on the anicut (or tekkam) at Giant's tank and on the low level sluice at Minneri.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

26. At Giant's tank in the Mannar District 6,382 acres were sown for the north-east monsoon crop and 1,261 acres for the south-west monsoon crop. Of the latter, about 60 acres were lost owing to late planting. The water issued for the last-mentioned crop amounted to 17½ feet in depth over the area cultivated. This enormous consumption is due mainly to the irrigation being carried out from village tanks which are supplied from Giant's tank. Steps to remedy this state of affairs are under consideration.

27. The Irrigation Engineer, who has been for six years on this scheme, states that he sees a great improvement in the condition of the people, due, he thinks, to the regular supplies of irrigation water. One of the results of this improvement is an increase in the demand for land.

28. The rainfall has been good, and the quantity of water available for irrigation in the Northern and North-Central Provinces was ample.

Batticaloa Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

29. *Surveys under Unnichchai, Eastern Province.*—These surveys are required to enable details of the proposed irrigation under this scheme, which is approaching completion, to be got out. The survey work has been pushed on as much as possible with the staff available, but owing to bad weather and the bad health of the staff progress has been slow. 3,830 acres have been surveyed, 1,120 acres of this having been contoured as well.

30. *Surveys under Pattipola-aar Scheme, Eastern Province.*—This scheme has been constructed piecemeal over a period of many years, the tanks, anicuts, and masonry works having been constructed by Government, the channels, where such exist, mostly by the fieldowners without proper control. As a result the whole scheme consists of a labyrinth of channels, natural streams; and cross channels, and no one man has in the past known how irrigation has been carried out, nor has it been possible to ensure a fair distribution of water. In addition to this, there never has been a survey of the irrigable area, and the specification, on which the irrigation rates are recovered, is based on headmen's estimates, some of them very old. Before it can be decided how the large extensions to the scheme now being built are to be used to the best advantage, it is necessary to have a complete engineering and topographical survey of the scheme. In the absence of cadastral surveys, this survey is being made by the Irrigation Department. The work is laborious and difficult, and is subject to interruptions by floods and the ill-health of the staff. However, in spite of these drawbacks much work has been done, the area contoured up to date being 49,000 acres. Incidentally the engineers have discovered that some thousands of acres (exact figures are not yet available) enjoy the benefits of the scheme without paying rate, in addition to the 20,965 acres which do pay.

31. *Rugam Scheme Surveys.*—Surveys and investigations have been undertaken with a view to increasing the capacity of Rugam tank, so that it may irrigate 2,300 acres of lands, known as the Veerakaddu lands, now unirrigable, and to making the tank safe during abnormal floods. It is hoped to complete these surveys in the early part of 1914.

Construction.

32. *Unnichchai Scheme.*—The progress on this work has been unsatisfactory owing to the difficulty in getting skilled masons. It was decided to strengthen the labour force by sending a detachment of pioneers from Nachchaduwa to this work, and since their arrival the work has made better progress. The sluice and the spillway on the right bank of the river are approaching completion. The sluice and spillway on the left bank are making fair progress. The following quantities of work have been done during the eighteen months :—

	Cubes.
Earthwork	1,312
Excavation in rock	1,298
Masonry constructed	297

33. *Pattipola-aar Scheme Extensions.*—The progress here has not been satisfactory. Most of the work for which unskilled labour only is required has been completed, and there remains to be done the more difficult work of constructing the Madugaha-ela anicut. This anicut is being constructed in a river bed which is seldom dry, and which is subject to sudden floods, even during the short working season of three months. The most difficult part of this work, viz., the foundations and floor, has been finished, and there remain the abutments, piers, and gates to construct. The following quantities of work were done at the anicut during the eighteen months :—

209 steel piles driven.
140 cubes of concrete and masonry.
51½ cubes rubble deposited.
367 cubes earthwork.

The supply canal from the anicut to the storage reservoirs was completed for all but 600 feet of its length. This length lies in the river bed, and will be undertaken during the next working season.

Kondavaddavan, the new storage reservoir, and other unfinished portions of the work were finished during the period under review. The works were much damaged by the extraordinary floods of January, 1913, the most serious item of destruction being the breaching of Velattapatti tank, one of the new storage reservoirs forming part of the extension scheme. The necessary repairs have been undertaken.

34. *Agricultural Road from Sammanturai to Amparai.*—Good progress was made on this road, the following quantities of work having been done :—

Number of culverts constructed	21
	Cubes.
Earthwork	3,166
Masonry in bridges, causeways, &c.	85½
Gravel surface laid	809
Metal broken and transported	200

The work was much damaged by the floods of January, 1913. The road is 10½ miles long.

35. *Agricultural Roads at Vakaneri.*—These have been finished, with the exception of a bridge across the Puthuveli-aru. There are now 20 miles of these roads open, giving ready access to the 5,000 acres (in round numbers) cultivated below the scheme.

Miscellaneous Construction.

36. A set of 4-roomed cooly lines is under construction at Rotawewa. A regulator on the inlet canal to Sagamam tank was built. A bungalow for the Irrigation Superintendent, Kalmunai, was built at Paddiruppu. A regulator for the village tank, Vattaikulam, was built.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

37. The maintenance work during the year was very heavy owing to the damage caused by the floods of January, 1913. To repair the damage to the irrigation works in the Eastern Province will cost a little over Rs. 100,000. All the works in the Batticaloa Division suffered considerably, but the breaching of Rugam, Amparai, and Velatapatti tanks, and the partial destruction of the Punani anicut at Vakaneri were the most serious items. In all cases successful temporary measures were taken to prevent loss of crops due to shortage of water, and the losses from this cause were trifling, although much damage to standing paddy was done by the floods themselves. Apart from the damage due to the floods, the works have been maintained in working order. The Panama pattu tanks, which were taken over by the Department owing to their maintenance having been neglected by the landowners, who had undertaken to look after them, are not yet in a satisfactory state, but are being improved year by year.

The Kaliodai anicut, an important anicut in the Pattipola-aar scheme, has caused anxiety, and special protective measures were undertaken. This work has always given trouble, and special expenditure will be necessary to make it safe. The extra work due to the flood damages has made it necessary to create a special temporary subdivision at Vakaneri in charge of an Irrigation Engineer.

The repairs to Divulana tank were finished at an expenditure of Rs. 5,190·49.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

38. The eighteen months has not been a good one for the paddy cultivator owing to damage by the floods of January, 1913, and the paddy fly. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports as follows with regard to the kalavellanmai and pinmari cultivations :—

A great deal of damage (by floods) was done to standing crops, especially in the Vakaneri Subdivision, where 1,768 acres or two-fifths were totally lost, and in the Rugam Subdivision where 913 acres were totally lost and 1,340 acres badly damaged. The Kalmunai Division also suffered severely, but as a rule, although the crop was reduced in some cases to a return of only 2 or 2½ fold, no large area was entirely destroyed.

Although both Maha-oya and Pullumalai were quite full of water in April, and the Irrigation Engineer tried to get some cultivation done, nothing at all was attempted, and this despite the fact that the cultivators under these tanks are frequently petitioning the Government Agent for an abatement of water-rate on account of poor crops and poverty.

Over the whole division the quantity of paddy estimated to be taken is, say, 115,000 avanams from a total area reaped of 48,100 acres out of 50,170 acres sown.

The average price of paddy has been rather higher than usual, varying between Rs. 12·50 and Rs. 18 per avanam, with an average of about Rs. 14, so that the value of the crop obtained would be about Rs. 700,000.

An avanam in the Eastern Province averages about 7½ bushels.

The issue and distribution of water is carried out by the Irrigation Department for the whole division, in which 48,715 acres are irrigated.

Southern Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

39. The surveys of the distributaries, drainage channels, and agricultural roads under the Kirinde-oya Right Bank Scheme were carried out during the eighteen months, and these works, with the necessary reservations, were permanently staked out in readiness for the Surveyor-General to undertake his cadastral survey of the area to be irrigated. Several other small surveys were also carried out.

Construction.

40. *The Kirinde-oya Right Bank Scheme.*—Although there has been an improvement in the amount of work done, progress has, as in former years, been slow, chiefly owing to labour difficulties during the drier months of the year, when the ground is hard; but work is now too nearly approaching completion to justify the installation of mechanical appliances to supersede manual labour. The following were the principal quantities of work done during the eighteen months :—

	Acres.
Jungle clearing	19½
	Cubes.
Earthwork	15,950
Rock excavation	1,110
Puddle in trench	37
Concrete laid	51
Dry masonry	10
Stone prepared	307

One culvert and one silt trap built.

The main sluice in Yodakandia tank was completed. It is expected that the tank will be filled early in 1915.

41. *Restoration of Hali-ela Tank.*—This tank breached on August 23, 1912, after having stood for forty-two years. The work of restoration was commenced in March, 1913. 4,827 cubes of earthwork and 27 cubes of masonry have been constructed. The culvert has been lengthened, and the foundations for the valve tower have been laid. It is expected that the tank will be restored by the latter end of 1914.

42. The following are some other minor items of construction which were completed during the year :—

A gauging run was constructed on the Kirinde-oya Left Bank Scheme supply channel.
A grille to prevent the entry of débris into the Walawe main channel was constructed.
A channel to supply Netolpitiya tank under the Urubokka Scheme was constructed.
A bungalow at Godakawela for the subdivisional officer, Sabaragamuwa, was finished.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

43. The works generally have been maintained in good working order; but Hali-ela tank in the Matara District breached in August, 1912. Fortunately there was no loss of life, as the breach occurred

late at night, when there were no people in the fields immediately below the tank. The failure was due to faulty work causing the dam to become highly saturated with moisture. On this occasion the prolonged rainfall resulted in the tank remaining full over a long period, and this, combined with the saturation of the earth dam by the rain itself, resulted in the necessary combination of circumstances required to cause the failure.

An examination of other similar tanks in the neighbourhood, constructed about the same time, has disclosed the fact that Kekanadura tank is in a precarious condition, and orders have been given to hold up only a reduced quantity of water until remedial measures can be taken.

The Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports a great improvement in the condition of the Sabaragamuwa works. This improvement is undoubtedly due to the district in which the works are having been created a subdivision in the charge of a senior subordinate officer, and to the more frequent visits it is possible for the Divisional Irrigation Engineer to make under the new system of decentralization in force in the Department. These Sabaragamuwa works are difficult to maintain, for they are scattered, most of them are in inaccessible places, often in broken country with a high rainfall. Moreover, rigid economy must be exercised, for the works without exception are maintained at a loss.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

44. In the Southern Province the issue and distribution of water are in the hands of the Irrigation Department on the following works :—The Walawe Scheme ; the Kirinde-oya Left Bank Scheme ; the Urubokka Scheme ; the Kirama Scheme.

The irrigators have not yet recovered from the severe losses of cattle due to rinderpest, and the Irrigation Engineer reports that under the Walawe Scheme the maha cultivation of 1912–13 was almost a total failure owing to an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease. Over 1,500 acres that had been partly prepared for sowing had to be abandoned owing to scarcity of cattle, and only 1,040 acres were sown. For the 1913 yala 2,925 acres were sown, but the returns are not yet available.

Under the Kirinde-oya Left Bank Scheme cultivation was carried out in a very primitive manner owing to the shortage of cattle, and poor returns were consequently obtained—only 9½ fold for the maha crop of 1912–13. It is reported that ploughing with American ploughs has been given up, the country plough only being used. The returns for the 1913 yala have not yet been received. Hoof-and-mouth disease caused a reduction in the area sown for the maha of 1912–13. 3,700 acres have been sown for the yala of 1913–14.

Miscellaneous.

45. The rainfall in the division has been exceptional. On December 18, 1912, the water flowed 13 feet 2 inches deep over the crest of the Liyangahatota anicut on the Walawe-ganga, the previous maximum having been 13 feet. The discharge is estimated at 36,000 cubic feet per second, the drainage area being 845 square miles. On January 17, 1913, the rainfall at Mamadola measured 7·13 inches, and the Irrigation Superintendent's bungalow was damaged by lightning. On May 29, 1913, 9·02 inches of rain fell at Hali-ela tank.

Western Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

46. *Ridi Bendi-ela Scheme, North-Western Province.*—The preliminary surveys of this scheme were extended to ascertain the area under command. The scheme does not appear to be a promising one at the present time. The proposal was to increase the supply to Magallawewa tank by means of an anicut across the Deduru-oya and a supply channel therefrom to the tank, an addition to the area under command being obtained by extending the irrigation channels below the tank.

47. *Diyaturai Anicut Scheme, North-Western Province.*—Further surveys were made with a view to designing this scheme, and the matter is still in hand.

48. *Chilaw Water Supply Scheme.*—The surveys and investigations for this proposal were completed. These included a pumping test extending over a period of 110 days, water being pumped from the proposed sources of supply at the rate of 50,000 gallons per day of ten hours. A scheme and estimate have been submitted to Government.

Construction.

49. *Tabbowa Scheme, North-Western Province.*—Construction of this scheme was commenced in October, 1912 ; but shortly afterwards the excavation for the foundations of the spillway showed that what appeared to be sound rock suitable for the foundations of the spillway was really a mass of large boulders seamed with unsound and soft material. This eventually proved to be such a serious matter that work on the dam was stopped pending the investigation of alternative proposals for spillways. A satisfactory solution was arrived at towards the end of 1913, and work has been resumed. There is at present little difficulty as regards unskilled labour, but it is difficult to obtain skilled labourers even in small numbers. The necessary bungalows, temporary buildings, and service roads have been constructed.

50. *Bungalow in Kurunegala for the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.*—Work on this bungalow was started in May, 1913, and the work has made fair progress, in spite of the floods in the district making it difficult to obtain materials. It is expected that work will be finished early in 1914. An office and store in Kurunegala for the Divisional Irrigation Engineer were completed.

Maintenance, including Urgent Repairs.

51. The major works were maintained in good order. Very heavy floods occurred on January 17, 1913, and much damage was done to public works generally, but the damage done to the irrigation works was relatively unimportant.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

52. Irrigation from all the works in this division is under the control of the Government Agent.

Miscellaneous.

53. The branch office at Hill House, Colombo, was discontinued, and the irrigation works in the Western Province were included in the Deduru-oya Subdivision, the object being to economize staff and do away with the cost of maintaining a Colombo office.

Trincomalee Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

54. *Kandalkadu Surveys.*—This survey was undertaken to ascertain whether a channel could be cut from the Mahaweli-ganga, some 24 miles from its mouth, to irrigate a tract of land, much of which is already cultivated but requires a surer supply of water, at Kandalkadu, near Kotiyar Bay. It has been found that this scheme would be costly to construct, while it would be comparatively easy to irrigate the tract in question from Kantalai, the full irrigating capacity of which has not yet been developed. This investigation is still in hand.

55. *Allai Scheme Surveys.*—A survey has been made to test the feasibility of excluding the Mahaweli-ganga floods from the Kal-aar valley in which the Allai Scheme lies. It has been found this can be done without difficulty and at a reasonable cost.

56. *Andankulam* tank, near Trincomalee, has been contoured.

57. Several other minor surveys have also been made.

Construction.

58. *Allai Extension Scheme.*—The original estimate for the improvement of the Allai Scheme was Rs. 83,000. Subsequently it was decided that a sum not exceeding Rs. 111,700 should be expended on a revised project. The balance of this amount remaining to be spent at the commencement of the period under review was Rs. 43,601·34. On December 31, 1913, the end of the eighteen months, there remained Rs. 16,161·48 to be expended. The work has been much delayed by the ill-health of the subordinate staff and the workpeople. There has also been a scarcity of masons.

The flood bund and the masonry regulator have been nearly completed, and should be quite finished early in 1914. The flood bund withstood a flood which rose to level 46·85, or practically the same level (47) as the record of January, 1913. The earthwork of the channel from the Verugal river for the supply of Allai tank has been finished. The following were the principal quantities of work done :—

	Acres.
Jungle clearing	47
	Cubes.
Earthwork	11,555
Rock excavation	67
Masonry and concrete	59

A permanent bungalow for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector of the district was built at Killiveddi. A small inspection bungalow was built at the site of the flood bund.

A service road 3¾ miles in length from the Batticaloa road to the site of the flood bund has been partially built.

59. *Kirankulam Tank.*—This small work was completed during the period under review. Some of the new work was washed away by the flood of January, 1913. As a result of the experience then obtained, some small changes were made when repairing the damage. The work was again severely tested by a flood, nearly as great as the record one, in December, 1913, and stood satisfactorily. The cost of the work was Rs. 3,555·15.

60. *Tampalakamam Agricultural Road.*—This work progressed slowly chiefly owing to lack of skilled labour. The following quantities of work were done :—

	Cubes.
Earthwork	1,175
Metal prepared	104
	No.
Bridges built	3

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

61. The Trincomalee Division, like the rest of the Eastern Province, was visited by the highest flood on record in January, 1913, and a certain amount of damage was done to the various works. A special sum of Rs. 375·83 was expended in repairing the damage to the newly-completed Kirankulam tank, and Rs. 2,697·44 in repairing damage done to the Allai extension works now under construction. The other works in the division were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

62. The following figures show the extent of the paddy cultivated in the division :—

Statement showing Irrigable Areas of Paddy cultivated in Trincomalee Division on Works in the control of the Director of Irrigation during 1912–13.

Name of Work.	Area paying Rate.	1912–13. North-east Monsoon Cultivation.				1913. South-west Monsoon Cultivation.		Total Area cultivated.		Remarks.
		Early		Late.						
		Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	
	A. R. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Allai Scheme ..	2,289 0 0	211	—*	511	313†	564	564	1,286	877	—
Peruveli Tank ..		624	235*	—	—	177	177	801	412	Average yield 12 fold.
Andankulam Tank..	700 0 0	224	224	90	90	—	—	314	314	Average yield 8 fold.
Illakantai Tank ..	225 0 0	120	120	40	40	—	—	160	160	Average yield 4 fold.
Kantalai Tank ..	3,750 0 0	—	—	—	—	2,965	2,965	2,965	2,965	Spoilt by excess of water. Average yield 12 fold.
Periyakulam Tank..	230 0 0	155	155	—	—	—	—	155	155	Average yield 5 fold.

* Completely destroyed by floods. † Damage by the paddy fly.

Miscellaneous.

63. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Mr. L. P. Emerson, has taken much trouble in collecting and bringing up to date the hydrographic data for his division. Unless such data are gathered and recorded, designs must be based on assumptions, more or less accurate, as to floods, run-off, quantity of water required for irrigation, and other matters. Capacity curves have been prepared for Kantalai, Allai, Illakantai, and Andankulam tanks. All sluices and spillways have been measured up and their dimensions with flood levels and discharges recorded. The available hydrographic data for the division may be said to have been completely registered.

Central Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

64. *Aran Amuna Survey.*—A survey of the Aran amuna work, an imperfect existing work in the neighbourhood of Bibile, Uva, was undertaken. This scheme consists of a channel taking water from the Gal-oya, but there are no headworks, and the channel requires improvement. The survey was undertaken to enable plans and estimates to be prepared for the improvement of the work in conjunction with the existing Gal-oya work, which is situated a few miles further down the river. The field work was much delayed by the illness of the Irrigation Inspector engaged on it.

65. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer refers as follows to the surveys connected with the proposal to take water from the Amban-ganga to Giant's tank :—

The only survey of any importance undertaken during the six months (of 1913) was near Nalanda, in the Central Province, with a view to finding the best way to carry the waters of the Amban-ganga into the Dambulla-oya watershed, and thence to the valley of the Malwatte-oya and Giant's tank.

The survey was only started just before the north-east monsoon came in, and has been greatly delayed by the almost constant rain, and also by the excessively thick and thorny nature of a considerable portion of the jungle through which the surveys ran.

Two points were located, each at about 800 feet above mean sea level, one in the Dambulla-oya watershed and the other in the Amban-ganga watershed, and a line was levelled and surveyed over the gap between these points, the distance being a little over two miles, and the highest point in the gap reaching to nearly 1,000 feet above mean sea level.

The channel trace to the Amban-ganga, which was anticipated would be about four miles long, will, I think, owing to the uneven nature of the ground, be nearer six miles.

Up to the end of December only the line over the gap and one mile of channel had been surveyed.

Construction.

66. No construction work of any importance was undertaken. A sum of Rs. 6,500 was provided for improvements to the Buttala-ela, but as the landowners were unwilling to pay reasonable rates the work was not commenced.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

67. With the exception of the Kumbukkan, Gal-oya, and Taldena-ela Schemes in Uva, and the Maha-ela and Mulhal-ela Schemes in the Central Province, the major works in the Central Division are small works; but they are troublesome to maintain owing to their generally scattered and isolated positions. There are 34 of these works. A sum of Rs. 2,080 was spent on rebuilding an aqueduct on the Alut-ela, Uva, this aqueduct having been destroyed by floods.

Exceptional floods were experienced in Uva in January, 1913, and, as a consequence, special repairs were required on several of the works. On December 16, 1913, further disastrous floods were experienced all over Uva and part of the Central Province. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer states that "more or less damage was done to all the works in the division, but the ones which suffered most were those in the Upper Uva district, the Taldena-ela and Hingurugama works being almost wiped out of existence." The damaged works under which cultivation had already started were temporarily repaired without waiting for estimates to be sanctioned, as this was necessary to prevent loss of crops.

Miscellaneous.

68. The arrangement whereby the subordinate staff in the Central Province was under the Divisional Irrigation Engineer for major works and under the Government Agent for village works was altered by re-arranging duties, so that the Divisional Irrigation Engineer and the Government Agent have each their own staff. This arrangement has certainly increased the efficiency of the work on the major works, and probably the same result has been attained for the village works, although no report is available on this matter.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A.—Statement of Expenditure on Surveys, 1912–13.
B.—Statement of Expenditure on Works of Construction, 1912–13.
C.—Statement of Expenditure compared with Supply Bill Votes, 1912–13.
D.—Synopsis of Expenditure on Government Works liable to Rates in Perpetuity to June 30, 1913.
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F.—Statement showing Irrigable Areas of Paddy cultivated on Works in the Control of the Director of Irrigation, 1912–13.
G.—Statement of Labour and Fine Money spent on Village Works by Provinces, 1912–13.
H.—Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance, 1912–13.
J.—Statement of Number of Village Tanks restored and Number of Acres aseweddumized under them.

Trincomalee, April 9, 1914.

J. A. BALFOUR,
Director of Irrigation.

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APPENDIX A.

Statement of Expenditure on Surveys, 1912–13.

Estimate No.	Service.	Amount of Estimate. Rs. c.	Amount of Expenditure. Rs. c.
	WESTERN PROVINCE.		
	Nil.		
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
	Nil.		
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.		
5/6 ..	Minor surveys: Udukiriwila specification survey		7 75
	Urubokka scheme: tracing Pattiyapola Netulpitiya channels		46 10
	Urubokka scheme: Mandaduwa channels, survey of spills and sluices of tanks ..	300 0 ..	6 12
	Kirama scheme: taking flood levels of Kirama-oya		39 78
	Walawe scheme: survey of Bisokotuwa channel and Amarasuriya-ela ..		27 44
5/25 ..	Udukiriwila tank: surveys under ..	200 0 ..	150 14
5/26 ..	Hali-ela tank: contour surveys ..	200 0 ..	164 93
5/29 ..	Hali-ela tank: preliminary surveys in connection with the restoration of ..	110 21 ..	110 21
5/27 ..	Kirinde-oya scheme: surveys under right bank	500 0 ..	297 53
5/28 ..	Urubokka scheme: surveys in connection with anicuts	1,000 0 ..	25 83
	Total ..	2,310 21	875 83
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
5/5 ..	Karachchi scheme, survey of distributing channels	2,000 0	27 49
5/24 ..	For investigation of the village tanks in the Wanni	537 99	537 99
	Total ..	2,537 99	565 48
	EASTERN PROVINCE.		
5/23 ..	Pattipola-aar scheme: survey of irrigable lands and channels under ..	14,000 0 ..	13,960 20
5/9 ..	Pattipola-aar scheme: surveys in connection with the construction work ..	150 0 ..	32 88
5/22 ..	Unnichchai tank: contour survey ..	1,500 0 ..	1,171 39
5/8 ..	Minor surveys:—		
	Taking levels on Malwatte-Samanturai road		44 7
	Levelling and surveying Ranaiadi Bund for proposed repair works		7 88
	Taking flood levels at Tembittiya and Pullumalai	750 0 ..	17 92
	Taking levels of Veerakaddu channels ..		6 75
	Survey of Rugam specification ..		27 91
5/12 ..	Allai scheme: surveys in connection with the extension of the scheme ..	250 0 ..	248 66
5/13 ..	Mavil-aru: gauging	270 0 ..	169 41
5/14 ..	Kandalkadu scheme: surveys under ..	426 0 ..	425 50
5/30 ..	Kirankulam: contour survey of ..	75 0 ..	62 35
5/15 ..	Minor surveys:—		
	Survey of Allai tank		38 90
	Survey of Tamblegam road ..		21 7
	Survey of Kantalai tank, Tamblegam channel		33 73
	Survey of Illakantai tank ..		28 98
	Survey of levels from Kirankulam to Verugal-aar	200 0 ..	6 18
	Survey of stream across 2nd mile of Kal-aar road		3 9
	Survey of Peraru		28 94
	Survey of Millapone		16 17
	Total ..	17,621 0	16,351 98

Statement of Expenditure on Surveys, 1912–13—*contd.*

Estimate No.	Service.	Amount of Estimate. Rs. c.	Amount of Expenditure. Rs. c.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.		
5/21 ..	Magallawewa: investigation and survey for the proposed anicut across Deduru-oya and channel to	1,000 0 ..	134 66
5/2 ..	Minor surveys:—		
	Mediyawa tank: survey of subsidiary channel		12 50
	Tinipitiwewa: survey of oya and bund..		36 71
	Diyaturai anicut: surveys ..		50 50
	Kurunegala tank: surveys in connection with widening the spill ..	200 0 ..	2 3
	Deduru-oya works: specification survey		10 40
	Kospotu-oya anicut: surveys ..		2 2
	Total ..	1,200 0	248 82
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
5/4 ..	Minor surveys:—		
	Nuwarawewa survey of high level channel extension		16 5
	Tissawewa: survey of Yoda-ela to Bassa wakkulam and Bulankulam ..		45 10
	Sangilikanadarawa: survey of spill extension, including Muwatagama and Kirigolluwa	200 0 ..	36 75
	Establishing bench marks on works in Anuradhapura		3 50
	Total ..	200 0	101 40
	PROVINCE OF UVA.		
5/18 ..	Aran amuna: contour survey under ..	700 0 ..	609 75
5/17 ..	Minor surveys:—		
	Aran amuna: taking levels at anicut ..		6 59
	Kumbalwila-Yatale-ela anicut: taking sections	100 0 ..	7 73
	Kalupahana-ela: taking levels for proposed extension of channel		13 13
	Total ..	800 0	637 20
	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		
5/7 ..	Minor surveys:—		
	Embilipitiya tank: surveys ..	200 0 ..	21 67
	Hinguruarawewa: surveys ..		64 77
	Total ..	200 0	86 44

Summary.

Province.							
Western	..	..	..	—	..	—	
Central	..	..	..	—	..	—	
Southern	..	..	..	2,310 21	..	875 83	
Northern	..	..	..	2,537 99	..	565 48	
Eastern	..	..	..	17,621 0	..	16,351 98	
North-Western	..	..	..	1,200 0	..	248 82	
North-Central	..	..	..	200 0	..	101 40	
Uva	..	..	..	800 0	..	637 20	
Sabaragamuwa	..	..	..	200 0	..	86 44	
			Total ..	24,869 20		18,867 15	

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure on Works of Construction during 1912-13.

No. of Estimate.	Name of Work.	Amount Estimated.	Expenditure. Previous.	Expenditure. During the Year.	Expenditure. Total to Date.	Balance Unexpended.	Amount of Year's Allotment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	WESTERN PROVINCE.—Nil.							
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.—Nil.							
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.							
	GALLE DISTRICT.—Nil.							
	MATARA DISTRICT.							
	Major Works.							
21 of 1912–13	Gangabodapattu scheme, constructing additional regulator for Urapola channel	365 0	—	319 68	319 68	45 32	365 0	Completed.
34 of 1912–13	Gangabodapattu scheme, Hali-ela restoration of Hali-ela tank	32,076 0	—	4,919 13	4,919 13	27,156 87	32,076 0	In progress.
17/11 of 1912–13	Kekanadura: building a retaining wall ..	318 24	—	305 49	305 49	12 75	318 24	Completed.
	HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.							
	Major Works.							
25 of 1906	Kirinde-oya scheme: for works on right bank ..	188,850 0	122,490 42	27,351 37	149,841 79	39,008 21	40,000 0	In progress.
17/8 of 1912–13	Kirinde-oya scheme: building a grille to head sluice, Kirinde-oya right bank	198 84	—	198 42	198 42	0 42	198 84	Completed.
17/9 of 1912–13	Kirinde-oya scheme: rubble protection to the Yodawewa bund, Kirinde-oya right bank scheme ..	528 56	—	528 56	528 56	—	528 56	Completed.
25 of 1912–13	Kirinde-oya scheme: construction of gauging run..	500 0	—	429 20	429 20	70 80	500 0	Completed.
16 of 1912–13	Kirinde-oya scheme: latrines for cooly lines ..	199 12	—	199 12	199 12	—	199 12	Completed.
28 of 1912–13	Walawe-ganga scheme: constructing a grille ..	740 0	—	697 2	697 2	42 98	740 0	Completed.
17/12 of 1912–13	Walawe-ganga scheme: extension of No. 3 channel..	260 0	—	259 90	259 90	0 10	260 0	Completed.
17/10 of 1912–13	Urubokka scheme: cutting Pattiyapola Netolpitiya channel	1,000 0	—	999 44	999 44	0 56	1,000 0	Completed.
16 of 1912–13	Walawe-ganga scheme: latrines for cooly lines ..	99 55	—	99 55	99 55	—	99 55	Completed.
17/1 of 1912–13	Walawe-ganga scheme: constructing a culvert near the 137th milepost, Tangalla-Hambantota road ..	75 0	—	74 97	74 97	0 3	75 0	Completed.
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.							
	JAFFNA DISTRICT.							
	Major Works.							
115 of 1903	Karachchi scheme..	1,376,876 0	754,538 2	66,013 32	820,551 34	556,324 66	160,000 0	In progress.
	MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.							
	Major Works.							
34 of 1911–12	Iratperiyakulam: constructing two culverts ..	675 0	158 57	471 87	630 44	44 56	517 0	Completed.

	MANNAR DISTRICT.						
	Major Works.						
41 of 1908	Giant's tank: construction of part of the channels from the Adakalamoddai sluice ..	50,245 0	48,371 44	15 30	48,386 74	1,858 26	4,500 0	Nearing completion.
17 of 1910–11	Giant's tank: construction of channels from Adakalamoddai, Periya and Sinna Odaippu sluices ..	44,972 0	41,997 75	374 11	42,371 86	2,600 14	3,000 0	Nearing completion.
23 of 1912–13	Giant's tank: erecting sub-guardian's quarters ..	1,250 0	—	999 74	999 74	250 26	1,250 0	In progress.
15/2 of 1912–13	Giant's tank: completion of four rooms of cooly lines at head works	443 51	—	442 12	442 12	1 39	443 51	Completed.
	EASTERN PROVINCE.						
	BATTICALOA DISTRICT.						
	Major Works.						
182 of 1902	Unnichchai tank: construction of works ..	684,679 0	517,807 70	22,959 31	540,767 1	143,911 99	50,000 0	In progress.
1 of 1904	Pattipola-aar scheme: construction of works at Amparai, Kondavaddavan, and Vellattapitti ..	429,436 0	380,396 70	17,561 94	397,958 64	31,477 36	30,000 0	In progress.
17/4 of 1912–13	Pattipola-aar scheme: opening a channel from Galmadu-aar to Parakaddy head sluice ..	220 0	—	71 50	71 50	148 50	220 0	Completed.
35 of 1911–12	Pattipola-aar scheme: cultivation road ..	17 616 0	1,063 59	9.112 64	10,176 23	7,439 77	12,000 0	In progress.
18 of 1912–13	Vanakeri tank: diverting inlet channel to northern sluice	2,970 0	—	655 36	655 36	2,314 64	2,970 0	In progress.
29 of 1910–11	Vakaneri tank: construction of roadways to lands under	31,160 0	22,633 67	1,170 85	23,804 52	7,355 48	9,500 0	In progress.
17/2 of 1912–13	Sakamam tank: completion of additional regulator in inlet channel	350 0	—	348 77	348 77	1 23	350 0	Completed.
17/13 of 1912–13	Sakamam tank: works on distribution sluice (collection of materials) ..	300 0	—	299 60	299 60	0 40	300 0	Completed.
15/3 of 1912–13	Rugam: plastering cooly lines at Iluppadichchenai ..	36 5	—	36 5	36 5	—	36 5	Completed.
15/4 of 1912–13	Rotawewa: constructing four rooms of cooly lines ..	1,000 0	—	957 5	957 5	42 95	1,000 0	Completed.
16 of 1912–13	Pattipola-aar scheme: latrines for cooly lines ..	282 83	—	282 83	282 83	—	282 83	Completed.
16 of 1912–13	Batticaloa division: latrines for cooly lines ..	1,414 18	—	1,414 18	1,414 18	—	1,414 18	Completed.
	TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.						
	Major Works.						
21 of 1907	Allai scheme: improving and extending ..	111,700 0	68,098 66	27,439 86	95,538 52	16,161 48	39,750 0	In progress.
17/5 of 1912–13	Illakantai tank: improving	150 0	—	149 35	149 35	0 65	150 0	Completed.
32 of 1911–12	Kirankulam: improving	3,555 15	542 50	3,012 65	3,555 15	—	2,500 0	Completed.*
26 of 1912–13	Kantalai tank: Tambk-gam minor road improvement	7,870 0	—	3,383 21	3,383 21	4,486 79	5,483 0	In progress.
16 of 1912–13	Andankulam: latrines for cooly lines ..	98 28	—	98 28	98 28	—	98 28	Completed.
16 of 1912–13	Allai scheme: latrines for cooly lines ..	294 85	—	294 85	294 85	—	294 85	Completed.
16 of 1912–13	Kantalai: latrines for cooly lines	98 28	—	98 28	98 28	—	98 28	Completed.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.						
	KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.						
	Major Works.—Nil.						
	PUTTALAM DISTRICT.						
	Major Works.						
20 of 1912–13	Tabbowa tank: restoration	283,300 0	—	27,763 34	27,763 34	255,536 66	10,000 0	Restoration work in progress, the expenditure in excess of the year's provision being met from the allotment for water supply scheme.
20 of 1912–13	Tabbowa tank: water supply, Puttalam town ..	91,400 0	—	—	—	91,400 0	35,778 0	
16 of 1912–13	Tabbowa tank: latrines for cooly lines ..	377 10	—	377 10	377 10	—	377 10	Completed.

* Rs. 521·16 was met from vote for flood damage repairs, but is to be included in construction cost.—*Vide* C. S. E. 100 of November 26, 1913, to D. I.

Statement of Expenditure on Works of Construction during 1912-13—*contd.*

No. of Estimate.	Name of Work.	Amount Estimated.	Expenditure. Previous.	Expenditure. During the Year.	Expenditure. Total to Date.	Balance Unexpended.	Amount of Year's Allotment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. *Major Works.*	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
30 of 1907	Nachchaduwa scheme: extension of southern high level channel	128,700 0	109,969 19	17,234 29	127,203 48	1,496 52	18,600 0	Nearing completion.
34 of 1910–11	Nachchaduwa scheme: improvement to the spill-way and construction of further main channel ..	81,786 0	51,655 73	18,995 46	70,651 19	11,134 81	25,000 0	In progress.
15/1 of 1912–13	Bassawakkulam: for six rooms of cooly lines ..	1,519 71	—	1,519 71	1,519 71	—	1,519 71	Completed.
16 of 1912–13	Latrines for cooly lines: northern division ..	304 21	—	304 21	304 21	—	304 21	Completed.
	PROVINCE OF UVA.—Nil.							
	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.							
31 of 1912–13	Hinguruarawewa scheme: opening right bank channel	2,222 0	—	1,649 2	1,649 2	572 98	2,222 0	In progress.
17/3 of 1912–13	Rakwana-ganga scheme: building four regulators in Wellawa channel	300 0	—	296 8	296 8	3 92	300 0	Completed.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure compared with Supply Bill Votes, 1912–13.

Service.	Provision. Rs. c.		Expenditure. Rs. c.
Head 39, Irrigation Department:—			
Salaries	274,282 0	..	255,985 47*
Allowances	2,840 0	..	2,732 68
Other Charges	178,552 0†	..	145,236 74
Special	2,700 0	..	2,634 93
Head 40, Irrigation Annually Recurrent:—			
Maintenance ..	151,501 0‡	..	172,132 40
Head 44, Irrigation Extraordinary:—			
Construction	319,475 0	..	189,732 82
Head 46, Works chargeable to Surplus Balances	35,778 0	..	17,777 38
Appendix F, Works chargeable to Loan	160,000 0	..	66,013 32
Total ..	1,124,637 0		852,245 74

* A sum of Rs. 22,389·98 was expended on clerical staff and charged to head 8, Clerical Service.
† A further Rs. 3,500 was granted in the Supplementary Supply Bill for increased Pioneer Establishment.
‡ A further Rs. 35,000 was granted in the Supplementary Supply Bill for additional urgent repairs and flood damage repairs.

Pensions of Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities paid by Lieutenant to June 30, 1913

Name of Work.	Date of Commencement.	Sum put down originally.	Contributions.			Disbursements.			Recoveries to June 30, 1913.			Balance of Allowances and Expenditure to June 30, 1913.			Excess of Expenditure over Contributions to June 30, 1913.			Capital Sum set aside to June 30, 1913.	Accumulated Interest.	Sum of Capital and Interest set aside to June 30, 1913.	Capital Sum and Interest set aside to June 30, 1913.	Difference between Capital Sum and Interest set aside and Actuals.	Interest on Capital Sum set aside to June 30, 1913.	Remarks.
			Contributions under Rules.	Contributions under Special Rules.	Total Amount up to June 30, 1913.	Capital Sum.	Interest.	Total Disbursements.	Capital Sum.	Interest.	Total Recoveries.	Capital Sum.	Interest.	Total Balance.	Capital Sum.	Interest.	Total Excess.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Western Province. Colombo District.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	
Cemetery Peons	1901	—	—	1,494 42	—	1,494 42	989 76	53	989 76	53	53	—	—	—	504 66	53	504 66	1,000 00	106	1,106	611 34	6 12	—	
Cemetery Peons	1903	—	—	2,459 42	—	2,459 42	1,451 71	91 63	1,451 71	91 63	91 63	—	—	—	1,007 71	91 63	1,007 71	1,500 00	187	1,687	679 29	6 75	—	
Telegraphs Staff	1903	—	—	2,459 42	—	2,459 42	1,451 71	91 63	1,451 71	91 63	91 63	—	—	—	1,007 71	91 63	1,007 71	1,500 00	187	1,687	679 29	6 75	—	
Railway Police	1905	—	—	31,497 3	—	31,497 3	3,954 75	191 75	3,954 75	191 75	191 75	—	—	—	3,763	191 75	3,954 75	3,000 00	180	3,180	774 75	7 20	—	
Telegraphs Staff	1910	1 25	—	1,111	—	1,111	139 50	—	139 50	—	—	139 50	—	139 50	—	—	—	1,000 00	180	1,180	1,040 50	7 20	—	
Regular Police																								
Telegraphs gang	1910	—	—	2,459 86	—	2,459 86	1,304 25	30 40	1,304 25	30 40	30 40	—	—	—	1,273 85	—	1,273 85	1,000 00	1,304 25	2,304	1,030 15	52 17	6 40	
Total	—	—	—	40,431 73	—	40,431 73	13,291 67	558 91	13,291 67	558 91	558 91	—	—	—	13,132 76	—	13,132 76	19,500 00	1,964 25	21,464	8,331 24	132	6 40	
Western Province. Kelaniy Korale. 3rd Kelaniy Korale. 3rd.																								

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing Irrigable Areas of Paddy cultivated on Works in the Control of the Director of Irrigation during 1912–13.

Name of Work.	Area paying rate.	North-east Monsoon Cultivation.				South-west Monsoon Cultivation, 1913.		Total Area Cultivated.		Remarks.
		Early.		Late.						
		Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Western Province. Nil.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Central Province. Nil.										
Southern Province.										
Kirama scheme	393	sown in previous year	137	226	226	187	not yet reaped.	550	363	—
Urubokka scheme	3,982	do.	1,300	1,786	1,781(*a*)	850	do.	3,964	3,109	(*a*) Five acres damaged.
Walawe scheme	5,572	do.	3,296	1,040(*b*)	1,040	2,925	do.	7,306	4,336	(*b*) area curtailed owing to hoof-and-mouth disease.
Kirinde-oya scheme	6,839	do.	2,437	3,116	3,116	2,918	do.	8,471	5,553	Right bank scheme in progress.
Northern Province.										
Giant's tank	10,706	6,382	6,381	—	—	1,261	1,196	7,643	7,577	The north-east monsoon cultivation includes about 100 acres cultivated in tank beds and about 64 acres cultivated with tobacco.
Eastern Province.										
Rugam scheme	6,054	5,165	4,252	—	—	2,174	1,974	7,339	6,226	—
Manalpuddi-aru scheme, including Pulukanavai tank, Manalpuddi-aru channels, and Kadukkamunai	5,423	5,100	5,100	75	not yet reaped	—	—	5,175	5,100	—
Divulana	1,471	400	400	1,100	1,100	—	—	1,500	1,500	Fold is given as two, on account of flood damages.
Chadayantalawa and Viragoda ..	1,997	1,383	1,383	596	596	—	—	1,979	1,979	—
Pattipolai-aar scheme	20,965	8,768	8,558	7,388	—	9,391	—	25,547	8,558	Damaged by flood and flies. No specification published.
Vakaneri	5,368	4,184	2,416	825	825	645	645	5 654	3,886	1,768 acres lost by floods.
Sakamam-Vammiyadi scheme ..	2,953	1,723	1,723	—	—	662	—(*a*)	2,385	1,723	(*a*) Badly damaged by flies. Estimated to yield two-fold.
Rotawewa	597	603	603	29	29	—	—	632	632	Suffered slightly owing to the paddy fly.
Naulla tank	255	—	—	255	255	—	—	255	255	do. do.
Panama tank	377	—	—	310	310	—	—	310	310	Suffered slightly owing to the paddy fly. Return, seven-fold.
Lahugalla tank	103	—	—	118	118	—	—	118	118	Suffered slightly owing to the paddy fly. Return, six-fold.

Statement showing Irrigable Areas of Paddy cultivated on Works in the Control of the Director of Irrigation during 1912-13—*contd.*

Name of Work.	Area paying rate.	North-east Monsoon Cultivation.				South-west Monsoon Cultivation, 1913.		Total Area Cultivated.		Remarks.
		Early.		Late.						
		Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Tumpankeni tank	572	667	667	—	—	—	—	667	667	The fold is given as three, owing to flood damages.
Pallumalai tank	107	25	25	—	—	—	—	25	25	Crop good. Return, six-fold.
Maha-oya	71	60	58	—	—	—	—	60	58	Two acres of crop were lost in the floods. Return on remainder is about four-fold.
Allai scheme	2,289	211	—(*a*)	511	313(*b*)	564	564	1,286	877	(*a*) Completely destroyed by floods; (*b*) Damaged by paddy fly. Average yield, twelve-fold.
Peruveli		624	235 (*a*)	—	—	177	177	801	412	
Andankulam	435	224	224	90	90	—	—	314	314	Average yield, eight-fold.
Illakantai tank	221	120	120	40	40	—	—	160	160	Average yield, four-fold. Spoilt by excess of water.
Kanthalai tank	3,719	—	—		—	2,965	2,965	2,965	2,965	Average yield, twelve-fold.
Periyakulam	230	155	155	—	—	—	—	155	155	Average yield, five-fold.
North-Western Province. Nil.										
North-Central Province. Nil.										
Province of Uva. Nil.										
Province of Sabaragamuwa. Nil.										

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Labour and Fine Money spent on Village Works by Provinces during 1912-13.

Province.	Village Labour in Days.				Fine Fund.				
	Days due.	Days called out.	Performed.	Default.	Opening Balance.	Receipts during the Year.	Total.	Expended during the Year.	Closing Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	—	—	—	—	2,416 21	215 25	2,631 46	154 80	2,476 66
Central	34,025	34,025	31,697	2,328	3,251 96	784 91	4,036 87	1 072 49	2,964 38
Southern	7,377	7,377	4,512	2,865	5,356 47	2,226 98	7.583 45	1,415 71	6,167 74
Northern	58,580	58,580	47,913	10,667	8,049 44	3,698 86	11,748 30	3,884 26	7.864 4
Eastern	5,366	5,366	4,199	1,167	5,233 51	3,922 49	9,156 0	4,103 36	5,052 64
North-Western	164,756	164,756	85,703	79,053	8,050 77	2,810 67	10,861 44	5,304 35	5,557 9
North-Central	269,625	269,625	252,551	17,074	4,294 29	3,306 4	7,600 33	2,026 66	5,573 67
Uva	4,598	4,598	3,328	1,270	975 29	411 20	1,386 49	521 76	864 73
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	1,979 52	50 25	2,029 77	—	2,029.77
Total ..	544,327	544,327	429,903	114,424	39,607 46	17,4 6 65	57,034 11	18,483 39	38,550 72

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works during 1912–13.

Name of Work.	Number of Estimate.	Pay and Allowances of Guardians.	Upkeep of Buildings.	Upkeep of Roads.		Upkeep of Channels.		Masonry Repairs.	Issue of Water.	Transport Charges.	Contingencies.	Total Cost for Year.	Total Cost for Province.	Mean of Previous Five Years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.														
Attidiya sluice	10/1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 75	—	0 10	—	19 85	—	10 33
Dikmaga Ihalawewa		—	—	—	—	5/8	29 37	0 20	—	0 15	—	29 72	—	22 97
Dikmaga Pahalawewa		—	—	—	—	5/8	19 12	10 45		0 15	—	29 72	—	25 64
Kadurugaha tank		—	—	—	—	5/8	34 42	0 20	—	0 17	—	34 79	—	37 72
Polgaha tank		—	—	—	—	1/2	14 8	10 45	—	0 12	—	24 65	—	26 48
Boralesgomuwa tank		—	—	—	—	1/2	20 50	4 25	—	0 13	—	24 88	—	15 19
Nikatu-ela		49 16	—	—	—	—	—	106 84	—	0 78	—	156 78	—	82 35
Kotugoda anicut		—	—	—	—	—	—	49 21	—	0 25	—	49 46	—	—
Paygaha-ela sluice		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paliyagoda sluice		—	—	—	—	—	—	11 50	—	0 6	—	11 56	381 41	—
Central Province.														
Weerapitiya Maha-ela	10/2	—	—	—	—	3	49 75	—	—	0 50	—	50 25	—	—
Lamasuriyagama-ela		210 0	38 96	—	—	2¾	218 40	6 94	—	4 94	20 0	499 24	—	281 88
Ma-ela		300 0	80 20	—	—	8	827 92	63 8	60 0	53 18	114 66	1,499 4	—	1,519 2
Mulahal-ela		—	—	—	—	2¾	447 41	6 94	—	15 63	30 0	499 98	—	—
Udama-ela		—	—	—	—	3	94 78	—	—	0 99	3 92	99 69	—	—
Bowetenne	10/3	—	—	—	—	3	99 0	—	—	0 99	—	99 99	—	119 82
Karawilahena tank		—	30 0	¾	9 0	¼	12 50	—	7 50	0 59	—	59 59	—	42 74
Kurukolayaya		—	—	—	—	—	49 50	—	—	0 50	—	50 0	—	46 11
Pelwehera		—	7 50	—	—	¼	41 75	—	—	0 49	—	49 74	—	51 49
Maintenance of village tanks in Matale District	13/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	584 10	—	671 24
Making cement pipe moulds for Matale District	13/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304 17	3,795 79	—
Southern Province.														
Dedduwa works		266 64	—	—	—	9	172 45	145 10	93 75	18 94	141 60	838 48	—	833 14
Dandeniya tank		336 0	24 80	—	—	9½	275 30	—	32 60	17 34	198 20	884 24	—	851 16
Denegama tank		225 0	6 60	—	—	1	72 40	148 80	27 20	12 6	122 75	614 81	—	486 89
Uyanwewa		75 0	—	—	—	1	95 0	2 85	31 65	4 9	0 15	208 74	—	253 45
Gangaboda Pattu Works.														
Hali-ela tank	10/6	175 0	37 49	—	—	6¾	585 46	130 40	2 80	19 62	9 40	960 17	—	
Sapugoda anicut		25 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 10	2 98	70 60	151 68	—	
Ellawella tank		249 96	24 60	—	—	5	415 10	35 90	27 0	27 44	27 80	807 80	—	
Urapola anicut		229 13	15 0	—	—	6	381 20	561 50	141 40	45 22	40 0	1,413 45	—	3,564 51
Pettara anicut		—	—	—	—	1¼	69 40	50 0	53 0	3 45	—	175 85	—	
Alawatugoda anicut		—	—	—	—	1	45 60	102 25	30 40	7 74	5 0	190 99	—	
Hamaragoda anicut		20 83	10 78	—	—	1½	120 0	100 0	50 80	6 80	37 50	346 71	—	

Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works during 1912-13—*contd.*

Name of Work.	Number of Estimate.	Pay and Allowances of Guardians.	Upkeep of Buildings.	Upkeep of Roads.		Upkeep of Channels.		Masonry Repairs.	Issue of Water.	Transport Charges.	Contingencies.	Total Cost for Year.	Total Cost for Province.	Mean of Previous Five Years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Southern Province—*contd.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kokanadura tank	10/	300 0	—	—	22 90	8½	498 36	163 10	60 80	31 36	13 0	1,089 52	—	1,146 96
Walawe-ganga scheme		244 0	170 24	—	—	24	3360 26	423 76	297 52	137 63	567 41	5,200 82	—	5,535 54
Kirinde-oya scheme		282 25	118 24	.3	305 5	21	5144 52	459 43	259 29	237 22	485 55	7,291 55	—	5,153 1
Urubokka		240 0	18 0	—	—	3	241 80	1 60	—	16 8	282 3	799 51	—	757 65
Udukiriwila		273 75	168 26	—	—	5½	1115 27	283 92	36 35	53 52	64 50	1,995 57	—	1,623 55
Kirama tank		308 0	6 0	1·12	21 20	3	116 50	15 68	46 40	15 13	140 78	669 69	—	898 30
Elpitiya		—	—	—	—	½	43 90	6 94	47 0	1 96	—	99 80	—	—
Arachchi-amuna		28 0	6 0	—	—	½	86 25	8 94	74 0	4 50	22 0	229 69	23,969 7	—
Northern Province.														
Karachchi scheme	10/4	30 0	18 58	2	67 5	18	1107 19	—	17 34	24 84	1 50	1,266 50	—	918 65
Giant's tank		855 0	397 55	—	—	65½	7056 74	341 87	538 55	196 94	325 95	9,712 60	—	5,788 27
Iratperiyakulam		144 0	—	—	—	—	89 50	52 75	3 0	5 78	—	295 3	—	256 95
Kanakarayankulam		112 88	145 64	—	—	—	104 93	4 25	0 75	7 37	—	375 82	—	191 11
Kanukkeni tank		339 0	24 30	—	—	—	12 30	—	—	7 77	13 0	396 37	—	1,284 94
Madukanda		180 0	—	—	—	—	207 60	4 0	1 50	8 42	28 0	429 52	—	235 3
Maha Rambaikulam	10 5	120 0	—	—	—	—	49 0	2 50	0 75	3 71	13 0	188 96	—	221 92
Mamadu tank		156 0	—	—	—	—	113 70	2 50	1 50	6 3	28 0	307 73	—	355 31
Periyakulam		120 0	—	—	—	—	108 39	2 25	0 75	4 89	13 0	249 28	—	219 49
Periyaolukkulam		90 0	—	—	—	—	—	51 25	—	7 73	41 0	189 98	—	133 91
Vavuniya tank		156 0	—	—	—	—	65 0	298 55	7 24	10 74	9 90	547 43	—	313 36
Vengalacheddykulam		90 0	—	—	—	—	50 0	7 40	0 75	7 64	30 0	185 79	—	180 1
Maintenance of village tanks, Mannar District	13/5	—	—	—	—	—	—	223 12	—	4 74	14 8	241 94	—	162 92
Maintenance of village tanks, Mullaittivu District	13/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326 34	14,713 29	356 55
Eastern Province.														
Rottawewa		203 33	77 92	1	25 92	4·4	131 16	2 16	82 29	17 55	45 0	585 33	—	635 12
Chadayantalawa Scheme.														
Chadayantalawa		114 5	218 67	¼	3 96	1·3	99 49	17 33	15 93	16 38	25 25	511 6	—	964 39
Veeragoda		105 0	77 64	¾	8 10	3·0	277 46	—	19 80	15 99	45 0	548 99	—	
Divulanai		180 0	154 53	5	68 94	1·1	43 8	65 30	154 21	28 64	82 50	777 20	—	749 34
Tumpankeni	10/7	180 0	82 20	1¼	17 16	0·9	20 16	6 84	70 8	12 42	37 50	426 36	—	327 65
Manalpuddi-aru Scheme.														
Kadukkamunai		120 0	123 88	¼	5 76	2·7	235 60	85 56	79 97	47 4	37 50	735 31	—	1,447 76
Manalpuddi-aru		60 0	11 52	½	0 36	3·8	151 17	14 22	28 82	27 0	—	293 9	—	
Pulukanavi		120 0	185 30	4½	56 75	1·1	148 9	13 68	77 68	26 54	8 70	636 74	—	

Pattipola-aar Scheme.															
Amparai		360 0	252 40	3½	60 86	1·7	135 6	40 3	89 11	41 2	86 50	1,064 98	—	803 36	
Irakkamam		600 0	216 72	10	108 87	3·0	253 76	91 41	142 15	46 19	126 66	1,585 76	—	3,003 26	
Upper and lower anicuts		300 0	183 64	2⅜	113 58	0·7	84 96	185 43	138 54	45 70	45 0	1,096 85	—		
Sakamam Scheme.															
Sakamam		240 0	276 15	¼	5 81	8·3	176 30	61 40	86 65	61 76	92 50	1,000 57	—	1,761 59	
Vammiyadi		120 0	54 45	7	76 68	·3	100 35	—	50 54	12 66	20 0	434 68	—		
Panamapattu Works.															
Panama		172 0	50 79	3½	13 96	2·1	274 26	5 30	42 60	17 52	25 0	601 43	—	—	
Lahugala		123 20	—	⅝	1 13	0·9	70 18	—	18 0	6 37	—	218 88	—	—	
Naulla	10/7	146 40	42 20	4¼	79 84	1·5	147 97	—	7 93	24 81	25 0	474 15	—	—	
Maha-oya		156 0	—	—	—	—	145 40	—	0 72	9 6	—	311 18		152 32	
Pullumalai		132 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 72	0 72	5 71	4 50	144 65		132 97	
Rugam		680 0	241 78	—	—	4⅛	1977 37	380 60	139 65	123 33	485 48	4,028 21	—	2,982 4	
Tembitiya		180 0	15 0	—	—	3½	41 10	—	1 12	7 15	1 0	245 37	—	395 81	
Vakaneri		240 0	451 55	—	—	12	1830 86	1435 24	36 79	177 33	517 8	4,688 85		—	
Pattipola-aar Extension Scheme.															
Velattapitti tank and Paranandukadu anicut		—	56 35	1	60 82	2	445 81	60 54	—	18 70	—	642 22	—	—	
Kondavaddavan tank and channel ..		—	54 45	2½	26 85	6	720 7	25 81	1 80	24 87	—	853 85	—	—	
Panama circuit bungalow		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	999 77	—	—	
Quarter for Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Akkarai pattu		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154 50	—	—	
Rubble filling Galmadu anicut, Pattipola-aar head sluice		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 0	—	—	
Chadayantalawa Malwatte Amparai irrigation roads		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,921 52	—	—	
Rugam service roads	14/3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149 42	—	—	
Iluppadichchenai Kumakattu service road ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 6	—	—	
Vakaneri irrigation roads		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,610 84		—	
Allai and Peruveli tanks		300 0	112 56	—	—	9¼	794 0	73 10	41 60	48 9	41 42	1,410 77	—	1,234 82	
Kantalai		270 0	20 25	—	—	4	293 86	14 85	93 88	22 52	6 30	721 66	—	1,337 69	
Ilakantai	10/8	—	11 44	—	—	1	218 89	23 35	22 87	14 14	2 50	293 19	—	246 45	
Andankulam		62 49	38 75	1½	172 38	2½	294 90	47 16	4 35	46 46	2 50	668 99	—	548 85	
Periyakulam		185 64	224 25	—	—	1	455 82	35 53	0 19	40 8	5 52	947 3	—	420 33	
Kirankulam		—	—	—	—	½	10 90	—	—	0 32	—	11 22	—	—	
Maintenance of service road along Kantalai channel	14/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 84	31,561 52	—	
North-Western Province.															
Deduru-oya works		600 0	391 91	—	—	86	1966 27	1016 97	465 14	79 99	524 20	5,044 48	—	5,370 40	
Galgamuwa tank		30 0	—	—	—	⅜	44 26	—	—	0 89	15 0	90 15	—	239 40	
Magallawewa	0/9	242 49	510 3	1 m. 4 ch.	39 76	8	414 5½	86 38	0 27½	13 8	15 0	1,321 7	—	1,194 97	
Mediyawa tank		360 0	60 0	—	—	5	232 15	12 10	—	18 25	99 78	782 28	—	618 73	
Wenoruwewa and Bu-ela channel ..		240 0	1 50	—	—	10	414 82	31 24	18 55	7 39	33 39	746 89	—	1,028 98	

Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works during 1912–13—*contd.*

Name of Work.	Number of Estimate.	Pay and Allowances of Guardians.	Upkeep of Buildings.	Upkeep of Roads.		Upkeep of Channels.		Masonry Repairs.	Issue of Water.	Transport Charges.	Contingencies.	Total Cost for Year.	Total Cost for Province.	Mean of Previous Five Years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North-Western Province—*contd.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Miles	Rs. c.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kospotu-oya anicut	10/9	36 0	—	—	—	⅛	—	26 0	—	0 78	16 0	78 78	—	84 12
Kurunegala		240 0	31 18	—	—	1¾	144 69	90 41	3 35	25 67	214 57	749 87	—	709 82
Meddeketiya		30 0	—	—	—	3	44 25	—	—	0 75	—	75 0	—	63 20
Tinipitiwewa		180 0	—	—	—	1	132 60	32 20	35 80	3 96	15 80	400 36	—	453 76
Maha Uswewa		375 0	41 95	—	—	4½	286 86	38 63	—	10 15	120 58	873 17	—	703 61
Maintenance of village tanks in North-Western Province	13/1	—	132 46	—	—	—	—	855 85	—	32 10	—	1,020 41	—	909 58
Maintenance of roads under the Deduru-oya scheme, North-Western Province ..	14/1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	999 47	12,181 93	—
North-Central Province.														
Giritale tank	10/10	80 0	8 50	—	—	2	157 50	16 0	8 75	4 6	—	274 81	—	—
Kalawewa scheme:														
Kalawewa		336 0	117 75	—	—	8	942 0	160 90	99 35	37 54	271 60	1,965 14	—	
Kalawewa Yoda-ela		1,200 0	285 88	—	—	50·98	2157 26	53 30	589 73	80 64	480 76	4,847 57	—	
Maha Iluppallama		480 0	72 50	—	—	4½	240 75	58 75	92 49	30 12	133 40	1,108 1	—	11,857 37
Tissawewa		300 0	497 44	—	127 1	6½	413 70	137 43	161 91	32 10	400 74	2,070 33	—	
Bassawakkulam		100 0	589 44	—	72 40	3	175 69	24 36	81 75	28 46	241 50	1,313 60	—	
Sangilikanadarawa		135 0	81 35	—	—	4	308 73	4 25	45 50	10 84	147 76	733 43	—	1,601 11
Madawachchiya		195 0	57 50	—	—	4	160 29	6 0	33 25	9 89	206 96	668 89	—	306 22
Nuwarawewa		200 0	106 69	—	26 95	9	843 13	20 31	162 65	39 56	245 44	1,644 73	—	—
Minneri		400 0	206 50	½	54 50	7¼	765 50	342 2	47 0	126 48	71 50	2,013 50	—	2,164 58
Nachchaduwa		22 58	810 42	2	489 29	12¾	1818 36	690 64	2 50	75 32	18 52	3,927 63	—	2,962 74*
Maintenance of village tanks in North-Central Province ..	13/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,594 23	—	3,013 19
Maintenance of Nuwarawewa bund road ..	14/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255 30	24,417 17	—
Province of Uva.														
Alut Badulupitiya and Kendala-elas ..	10/11	180 0	—	—	—	4½	414 0	236 25	50 8	36 69	1 0	918 2	—	342 57*
Gal-oya		240 0	82 0	2	65 25	4½	404 15	29 35	125 75	40 53	1 0	988 3	—	561 49
Hambegamuwa		180 0	—	—	—	1½	97 75	—	22 40	16 50	18 0	334 65	—	241 94
Kudawewa		8 33	—	—	—	—	38 25	23 0	5 25	14 60	—	89 43	—	99 72
Okkampitiya Yoda-ela		300 0	42 15	7	173 25	7	636 0	201 50	123 0	55 13	224 50	1,755 53	—	1,935 96
Soraborawewa		120 0	—	—	—	½	29 50	47 0	5 25	30 77	—	232 52	—	227 84
Sudupanawila-ela		120 0	9 50	⅓	9 75	—	—	15 0	21 94	15 33	—	191 52	—	136 92
Taldena-ela		120 0	—	—	—	—	12 50	—	—	6 6	18 0	156 56	—	—
Buttala-ela		120 0	18 75	—	—	—	—	8 0	24 45	22 65	—	193 85	—	185 84
Hingurugamuwe-ela ..		—	—	—	—	—	25 60	—	102 75	7 20	—	135 55	—	—
Hanwella-ela		—	—	—	—	—	—	97 72	—	7 31	—	105 3	—	—

Dehigolle Maha-ela ..	..	10/11	—	—	—	—	—	24 0	9 97	—	5 65	—	39 62	—	—		
Udawewa ..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Katupelella ..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mawela-ela ..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	163 64	—	16 75	—	180 39	—	—		
Hehellandewewa	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0	—	9 75	—	25 75	—	—		
Nelunwewa ..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	6 50	—	0 20	—	6 70	—	—		
Maintenance of village tanks in Uva	..	13/3	1,455 3	—	—	—	—	—	28 80	—	44 52	—	1,528 35	6,881 50	1,013 43		
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																	
Batugedara anicut	..	10/12	120 0	15 0	—	—	2¼	699 4	513 50	—	40 79	334 50	1,722 83	—	327 28		
Uggalkaltota anicut	..		90 0	87 0	—	—	⅛	84 0	147 50	—	15 75	175 0	599 25	—	276 83		
Wellawa anicut	..		75 0	—	—	—	1	260 0	30 0	—	7 90	30 0	402 90	—	266 5		
Malwatte anicut	..		120 0	—	—	—	1	155 0	15 0	—	6 60	40 0	336 60	—	223 22		
Kinchigune anicut	..		110 0	—	—	—	—	—	16 84	—	2 92	19 0	148 76	—	158 69		
Mulgama tank	..		39 96	66 0	—	—	¼	16 0	—	—	2 74	15 0	139 70	—	30 25		
Openaike aqueduct	..		10 0	—	—	—	—	—	23 42	—	0 67	—	34 9	—	—		
Kitulbokke anicut*	..		70 0	—	—	—	2	149 0	—	—	5 58	60 0	284 58	—	942 39		
Panamure anicut*	..		—	84 50	—	—	4	247 50	—	—	14 29	—	346 29	—	—		
Ambagahawela anicut	..		5 0	—	—	—	4⅛	380 50	—	—	7 81	5 0	398 31	—	—		
Hinguru-arawewa*	..		105 0	—	—	—	3	257 0	—	—	7 34	5 0	374 34	—	—		
Hulanda-oya anicut	..		10 0	—	—	—	3⅛	250 0	—	—	5 40	10 0	275 40	—	—		
Walalgoda anicut	..		80 0	15 0	—	—	1¼	123 0	—	—	5 66	65 0	288 66	—	—		
Hingurewewa	..		10 0	—	—	—	½	44 64	—	—	1 29	10 0	65 93	—	—		
Tunkemamahawewa	..		5 0	—	—	—	⅛	27 0	25 26	—	1 24	5 0	63 50	—	—		
Alutwewa	..		20 0	—	—	—	¾	20 25	8 68	—	1 8	5 0	55 1	—	—		
Epitagodawewa	..		10 0	—	—	—	¾	20 25	—	—	0 76	8 0	39 1	—	—		
Hirigalkatuwewewa	..		15 0	—	—	—	⅝	19 0	—	—	0 68	—	34 68	—	—		
Rakwana Irrigation Officer's Bungalow	..		—	345 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345 78	—	—		
Embilipitiya	..		20 0	—	—	—	2¼	69 50	—	—	2 29	25 0	116 79	—	—		
Beljatta-amuna	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 38	19 0	19 38	6,091 79	—		

* The mean includes Nuwarawewa expenditure also.

† Comprise Kolonna Korale Works.

Summary.

	Total. Rs. c.
Western Province	381 41
Central Province	3,795 79
Southern Province	23,969 7
Northern Provnce	14,713 29
Eastern Province	31,561 52
North-Western Province	12,181 93
North-Central Province	24,417 17
Province of Uva	6,881 50
Province of Sabaragamuwa	6,091 79
	123,993 47

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Number of Village Tanks restored and Number of Acres asweddumized under them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number completed.					
Province.	Number completed at end of June 30, 1912.	Number completed at end of 1912.	Completed during 1913.	Total completed.	Under Restoration during 1913.	Acres of Land asweddumized under Village Tanks at end of 1913.
Western Province	6	6	—	6	—	75
Central Province:—						
Kandy	2	2	—	2	—	2
Matale	113	128	6	134	25	1,776
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	—	17
Southern Province :—						
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	141	176	17	193	102	1,422
Northern Province :—						
Jaffna	1	1	—	1	7	178
Mannar	72	82	7	89	154	13,874
Mullaittivu	17	17	1	18	300	8,326
Eastern Province :—						
Batticaloa	1	1	—	1	—	589
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	41	1,452
North-Western Province :—						
Kurunegala	1,091	1,094	2	1,096	22	39,518
Puttalam	119	119	—	119	81	3,870
Chilaw	87	87	—	87	27	4,550
North-Central Province	577	577	—	577	986	45,289
Province of Uva	28	28	—	28	108	1,133
Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,255	2,318	33	2,351	1,853	122,071

MINES.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR 1912-13.

Staff.—The Inspector, who was on leave, returned to duties on November 30, 1912, relieving Mr. Dirckze, who had acted in this capacity in addition to his own duties. The Acting Inspector made inquiries into all accidents, attended court in connection with cases instituted for breach of rules, and inspected as many mines as possible in various parts of the Island.

Inspection.—The Inspector immediately on his return commenced a round of inspection of the more important mines, such as Morankanda, Laxapana in the Central Province, Medapola in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and those situated in the Kurunegala District.

In 1913 the Inspector made complete rounds of all the districts, and inspected every mine that was working at the time. This was repeated in the second half of the year. The Assistant Inspector was principally engaged in making inquiries into accidents, court work, and in office, but he also made short inspection tours for the purpose of inspecting those mines that happened to have suspended work at the time the Inspector went round. In this way every mine of any importance was visited once, and in most cases twice, during the year. In the majority of cases the result of the inspection was satisfactory, but in many cases action had to be taken, details of which are given below under the respective Provinces.

General.—The total quantity of plumbago exported during 1913 was 579,941 cwt., against 651,261 cwt. in 1912. The United States continued to be the largest buyer, taking more than double Germany, the second best. The shipments to Germany, however, fell short of the previous year by 35,447 cwt. The prices during the first ten months were excellent. The market in this commodity has been very uneven for years and liable to heavy fluctuations. The average price is calculated officially at Rs. 15·85 per cwt. for the year 1913.

In January there was a heavy rainfall, and in the Kurunegala District especially it was responsible for a considerable decrease in the output of plumbago, as several of the big mines that had not previously had water troubles were flooded for the greater part of the year. Other references to flood damages will be found under the heading Provinces.

There were several reports received stating that mines were being worked in a way that was likely to result in some injury to those employed in the vicinity, but in nearly all the cases it was found on visiting the place that there was a dispute between adjoining mines about the plumbago that was being mined. This is generally due to the fact that the various owners of a piece of land have given the right to mine to different people, who have sunk mines close to each other without determining any boundaries. There is no regulation at present to fix the distance apart at which mines shall be sunk.

The following table compiled from the half-yearly reports sent in for January, 1913, July, 1913, and January, 1914, shows the number of mines worked and the number of men employed. It is an average of the three periods:—

Province.	Number of Mines.	Number of Men.
Western	222	2,277
Central	14	195
Southern	893	2,761
North-Western	37	1,528
Sabaragamuwa	169	2,792
Total	1,335	9,553

REGISTRATION.

Province.	Number of Mines registered during the Period.	Province.	Number of Mines registered during the Period.
Western	348	Uva	2
Central	11	Sabaragamuwa	254
Southern	1,545		
North-Western	27	Total	2,197

ACCIDENTS.

Sixty-three accidents occurred during the period under review, resulting in the death of 33 persons and in injury to 51.

Distribution of Accidents.

Province.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.	Number killed.	Total affected.
Western ..	18	10	9	19
Central ..	2	4	3	7
Southern ..	12	7	8	15
North-Western ..	9	7	3	10
Sabaragamuwa ..	22	23	10	33
Total ..	63	51	33	84

Causes of Accidents.

	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.	Number killed.	Total affected.
(*a*) Blasting ..	14	15	7	22
(*b*) Falls of roof ..	2	—	2	2
(*c*) Falling objects	14	10	5	15
(*d*) Falling ..	22	16	13	29
(*e*) Gas ..	5	2	6	8
(*f*) Trivial ..	4	6	—	6
(*g*) Surface ..	2	2	—	2
Total ..	63	51	33	84

PROSECUTIONS.

Province.	Number of Cases instituted.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.
Western ..	191	472 50
Central ..	8	37 50
Southern ..	223	1,409 50
North-Western ..	15	52 50
Sabaragamuwa ..	100	275 50
Total ..	537	2,247 0

It is of interest to note that machinery was used at 45 mines in the Island mainly for pumping water only.

A short description of each accident that occurred is given under the Province in which it occurred.

Two gem-mining companies were started in Kuruwiti korale, Ratnapura District, near Kendangamuwa—an English company and a French company. They were started on a big scale with machinery, but both proved failures. A mica mine near the same place has not, up to the present, proved a success.

PROVINCES.

(1) *Western Province.*

There were 222 mines which sent in reports as working and 2,277 men were said to be employed.

Eighteen accidents occurred, resulting in 10 persons being injured and 9 persons being killed.

There were 191 cases instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 472·50.

In a mine in the Kalutara District it was found that the bottom portion of the mine was not sufficiently ventilated, so work was prohibited, and this portion was sealed up till such time as a fan is provided, which had not been done by the end of the year. This mine, Rukmalgaha, was developed to the 100-fathom level, but now awaits ventilation plant before it can resume work.

The famous Anasigalahena mine, at Pelawatta, Pasdun korale, is still turning out a considerable quantity of plumbago, and will probably last for five years more. On the north side it is stoped out up to the 36-fathom level, but on the south side it is not touched above the 53-fathom level.

In Pasdun Korale East, of Kalutara District, mining was active all the time, and at three places, Boraluketiya and Botalamanana in Migahatenna and Manangodella at Mahagama, mines were started with machinery, in places where the workings had been abandoned on account of too much water.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred:—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—At Bendahena, Watareka, a man was boring a hole 18 inches away from a misfire, when it exploded and killed him.

At Ridiwita, Ratmale, after blasting operations, four men were removing the rocks, when a charge of dynamite was struck and exploded, it evidently having been dislodged by another charge and the fuse cut. One man was killed and one injured.

At Patarahena, Migahatenna, a man was slightly injured by one of the charges he had lit going off before he was clear.

At Wandagahahena, Migahatenna, a man was killed by boring into and exploding a misfire.

At Ridiwita, Ratmale, two men were injured as the result of one of them carelessly handling a detonator.

(*b*) *Accident due to fall of Roof.*—At Anasigalahena, Pelawatta, a man very carelessly when removing plumbago brought part of the roof down on top of him and was killed.

(*c*) *Accident due to falling Object.*—At Bomeriya a stone fell from the ascending bucket and killed a man who was standing at the pit bottom.

(*d*) *Accidents due to falling.*—At Anasigalahena, Pelawatta, a cooly whilst engaged repairing the pit at the 8-fathom level slipped from the temporary stand, fell to the bottom, and was killed.

At Rukmalgaha, Migahatenna, a man was standing at the 5-fathom level fixing a plank across the shaft to serve as a platform when he missed his footing, fell to the bottom, and was killed.

At Goluwatumbe, Mahagama, a man was ascending the shaft by the timbers, fell, and was injured.

At Panaluwa a man when repairing the shaft fell 2 fathoms and received slight injuries.

At Bulatsinhala a man slightly injured his head by falling.

(*e*) *Accident due to Gas.*—At Migahatenna. In this case the mine had lately been unwatered, and on entering the tunnel with a naked light the accumulated gas was fired, and one man was burnt; he died on the way to hospital. This mine has been watched carefully, but no gas has been seen.

(*f*) *Accident of a trivial nature.*—At Anasigalahena, Pelawatta, a man whilst coming up in the bucket allowed his leg to hit the timbers, and he was slightly injured.

(*g*) *Accident that occurred on the Surface.*—At Kiribathera, Moragala, a man was slightly injured by the handle of a hand-worked air fan catching his hand.

(2) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 169 mines which sent in reports as working and 2,792 men were said to be employed. Twenty-two accidents occurred, resulting in 23 persons being injured and 10 persons being killed. There were 100 cases instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 275.

The October floods, the greatest on record, were responsible for very great damage to Maha Bogala, a mine at Arukgammana in the Kegalla District. This mine had, during the whole year, been undergoing thorough repairs, the work was just completed, and the mine was unwatered to within four fathoms of the bottom, so that in two or three days more the workmen would have been obtaining plumbago once more, when the rains came on, causing a big landslide, bringing down earth and rock on to the top of the pit, breaking down the headgear and boilers and the winding engine, and filling up the pit with water and débris. The pit itself did not appear to be damaged, but the pumps were buried. To restore it to working order once more will cost at least Rs. 50,000. This involved a big reduction in the output for the year, especially as it also affected the adjoining pit, Punchi Bogala, the one set of pumps emptying both mines.

Another large decrease in the output was due to the closing down of Medapola mines. Work was stopped as it was found to be too expensive to carry on work owing to the enormous quantity of water to be pumped. An adit was commenced from the lowest possible level to connect with the workings after driving about 3,000 feet. The distance driven at the end of the year was about 400 feet. The work is being pushed on quickly, but there is not likely to be much output for a year or two, although it is hoped to strike some veins on the way.

The adjoining mines of Pahalapola at Dumbara, in the Ratnapura District, were very active throughout, and turned out a large quantity of plumbago.

Ihalapola mines, in the same vicinity, were idle throughout the period, owing, it is said, to some litigation.

The mines at Yatipawwa, in the Kuruwiti korale, were doing very well until October, when the heavy rains damaged the boilers and the work was stopped.

The group of mines at Kirillewela, in Kuruwiti korale, were working throughout the period under review.

The Kekirihena group of mines were practically abandoned, as it was found that it did not pay to work them, and the owners were not inclined to spend the necessary money to develop them.

The total number of mines worked was 169. Of these, 32 worked continuously throughout the period, 52 worked for over six months, and the remainder for under six months. The important mines working are situated at the following places:—Dumbara, Karandana, and Kamburugamuwa (Kolonna korale), in the Ratnapura District; Arukgammana, Bopitiya, Indurana, Uda Kanugala, Amitirigala, Mitipola, Tumbage, Pussehena, Siyambalapitiya, Erepola, in the Kegalla District; also a mine at Mahabage, a new place that seems to be doing well. Machinery was in use in ten places.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred:—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—At Gadumbagaha pit, at Dumbara, two men were injured by the explosion of a misfire dynamite seemingly left over some months ago, as these men were only just re-commencing to sink the pit.

At Ittekanda, Wijeriya, the *bass* of the mine, knowing a charge had missed fire, foolishly rammed a jumper into the hole, with the result that the charge exploded, and he was seriously injured.

At Kekillahena, Kalatuwawa, two men were injured by the tamping of powder with an improper tamping rod.

At Moda pit, Dumbara, a man was removing stones from a previously worked tunnel when, it appears, he came across an old misfire, which exploded, and he received fatal injuries. It is said this misfire must have been left over twelve months ago.

At Gedumagaha, Dumbara, boring was started in a sump that had been under water for some time, when a missed-fire dynamite was bored into, which exploded, injuring five men, two of whom died.

At Dumbara a man bored on to a misfire, which exploded, and he was killed.

At Wallagala, Bopitiya, a man carelessly bored on to a misfire and was seriously injured.

(*b*) *Accident due to fall of Roof.*—At Siyambalapitiya a man was dressing the roof after blasting, when a big stone came away and he was killed.

(*c*) *Accidents due to falling Objects.*—At Bogaha pit, Dumbara, a man was handing stones up to another above him. One stone was placed near the edge, fell down, and the man below was killed.

At Galaudakanda, Amitirigala, a man was trimming down, after blasting, when a stone fell on and injured him.

At Kirillawella tunnel, Karandana, two men were dressing down the roof after blasting, when a stone fell and injured both.

At Daminaketiya, Kolonna, a man was injured by the fall of a stone.

At Modapatale, Dumbara, a man was injured by a nail falling on to him.

(*d*) *Accidents due to falling.*—At Kuttikanda mine, whilst a man was ascending the shaft by means of the bucket he slipped from the edge on which he was standing, fell to the bottom, and was seriously injured.

At Kirillawella, Karandana, a man was descending by the ladders, when he slipped and fell 12 fathoms, and was killed.

At Panganketiya, Maduanwela, a man over-balanced himself whilst landing the bucket, fell into the pit, and was killed.

At Punchi Bogala, Arukgamana, a man was ascending the shaft by means of the timbers when he slipped, fell 4 fathoms, and received severe injuries.

At Mahabage a man came out of the working tunnel, and in passing an unfenced pit fell down and was killed.

At Kosgaha pit, Pahalapola, two men were fixing pipes in the shaft, one of them slipped, fell 18 fathoms, and was killed.

At Galapitiya, Kendangamuwa, three men were fixing a platform at the 6-fathom level. The platform turned and they fell down, and were slightly injured.

At Panganketiya, Maduwanwala, a man was injured by falling from the bucket as he was being hauled to the surface.

(*e*) *Accidents due to Gas.*—Nil.

(*f*) *Accidents of a trivial nature.*—At Weralugaha pit, Ihalapola, three men were slightly injured in a rush to the pit bottom, as they thought water had broken into the mine.

(3) *North-Western Province.*

There were 37 mines which sent in reports as working and 1,528 men were said to be employed.

Nine accidents occurred, resulting in 7 persons being injured and 3 killed.

Fifteen cases were instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 52·50.

The increased cost of production, it is apparent, is making itself much felt, and where it is impossible or difficult to introduce labour-saving methods, the lower levels of the deeper mines are being abandoned, and the mine is being worked up. This is the case with the Andris Silva pit, the deepest mine in the Island. It has already come up nearly 40 fathoms.

At Ragedara it is intended to drive an adit to cut the workings at depth. At Mipitikanda, in the same district, Mr. de Mel has driven an adit 63 fathoms to connect to the Tambyge pit. It has still to go nearly as far again.

To give some idea of the enormous cost of raising plumbago and rock by the ordinary methods, I give a description of the working of Dehigaha mine in the Kurunegala District. The total depth is 108 fathoms, and it is worked in ten *dabara* stages. There is only one place from which plumbago is obtained, that is, at the bottom, on the vein, which is about 15 fathoms long. The plumbago is cut out of the vein (10 inches thick) as far as possible by drills and sent up. Then a series of holes are drilled and the rock blasted, and this must all be removed. It is placed in a bucket and wound up by the *dabara* to No. 9 stage, detached from that rope and attached to the rope on No. 8 *dabara*, wound up to top of that stage, and so on, till all ten stages are gone through, and the surface reached. The plumbago is stored down below and only raised to the surface once a month, the total being about 10 to 20 tons a month. And for this 200 men are employed.

At Kahatagaha mine, in Kurunegala District, the owner, Mr. Senanayake, is expending a large sum of money to develop the mine, including the purchase of the adjoining Bemmula mine, this being necessary, as the veins run into that land. A headgear is already erected over the main pit, which is 16 fathoms deep, and a steam winding winch is raising the stuff up this pit. A winch is being fixed at the 16-fathom level, and then by cutting through a 50-ft. pillar there will be a straight lead for an inclined winding way right down to the 93-fathom level, so that when complete there will be only one change from bottom to surface. An air compressor is to be erected, as it is intended to employ rock drills, and also to drive the underground winch by compressed air. This is a splendid mine, and likely in the future to yield at least 5 tons a day.

The majority of mines here are long-life mines, as 26 out of the 37 mines were worked regularly, and at 4 machinery was employed.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—At Tibbotuhena pit, Maduragoda, whilst a man was boring fresh holes, he bored into a misfire dynamite. This exploded and one man was seriously injured and one slightly.

At Andris Silva pit, Mipitiya, a man was injured by boring into and exploding a misfire.

(*b*) No accidents occurred through falls of roof.

(*c*) *Accident due to falling Object.*—At Andris Silva pit, Dodangaslanda, a man was picking up plumbago from the heap of débris at the surface, when a stone rolled from the top on to his head and slightly injured him.

(*d*) *Accidents due to falling.*—At Ragedara a cooly was descending by the ladders, when he slipped, fell to the bottom, and was killed. The widow of this man is, I was informed, to be given a pension of Rs. 10 a month.

At Galnawagolla, Dodangaslanda, a man when descending the mine by the ladders fell 6 fathoms and received serious injuries.

At Tibbotuhena, Maduragoda, a man when removing a platform over the mouth of the pit lost his balance, fell down the pit, and was killed.

At Bemmula, Maduragoda, a man whilst ascending the ladders slipped, fell to the bottom, and was killed.

At Walakatahena, Maduragoda, a man when descending the ladders slipped, fell down, and was injured.

(*e*) No accidents occurred due to gas.

(*f*) *Accident of a trivial nature.*—At Ratgoraka, Mipitiya, a man was slightly injured by falling and cutting his hand.

(4) *Southern Province.*

There were 893 mines which sent in reports as working and 2,761 men were said to be employed.

Twelve accidents occurred, resulting in 7 persons being injured and 8 killed.

There were 223 cases instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 1,409·50.

The working of a mine at Panagoda, in Hinidum pattu, Galle District, had to be prohibited, as it was not considered safe, owing to the mine being near a large excavation caused by undermining the ground. The owner did not take kindly to the order, and was prosecuted and fined.

Another mine at Tiranagama, in Wellaboda pattu, was prohibited from being worked on account of bad ventilation. It was found that carbide lamps were being used, and the explanation given was that this was because candles and ordinary lamps would not burn, the people working not realizing that this showed that the air was not fit to breathe. They stopped at once, procured a good fan, and in a week or two it was possible to endorse the notice, and work was resumed.

The Tiranagama group of mines near Hikkaduwa, in the Galle District, suspended work for a time, but are now again in operation.

The Pallegama mines in Morawak korale worked regularly, as did a few mines at Diviture, Magala, Tittagala, Ahangama, Mabotuwana, and Kalehe. In all there were 30 mines that worked continuously throughout this period, 111 mines that worked over six months, and 752 mines that worked under six months. Machinery was used at 11 mines in this Province. It will be seen by this that there are very few long-life mines in this Province.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—Nil.

(*b*) *Accidents due to falls of Roof.*—Nil.

(*c*) *Accidents due to falling Objects.*—At Nathewela, Wandurembe, a cooly, whilst ascending, fell into the pit and was injured.

At Campden Hill, Deniyaya, a basket of earth was raised to the surface, and when landing it the man at the surface let it fall into the pit again, the man in the pit being seriously injured.

At Pelpolahena, Pasgoda, an ascending bucket dislodged a piece of timber out of the pit, which fell on to the man at the bottom and killed him.

At Kohiwandola, Panangala, a man working at the pit bottom sent up a prop to the surface in a basket. It was not properly secured, and fell out, and killed the man.

(*d*) *Accidents due to falling.*—At Akkarahena, Tiranagama, a man, during a slack time, was having a sleep near the edge of the pit. He rolled over, dropped down, and was killed.

At Nathewela, Wandurembe, a man was ascending by standing on the rim of the bucket, fell, and was injured.

(*e*) *Accidents due to Gas.*—At Kamburugamuwa an old working was tapped which contained an accumulation of carbon dioxide. Work was stopped, and two men were left as watchers. One of these descended the pit to bring out a pick, and on his being overcome by the gas, the other man appears to have gone to his rescue, and both lost their lives.

At Monrovia estate, too, a man descended a pit known to contain carbon dioxide and lost his life.

At Tellembure there had been a hole made into an old working, and two men went to the place with a naked light, which lit the accumulation of gas. They sustained injuries which resulted in death. If they had kept out for a few hours the gas would have dispersed.

At Hikkaduwa, when driving a tunnel, an old working was tapped. It contained an accumulation of gas which was fired and the men injured slightly.

I have never seen gas being given off in dangerous quantities, but it is evident it is present in sufficient quantity to become a source of danger when accumulated in old workings, or during temporary stoppages, and care must be exercised in re-opening mines and approaching old workings.

(*f*) *Accident of a trivial nature.*—At Koraligama a man was slightly injured by walking under a descending bucket.

(*g*) *Accident that occurred on the Surface.*—At Mahigobe a man fell into a partly covered abandoned pit and was injured.

(5) *Central Province.*

There were 14 mines which sent in reports as working and 195 men were said to be employed.

Two accidents occurred, resulting in 4 persons being injured and 3 killed.

There were 8 cases instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 37·50.

Morankanda mines, in the Kandy District, have been a good deal developed. A cart road was completed up to the mine. A new main pit was sunk, which connects with the bottom, the 260-ft. level. It is vertical to the 192-ft. level, and then follows the incline of the vein. Everything is raised by a winding engine in one lift from the bottom to the surface. The motive power consists of a Hornsby type oil engine. A Gould's pump of 2,000-gallon capacity raises water from the 200-ft. level to the surface. A Harward and Tyler pump of 3,000-gallon capacity raises water from the 60-ft. level to the surface, and an electric pump raises water from the bottom to the 50-ft. level.

The present working consists of understopping along the full length of the vein, which is about 20 fathoms. The output is about 3 tons a day. Some 250 men and 50 women are employed, the plumbago being cured at the mine.

Laxapana mine, at Maskeliya, has done splendidly all the time, and is still doing so. The adit, 2,005 feet long, connected to the mine, has proved itself of immense use, although only used for draining away the water, and thus saving the cost of pumping. Two crosscuts are being driven to develop the mine at the 150-ft. level. They are working at the 50-ft. level, the 100-ft. level, and the 150-ft. level, and are getting plumbago from 21 faces. Compressed air drills are used. The Tamil labour continues to give satisfaction. The output at this place is about 30 tons a month.

Three out of the 14 mines worked continuously.

The two accidents that occurred were due to falling. A description of them follows :—

At Morankanda, Warella, two men were killed and four injured owing to a crowd of men getting on to a platform built for one man. It gave way. These men were sneaking out of the mine, and on catching sight of their master rushed back.

At the same mine a man was placed at a platform to act as signalman between the surface and the bottom. He, it is thought, had gone to sleep, as he deliberately jumped into the pit, and was killed.

One or two mines were registered in the Province of Uva, but nothing more was heard of them.

T. G. HUNTER,
Inspector of Mines.

March 12, 1914.

COLOMBO DRAINAGE WORKS.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1913.

ESTIMATES.

AN amended estimate for the whole scheme, including provision for the areas included in the recent eastern and southern extensions of the Municipal limits, was submitted by the Consulting Engineers in their report of January 23, 1913, dealing with the southern outfall and extension of Municipal limits.

The estimate, which amounts to Rs. 23,497,000, provides for an area of 5,725 acres and an ultimate population of 373,285 persons, whereas the 1911 estimate of Rs. 19,504,000 provided for an area of 4,764 acres and an ultimate population of 250,600.

It has thus been found possible by an increase of 20 per cent. in the total estimate to make provision for an increase of 20 per cent. in the acreage dealt with, and of nearly 49 per cent. in the estimated future population.

The new estimate takes into consideration the probable rise in the prices of materials and in the cost of labour between now and the end of 1921, and is based on the assumption that the works will be continued at approximately the present rate of expenditure until that date.

The table given in Appendix No. 1 shows how the estimate is apportioned, and gives the acreage and estimated future population of the different drainage districts. Plan No. 1 shows the boundaries of the districts and their positions with regard to the Madampitiya and Wellawatta treatment works.

The expenditure sanctioned to date is Rs. 13,750,000.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total expenditure up to December 31, 1913, amounted to Rs. 11,153,496·04, of which Rs. 1,413,767·59 was expended during the year. Appendix No. 2 shows the progress made in the different districts. The expenditure in 1912 was Rs. 1,285,845·08.

LABOUR FORCE.

3. The labour force averaged 2,766, as against an average of 2,698 in 1912. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining Indian coolies in sufficient numbers during the early part of the year, and the labour force reached its minimum, 2,566, in March. The maximum, 2,975, was reached in July. The pay roll averaged Rs. 47,414 a month, as against Rs. 43,886 in 1912.

STAFF.

4. Mr. Swayne was absent on home leave during the early part of the year, and Mr. Waterhouse (Chief Assistant Engineer) during the latter part. Mr. W. L. Mansergh paid a visit of inspection to the works in February. The Resident Engineer regrets to report the death of Foremen H. B. Steyn and S. E. Ramalingam.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

5. Plan No. 2 accompanying this report shows the areas actually ready for house connections and the areas approaching completion.

The only new district taken in hand during the year was district W, where preliminary work preparatory to the construction of the main sewer discharging to the Wellawatta treatment works was commenced in November. This sewer runs for the most part through private property, which is being rapidly built over, and its early completion is a matter of considerable importance.

DETAILED PROGRESS.

6. In the harbour area the sewer in the Customs premises was extended across Commissariat street and along Galle Buck road to a point opposite the new Ceylon Engineer Volunteers head-quarters.

Rain water drains were laid in Norris road, Fort, and in Main street, Pettah, between Front street and the new canal crossing. The former drain was rendered necessary by the lake reclamation works carried out opposite the Echelon Barracks, and part of its cost was met with the funds of the Lake Development Scheme.

7. At the northern pumping station "Venturi" meters were fixed on the 24-in. and 30-in. rising mains discharging to the septic tanks and storm beds respectively. These meters enable a continuous record to be kept of the quantity of sewage and storm water dealt with.

8. At the Madampitiya treatment works the storm beds were converted temporarily into settling tanks by the removal of the filtering medium, and the fine top layer of the ærobic beds was removed, washed, and replaced.

Levelling operations were carried on on the site of the second and third instalments of ærobic beds, and new temporary stores and workshops were erected to take the place of the buildings handed over to the Sanitation Department.

Excavation preparatory to the construction of the first two "Emscher" tanks, which form part of the second instalment of septic tanks, was commenced in December.

9. In J district rain water drains were laid in Mansergh avenue and Destructor road, and the sewer in the latter road was completed.

10. In K district ventilation shafts were erected at the summits of all the sewers.

11. In L district a commencement was made in December with the sewer dealing with the Captain's Garden area. The sewer follows the margin of the lake at the back of St. Joseph's College and the Home for the Aged Poor, and joins the main sewer in Darley road near the Municipal store. The other sewers in the district were provided with the necessary ventilation shafts.

12. In M district (gravitation) the greater part of the expenditure recorded was incurred in the erection of ventilating shafts. A short length of rain water drain in Darley road discharging to the Suduwella ditch was completed in January. This drain was necessitated by the lake reclamation work carried out by the Railway Construction Department, and part of its cost was contributed by that Department.

13. In N district the 18-in. main sewer was extended through Austin place to Kanatta road, where it will receive the discharge from the Eastern pumping station rising main. A branch sewer was laid in the northern part of Kanatta road and ventilating shafts were erected where required.

14. In O district sewers were completed in Buller's road, Torrington place (south-east portion), Maitland crescent, Gregory's road, Horton place, Barnes place, Rosmead place, McCarthy road, Kynsey road, Austin place, Kanatta road, Castle street, Cotta road, and in the area immediately north of Cotta road. A commencement was made towards the end of the year with the construction of an open concrete channel dealing with the storm water which accumulates on the low-lying ground at McCarthy road. Underground rain water drains were laid in Austin place and at the Eastern pumping station. Excavation for the Eastern pumping station was commenced on June 17 and completed in July. The concrete foundation of the sump and screen house, which is 28 feet below ground level, was laid in August, and by the end of the year the concrete walling of the pump chamber had been brought up to within 18 feet of the engine-house floor.

15. In P district a short length of sewer was laid in Green path, east of Edinburgh crescent.

16. In R (gravitation) district the expenditure incurred was mostly in connection with the erection of ventilation shafts.

17. In R (pumping) district an extension was made of the sewer along the lake margin south of Glennie street, and the sewers throughout the district were provided with ventilating shafts. The Slave Island pumping station was brought into regular operation at the beginning of April. The station itself, with store buildings, &c., complete, was handed over to the charge of the Sanitation Department on November 1.

18. In S district the sewers were completed in July. The Polwatta pumping station was made available for pumping sewage at the end of the year.

19. In T district considerable difficulty was met with in the laying of the deep sewer across the Flower road swamp from Green path to Thurston road. Owing to the unstable nature of the ground and the large quantity of water encountered progress was unusually slow, and the expenditure on pumping very heavy. In order to minimize the latter it was found necessary to work day and night during the months of February, March, April, and May. The most difficult portion of the work was completed in June, and the sewer was extended through to Laurie's road by the end of the year.

Sewers were also laid in Kollupitiya road, Second lane, Kollupitiya lane, Third lane, Alfred place, Bagatelle road, Cambridge place, Guildford crescent, Buller's road, along the sea front south of Kollupitiya railway station, and along the line of the proposed Kollupitiya duplication road from Deal place towards Laurie's road.

The diversion of the Polwatta ditch into a concrete channel was completed from the south side of St. Michael's road to its outlet to the lake. Reinforced concrete bridges were constructed over the new channel at St. Michael's road, Albert road, and Mohandiram's lane.

QUANTITIES.

20. The following table shows the principal quantities of work completed to the end of December and the progress during the last two years :—

		Total to December, 1913.	Progress during 1913.	Progress during 1912.
Excavation	Cubes (100 c. ft.)	179,520	24,166	18,021
Tunnels	Lineal yards	32,905	3,992	3,779
Concrete and masonry	Cubes	29,002	3,319	2,783

The total length of sewers and rain water drains completed amounted to 101 miles, including 37 miles laid below subsoil water level. The progress in 1913 was 14 miles, including 6 miles laid below subsoil water level.

M. R. ATKINS, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Resident Engineer.

Colombo, March 2, 1914.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Estimate according to Drainage Districts.

Harbour Scheme.	Area provided for. Acres.	Estimated Population in 1951.	Estimate. Rs.
Main Sewers	— ..	— ..	1,214,000
Districts A, B, C, D (part), and E ..	613 ..	79,370 ..	1,961,000
Harbour Pumping Station	— ..	— ..	168,000
Northern Pumping Station (first instalment) ..	— ..	— ..	481,000
Madampitiya Treatment Works (first instalment)	— ..	— ..	869,000
Land and Compensation	— ..	— ..	250,000
	613	79,370	4,943,000
Extensions.			
Main Sewer (extension)	— ..	— ..	854,000
Northern Pumping Station (extension) ..	— ..	— ..	255,000
Madampitiya Treatment Works (extension) ..	— ..	— ..	3,127,000
Wellawatta Pumping Station	— ..	— ..	270,000
Wellawatta Treatment Works.. ..	— ..	— ..	642,000
District D (extension)	37 ..	2,590 ..	177,000
Do. F	206 ..	4,120 ..	422,000
Do. G, including Vuystwyk Pumping Station	110 ..	8,800 ..	396,000
Do. H	253 ..	12,650 ..	801,000
Do. J	292 ..	32,120 ..	656,000
Do. K	96 ..	16,360 ..	194,000
Do. L	195 ..	18,525 ..	401,000
Do. Mg	207 ..	33,120 ..	509,000
Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station	431 ..	30,170 ..	1,294,000
Do. N	277 ..	9,695 ..	586,000
Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station ..	499 ..	17,465 ..	962,000
Do. P	109 ..	3,270 ..	230,000
Do. Q	71 ..	2,130 ..	117,000
Do. Rg	163 ..	14,670 ..	456,000
Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station	193 ..	18,335 ..	1,053,000
Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station ..	88 ..	5,280 ..	371,000
Do. T	547 ..	17,410 ..	1,557,000
*Do. U, including Western Pumping Station	134 ..	5,360 ..	388,000
*Do. V, including Timbirigasyaya Pumping Station	289 ..	7,225 ..	605,000
*Do. W	783 ..	31,320 ..	1,686,000
*Do. X	132 ..	3,300 ..	255,000
Land and Compensation	— ..	— ..	290,000
Total ..	5,725	373,285	23,497,000

Districts draining to the Wellawatta treatment works (southern outfall).

APPENDIX No. 2.

Expenditure according to Drainage Districts.

Harbour Scheme.	Expenditure to December, 1913. Rs. c.	Expenditure to December, 1912. Rs. c.	Progress in 1913. Rs. c.
Main Sewers	1,203,307 43	1,202,782 70	524 73
Districts A, B, C, D (part), and E	1,844,999 13	1,785,824 95	59,174 18
Harbour Pumping Station	168,957 58	166,856 78	2,100 80
Northern Pumping Station (first instalment)	384,332 76	384,301 87	30 89
Madampitiya Treatment Works (first instalment)	868,795 31	867,891 86	903 45
Land and Compensation	243,078 49	242,898 49	180 0
	4,713,470 70	4,650,556 65	62,914 5
Extensions.			
Main Sewer (extension)	846,935 56	844,566 31	2,369 25
Northern Pumping Station (extension)	86,005 78	42,819 33	43,186 45
Madampitiya Treatment Works (extension)	76,657 64	32,223 0	44,434 64
District J	519,552 12	419,365 21	100,186 91
Do. K	193,465 19	190,650 83	2,814 36
Do. L	150,292 52	145,428 35	4,864 17
Do. Mg	337,303 93	332,100 2	5,203 91
Do. N	498,973 43	478,215 65	20,757 78
Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station	507,307 11	95,010 99	412,296 12
Do. P	231,483 71	227,334 59	4,149 12
Do. Q	114,054 85	114,010 66	44 19
Do. Rg	393,309 84	385,740 63	7,569 21
Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station	872,322 52	795,117 45	77,205 7
Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station	273,199 48	160,191 4	113,008 44
Do. T	954,206 78	336,566 87	617,639 91
Do. W	10 50	—	10 50
Sewer and Rain Water Drain, Duke street, Fort	7,746 10	5,546 62	2,199 48
Land and Compensation	70,750 19	40,759 77	29,990 42
	10,847,047 95	9,296,203 97	1,550,843 98
Advance Accounts.			
Preliminary Works (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works)	102,957 97	108,679 28	*5,721 31
General Charges (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works)	24,894 2	131,995 46	*107,101 44
Stock Balances (plant, tools, stores, &c.)	178,534 23	200,942 56	*22,408 33
Balance of Account with Sanitation Department	61 87	1,907 18	*1,845 31
Total	11,153,496 4	9,739,728 45	1,413,767 59

* Reduction in 1913.

Plan No. 1.

REFERENCE TO WARDS		
No.	Name	Acres
1	PORT	228
2	FORT	114
3	ST. SEBASTIAN	116
4	ST. PAUL'S	127
5	SOUTHERN	1716
6	NEW BAZAAR	269
7	WANDANA	1749
8	SLAVE ISLAND	313
9	KOLLUPITIYA	1865
10	WELLAWATTA	2961
	COLOMBO LAKE	476
	TOTAL	8617

Districts A — T drain to the Madampitiya Treatment Works

— do. — U — X — do. — Wellawatta Treatment Works

Plan No. 2.

The area tinted red is now ready for house connection.
The area hatched red is approaching completion.

FACTORIES.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1912-13.

GENERAL.

THERE has been no alteration in the staff of the Department since the last Administration Report ended June 30, 1912. The Inspector was on leave for 83 days (from April 16, 1913) in the Island on urgent private affairs. During this period he attended to correspondence and made special visits of inspection in cases of serious accidents. Of these there were two, both in the Alutkuru Korale North; they are referred to further on under the head Fatal Accidents.

SUPERVISION.

2. Inspections were carried on during the eighteen months under review in the Western, North-Western, Southern, Central, and Uva Provinces. The provisions for safeguarding against accidents by the fencing off of machinery were found to be in the main well observed.

3. The number of factories inspected during the eighteen months was 463. The number of cases where the provisions of the Ordinance and the rules thereunder were found to have been observed was 265; some additional precautionary fencing measures were recommended in 135 cases; breaches of the rules were reported to the Government Agents in 63 cases.

4. The 63 cases of non-observance of the rules relating to factories may be classified as under:—

Omission to secure the certificate required in the use of steam power ..	5
Omission to renew annually the boiler certificate	4
Omission to keep these certificates in the factory ..	38
Total cases of contravention in regard to the use of steam power ..	47
Omission to report the opening of new factories	10
Omission to report the cessation of work or closing of a factory ..	1
Omission to report the discarding of steam power	1
Omission to adequately fence the machinery	4
Total ..	63

5. Seventy-eight special visits of inspection were made in connection with new factories, and eleven in connection with accidents.

6. The mileage travelled was 3,807, exclusive of railway journeys.

PROSECUTIONS.

7. In the Ratnapura District one prosecution was instituted for using the boiler without furnishing the certificate required under the terms of the rules. The case is pending.

In the Puttalam District there were two prosecutions and two convictions. The accused were fined Rs. 10 in each case.

REGISTRATION.

8. The following table shows the total number of factories that were working at the end of 1913, according to Provinces:—

Province.	To June 30, 1912.	To December 31, 1913.
Central	585 ..	588
Uva	108 ..	109
Southern	36 ..	37
Western	207 ..	244
Sabaragamuwa	138 ..	137
North-Western	38 ..	51
Total ..	1,112	1,166

There were thus 54 new factories, or an increase of 4·8 per cent. The new factories may be classified as under:—

Tea	15
Cacao	2
Rubber	16
Coconut fibre and desiccating	36
Sawmills	2
Engineering and motor	3
Aerated water	3
Hotel	1
Total ..	78

The apparent discrepancy between the increase of 54 factories, taking the numbers registered on June 30, 1912, and December 31, 1913, and the 78 new factories opened during the eighteen months under review is accounted for by there having been 24 places in which work had ceased. In the Central Province there were 8 and in the Western there were 16. Those in the Central Province consist mainly of cases where a large central factory has been built and the tea manufacture has been consequently centralized, thus dispensing with the use of the smaller factories distributed over adjacent estates. Those in the Western Province consist of 1 sawmill, 3 aerated water manufactories, 5 coconut fibre and oil works, and 7 sundry concerns, such as brickmaking, manure, and tea packing.

Approximate amount of horse power and number of persons employed :—

Province.	Horse Power. 1911-12.	Horse Power. 1912-13.	Persons employed. 1911-12.	Persons employed. 1912-13.
Western	9,430	10,436	12,580	13,444
Central	14,950	15,121	10,895	10,995
Southern	560	566	830	845
North-Western	665	968	1,055	1,251
Uva	3,280	3,320	2,615	2,635
Sabaragamuwa	2,855	2,845	2,514	2,509
Total	31,740	33,256	30,489	31,679

Classification and distribution of factories according to Provinces :—

Province.	Tea, Rubber, and Cacao.	Coconut Fibre, Oil, &c.	Engineering and Saw Mills.	Aerated Water, Ice, &c.	Printing.	Sundries: Manure, Spinning, Brick-making, &c.	Total.	Factories using Steam Power.	Factories using Electrical Installation.
Western	84	71	30	20	12	27	244	136	21
Central	574	—	7	3	—	4	588	156	29
Southern	29	3	2	2	—	1	37	25	—
North-Western	14	34	2	1	—	—	51	30	—
Uva	107	—	2	—	—	—	109	45	—
Sabaragamuwa	137	—	—	—	—	—	137	54	5
Total	945	108	43	26	12	32	1,166	446	55

Included in the 945 tea, rubber, and cacao factories are 51 factories for rubber curing only.

ACCIDENTS.

9. The following tables show (1) distribution of accidents according to Provinces, (2) the class of factories in which they occurred, and (3) the number of accidents and deaths in proportion to the number of employés :—

Province.	Number of Persons injured.	Number of Persons killed.	Total affected.
Western	26	5	31
Central	6	2	8
Southern	—	—	—
North-Western	2	1	3
Uva	1	—	1
Sabaragamuwa	4	—	4
Total	39	8	47

Class of Factory.	Number of Persons injured.	Number of Persons killed.	Total affected.
Tea	10	2	12
Rubber	14	1	15
Coconut fibre and desiccating	9	4	13
Oil	3	—	3
Sawmills	2	1	3
Manure	1	—	1
Total	39	8	47

Province.	Number of Persons employed.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Accidents per 1,000 Persons employed.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Persons employed.
Western	13,444	31	5	2·30	·37
Central	10,995	8	2	72	·18
Southern	845	—	—	—	—
North-Western	1,251	3	1	2·39	·88
Uva	2,635	1	—	·38	—
Sabaragamuwa	2,509	4	—	1·60	—
Total	31,679	47	8	1·48	·25

10. The above tables include all reported casualties of every description. Of the non-fatal accidents, 11 can be classed as not serious and 28 as serious. Of the former, 9 were injuries, cuts, and abrasions to hands or fingers and 2 to legs, but were not bad enough to cause disablement from work for more than a day or so. Of the latter, 14 necessitated amputation: in 5 instances of arms, in 1 case of a hand, and in 8 cases of fingers. Six occurred whilst the workman was passing husks to fibre-combing machines, 5 while similarly engaged with rubber and washing mills, and 2 in connection with tea rollers—the workmen had used their hands to push in the leaf from the table into the hopper in place of using the brushes provided for this purpose, and 1 while taking off a belt by hand instead of employing the belt guides.

Of the remaining 14, 5 took place in connection with rubber-washing machines, and caused in 3 cases the fracture of the hand and in 2 cases the fracture of fingers. Two were in consequence of putting belts on by hand, and the remaining 7 from various causes, viz., 2 during the erection of machinery, 1 from a belt snapping, 1 from a load falling off an aerial tramway, 1 from a cooly's cloth getting caught in a sifter (the gearings of which were fenced in accordance with the rules), 1 in connection with a fibre machine, and 1 with a tea roller.

Ten of these accidents caused injuries to hands and fingers; 1 multiple injuries to cheek, forehead, hands, and legs; 1 injury to the chest; in 1 case a forearm was broken; and in 1 case toes were hurt.

To epitomize the foregoing, therefore, it will be seen that 20 of the serious accidents happened in the course of working operations; *i.e.*, while the workmen were engaged in supplying material to various machines. These were rubber-washing mills, 10; fibre-combing machines, 7; tea rollers, 3. It does not seem feasible to employ fencing or precautionary measures that will obviate accidents occurring in such manner, as the proper working of the machines would be interfered with. Of the remaining 8, 3 cases were caused by belts snapping, whilst the rest were of a sundry nature as described above. Five special visits of inspection were made in connection with the foregoing accidents.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

11. (1) Tea factory: a boy aged 11 years, not employed in the factory, had been plucking leaf in the field during the day; between 4 and 5 P.M. he was apparently playing near a piece of shafting at a height of 5 ft. from the floor and situated under a staircase. His cloth got entangled in the shafting; he was caught up and whirled round. His injuries were compound comminuted fracture of the right arm. Death resulted from shock.

(2) Rubber factory: a man was caught in an overhead shaft whilst endeavouring to replace a slipped belt with the machinery running. Both legs and the right arm were broken, besides injuries to the head.

(3) Fibre factory: a man feeding husks to a combing machine had his hand and arm drawn in and torn off. He died from the shock.

(4) Fibre factory: accident similar to (3).

(5) Fibre factory: accident similar to (3).

(6) Fibre factory: accident similar to (3).

(7) Saw mills: man struck on the abdomen by a piece of wood which flew off from the end of a baulk of timber at the moment of finishing the sawing of the same.

(8) Tea factory: a boy aged 17 years, employed only in the withering loft, came into the rolling room to find out the hour (he was said to have been short-sighted). He seems to have climbed on to a fence guard in order to get a nearer view of the clock, and overbalanced and fell back on to a line shafting and gearing running near to the floor. His skull was fractured.

12. Examination into the causes of these accidents indicates that (1) ensued through the deceased's own folly; (2) and (8) to want of ordinary precautions on the employé's part; (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) happened in the course of the usual working operations, and the remarks appearing in paragraph 10 are applicable to these cases. Special visits of inspection were made in the cases of (1), (2), (5), (6), (7), and (8).

NOEL WOODHOUSE,
Inspector of Factories.

February 10, 1914.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 26 June, 2018